THE TIMES

No 61,701 — THURSDAY DECEMBER 1 1983 — 20p

THE TIMES

Tomorrow

Battle . . .
Michael Heseltine looks to Britain's nuclear defences to the end of the century



. . . of the sexes
The battle of the Soho sex shops

Star . . .
Lillian Gish, the everlasting star of the silent screen

. . . and garters
Soft porn, but is it art? The photography of Terence Donovan

Guide . . .
The Times Guide to the EEC summit in Athens

. . . posts
The draw for the quarter finals of football's Milk Cup

Pickets return and defy threat of more court action

- **Hundreds of National Graphical Association pickets gathered last night in Warrington outside the Stockport-based Messenger newspaper plant in defiance of a threatened second writ against the union**
- **The High Court granted an injunction restraining the NGA from repeating last week's Fleet Street walk-out and the Court of Appeal ordered the seizure of the union's £10m assets**
- **The Home Secretary said that he had assured the Chief Constable of Cheshire of complete support if he exercized his 'very considerable powers'**
- **The tactics and determination of up to 2,000 well-organized police broke Tuesday night's siege (back page)**

By David Felton and John Witherow

Hundreds of pickets gathered outside the *Stockport Messenger* plant last night in defiance of a threat to take their union back into court to face yet more fines for illegal picketing.

Mr Selim (Eddie) Shah said that he would seek his second writ this week to force the National Graphical Association (NGA) into Manchester High Court tomorrow. There he intends to ask the judge not jail union members but to fine the union again for secondary picketing.

He added yesterday: "We have no intention of making martyrs out of them. If it is possible to ask the judge not to jail them then we will do that."

Mr Shah was speaking after a night of violence outside his Warrington plant where 4,000 pickets battled with 1,500 police in a vain effort to block the company's vans removing newspapers for distribution.

In scenes reminiscent of the rioting in English cities during 1981, 43 people were injured, including 25 policemen, and 73 arrests were made. Four policemen and a demonstrator were kept in hospital, mainly suffering from head injuries.

In spite of the determined efforts of the pickets, who set barricades ablaze and hurled stones and bottles at police, a van carrying 35,000 newspapers left by a surprise exit shortly before dawn.

Another left during the afternoon to taunts from a few dozen demonstrators because it was protected by about 40 policemen.

The remaining two vans were expected to leave last night and early today, leading to promises by pickets of further demonstrations. Many said they would be returning again last night.

Mr Shah, commenting on the mass picketing, which lasted for seven hours, described it as disgraceful.

The NGA, however, said that the police had over reacted, and issued an official complaint against the Cheshire force.

Union officials said that policemen closed the union's public address system, so preventing them from controlling the picket. Cheshire said that they would investigate the incident.

Mr George Jerrom, the NGA's national officer for Fleet Street, described the closure of the public address system as "bloody disgraceful. The police were unnecessarily violent and had no reason to close it."

Last night about 2,000 people were expected to attend a meeting in Manchester for sympathetic trade unionists. Coaches were being laid on to take demonstrators to Warrington.

Seventy-two people appeared in two special magistrates courts at Warrington yesterday, 50 charged with causing a breach of the peace, and 22 with wilful obstruction: nine were printers, 26 students, and 13 were unemployed. All were granted bail except one who was remanded in custody.

Law and the pickets, page 14
Leading article, page 15
Frank Johnson, back page

An injured policeman getting help from a colleague after scuffles with pickets at the Messenger group's Warrington print works (Photograph: Suresh Karadia).

Pym calls for wiser policies

By Juliand Haviland
Political Editor

Mr Francis Pym, the former Foreign Secretary, called yesterday for wiser and more sensitive political leadership for more candour in discussing the scale of the recession, and for the Government to share responsibility for ameliorating social evils.

The problems of the next decade or more threw out a formidable challenge to political leadership, he said. Attemtps to cure them by applying economic measures in a social void would lead to catastrophe.

National unity and social cohesion were under pressure which would increase, and which required "a genuine intention to govern on behalf of the whole nation", with a generous spirit and without dogma.

In opposition to the prevailing doctrine his former colleagues in the Cabinet, Mr Pym, who was speaking to Oxford University Conservatives, asserted that unemployment, to which he traced increased lawlessness, was a more serious problem than inflation.

And he expressed dismay at the Government's commitment to cutting taxes, which he thought would require gratuitous further cuts in government expenditure at the expense of pensioners and the unemployed.

Every line of Mr Pym's long discourse on leadership and of his definition of "true statesmanship" was an implied reproach to Mrs Margaret Thatcher. It is important because, as a former Chief Whip and Leader of the Commons, Mr Pym has a strong personal following at Westminister and in the constituencies, and he identified himself as a "so-called wet" or critic of the government.

To Conservatives, he said yesterday, governments that tended to suppress the individual and governments that promoted sections of socety at the expense of the whol were equally unpalatable. Expecting the individual to do everything for himself was as unjust as excessive State control.

"Governments exist to ensure that the strong do not tyrannize the weak. Personal responsibility – yes. Self improvement – yes. Unbridled self-interest – no thank you."

Mr Pym said that Conservative discussion on the role of government was bedevilled by the "spectre of intervention versus *laissez-faire*". It was wholly inappropriate when governments saw it as a virtue to do as little as possible. At present the government could make a contribution to solving our social problems and if it did not do so the consequences would be very serious, not least for itself.

The human factor, page 14

Murderer executed in Florida

Robert Sullivan, a commited murderer, was electrocuted in Starke, Florida. Sullivan, aged 36, had spent 10 years on Death Row after being found guilty of killing a restaurant worker to steal $2,700 (£1,800).

Bribery denied

Otto Graf Lambsdorff, the West German Economics Minister, categorically denied allegations that he had taken bribes from the giant Flick company Page 7

Seaweed alert

Radioactive seaweed, contaminated by up to 1,000 times the normal level, has been washed up on beaches near Sellafield (Windscale) nuclear processing plant in Cumbria Page 2

Kidnap move

Police have freed the security chief of the Irish supermarket chain whose chairman, Mr Don Tidey, has been kidnapped. He had been held in an apparent attempt to prevent any ransom being paid

RUC bullet

The Royal Ulster Constabulary have admitted that one of their bullets killed Mrs Bridget Foster, aged 80, during a gun battle in Pomeroy, co Tyrone, on Monday.

Share record

Share prices set a record on the London Stock Exchange. The *FT* 30 share index touched 750.9 points at 11 am, before investors took profits Pages 15 and 23

Stumped

Colin Croft, the West Indian fast bowler touring in South Africa, was told to leave a "whites only" compartment in a suburban Cape Town train Page 7



Computer Horizons offers a last chance to win a school computer and provides a forum for debate on whether numeracy is on the wane Pages 19-21

Fleet Street granted injunction

By Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

The High Court yesterday granted an injunction restraining the National Graphical Association (NGA) from repeating last week's two-day walk-out in Fleet Street and the Court of Appeal ordered the seizure of the NGA's £10m in new legal moves against the union.

As the pickets began massing again at the plant of the Stockport-based *Messenger* newspaper group, at Winnick Quay, Warrington, Mr Joe Wade, the union's general secretary, said that he and his executive council were ready to go to prison rather than pay fines and obey orders made under the employment Acts.

The conciliation service Acas, is still trying to bring the parties together to discuss a negotiated settlement of the long-running dispute over a closed shop and the alleged victimization of six printing workers, but Mr Selim (Eddie) Shah, publisher of the newspaper, said: "The negotiations are dead". He said he intends to go back to the High Court in Manchester seeking fresh writs and added: "We shall not be intimidated by bullyboy tactics".

The other main printing union, Sogat '82, yesterday pledged its "total support to the NGA and called on its branches to give all possible assistance in response to the TUC's call for "proper" support from the rest of the Labour movement.

Mr Wade, speaking on BBC Radio 4, said that union lawyers had advised that continuing failure to abide by the court orders to call off the mass picket could result in his being jailed with his colleagues.

"Members of my national council and national officers and myself have made clear that, because this is such an important matter of principle, if necessary we are prepared to go to prison.

"We are not looking to become martyrs. We do not want to become martyrs. We do

Continued on page 2, col 6

Brittan tells police 'use your powers'

By Our Political Editor

Mr Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary, was cheered yesterday by Conservative MPs when, in reporting to the Commons on Tuesday night's violence at Warrington, he said he had assured the chief constable of Cheshire of complete support in any use he wished to make of his "very considerable powers", and told him that any assistance he needed would be readily available.

Action of the kind seen at Warrington could not and would not be tolerated, he said.

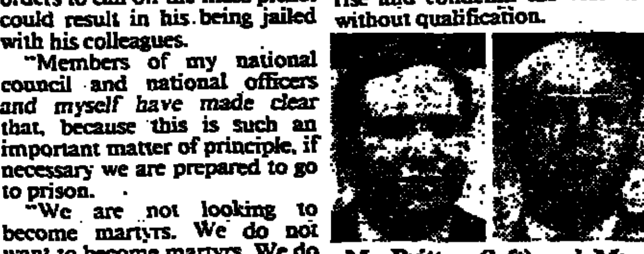
Mr Brittan said that the purpose of the pickets was clearly not to communicate information, not pursuasion, not even demonstration. It was physically to prevent newspapers being moved from the premises. Many had come from far afield, armed with offensive weapons and prepared to use violence on the police.

It was not spontaneous action but organized anarchy. He held a document which, he said, invited people to join the picket line in return for £25 for lost time.

Mr Gerald Kaufman, Labour shadow home secretary, began by saying that the Opposition categorically condemned "all violence in all circumstances, in whatever place and for whatever reason".

But the deplorable scenes of violence at Warrington, he said, were a direct outcome of the Government's folly.

Mr Norman St John-Stevas, from the Conservative benches, complained of "weasel words" from Mr Kaufman, and said that Mr Neil Kinnock, leader of the Opposition, should himself rise and condemn the violence without qualification.



Mr Brittan (left) and Mr Kaufman.

One after another Mr Kinnock's political opponents now tried to urge him to his feet. Mr David Steel, the Liberal leader, said the politicians should condemn violence not just in general terms but specifically.

Mr Maurice Macmillan, a former Conservative Secretary of State for Employment, said that mere numbers of pickets had been held in the past, "by better leaders of the Labour Party than we have now", to be intimidation.

Mr Roy Jenkins, for the Social Democrats, a former Labour Home Secretary, said that mass picketing on the present scale was clearly unlawful under laws by which Labour had governed. The National Graphical Association should call the pickets off and be urged to do so by Mr Kinnock.

Even the Speaker, Mr Bernard Weatherill, who had repeatedly to appeal for order, seemed to add to the pressure on Mr Kinnock by offering to call him if he wished.

But Mr Kinnock sat tight, smiling indulgently at the Conservatives as they shouted at him, and so enraging them all the more.

Behind him, Mr Kinnock's back benchers complained about the police. Mr Dennis Skinner charged them with provocation, and Mr Robert Clay, who like Mr Skinner was present at Warrington, spoke of appalling brutality by some of the police.

One Conservative, Mr Richard Alexander, said that these were disgraceful smears, and another, Mr Fergus Montgomery, wondered why so many police had been injured. Could they have been hitting each other, he asked.

Mr Brittan complained that MPs were using the protection of the Commons to pass judgment on the police, which he could not do because of his ultimate responsibility for police discipline. But all complaints would be properly investigated.

Parliament, page 4

Tip No 547 frees Heineken

From Robert Schuil
Amsterdam

Exactly three weeks after they were abducted, Mr Alfred Heineken, chairman of one of Europe's largest breweries and his chauffeur Mr Ab Doderer were freed at dawn yesterday.

Both men were in good health but in need of a rest after their ordeal. They were immediately taken to Mr Heineken's home in Noordwijk, a coastal resort on the North Sea.

Immediately after they were freed police arrested 24 people including three of the seven men described as the main suspects.

All have Dutch nationality and were said by the police to be "all more or less related to each other."

The police disclosed that a ransom had been paid to the kidnappers early on Monday, but refused to divulge the sum involved. The ransom was paid in Dutch, French, American and West German bank notes. A Dutch press agency later reported the sum was between 32 and 35m guilders (between £7.3m and 8m) of which 8m guilders have been recovered.

The police received a total of 750 tips and it was tip No 547 that finally led to the warehouse on an industrial estate near the port of Amsterdam where Mr Heineken, aged 60, and Mr Doderer, aged 57, were held for three weeks, chained to the wall of purpose built cells in conditions described by the police as "medieval".

The tip, an anonymous letter received on November 16 by the brewery, drew the attention of the police to three men operating "a dubious enterprise" on the industrial estate.

Suspicions were aroused when the men ordered two takeaway meals at a Chinese restaurant and confirmed when they shadowed the men to a motel near Utrecht, where they dropped off a message concerning the payment of the ransom.

After complicated negotiations the ransom wa handed over on Monday by dropping it in postal bags through a grating in a road bridge near Utrecht to the road below, where the kidnappers waited in a car.

When nearly two days later the kidnapped men had still not been released, the police decided that the time had come to act.

Photographs, page 8

Lawyers accused of plot to 'nobble' MPs

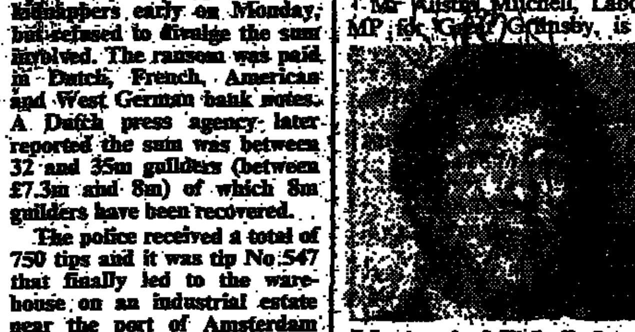
By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

Methods being employed by the Law Society in its attempt to secure the defeat of legislation which would break the monopoly of solicitors on conveyancing work have been reported to the Speaker of the Commons, Mr Bernard Weatherill, as a possible breach of parliamentary privilege.

Mr Weatherill has been given a copy of a record of a meeting held for Law Society press officers and parliamentary liaison officers at the Law Society's Hall on November 15.

It states that the society has engaged a firm of parliamentary consultants "to defeat the Bill", that it will "put pressure" on a Conservative MP to attend the Commons to vote against it and that the profession must make sure that those who support the Bill are not in the House on the day its second reading is taken.

Mr Austin Mitchell, Labour MP for Great Grimsby, is to



Mr Austin Mitchell: Law Society dislikes his Bill.

publish his House Buyers Bill, which would allow building societies and banks to do conveyancing work in competition with solicitors and allow non-solicitors to be conveyancers, next Monday. It will be debated on December 16.

The record of the briefing meeting has been sent among others to local law society secretaries and members of the society council and was produced by Mr David Mercer, assistant secretary of its parliamentary and public relations division.

It quotes Mr Tony Holland, chairman of the society's "non-contentious business committee", as saying that solicitors should persuade their MPs to vote against it. It speaks of people at the meeting being given a "who's who" of unqualified conveyancers giving information "which might be useful to spokesmen if they found themselves appearing opposite an unqualified conveyancer".

One speaker asked whether the attention of the Prime Minister had been directed "to the political disadvantage of failing to assist the Law Society at this time"; and Mr Holland said that he would be seeing Mr Ian Gow, Minister for Housing and Construction and Mrs Margaret Thatcher's former parliamentary private secretary, to seek his advice

£17m paid to robbed gold owner

More than £17m was paid out yesterday by insurance officials to the biggest single loser in the £26m gold bullion robbery last weekend. The entire loss is expected to be paid by the end of the weekend. (Our Crime Reporter writes).

A spokesman for the insurance brokers, Stewart Wrightson (Surety and Specie) said yesterday that the money had been paid to a British company who owned the majority of the gold taken from a Brinks-Mat warehouse close to Heathrow last Saturday. The spokesman said the owners of the bullion had asked not to be identified for commercial reasons.

Caught in the agony of El Salvador's crossfire

From John Carlin, San Salvador

Everywhere in San Salvador – outside McDonald's hamburger bars and government buildings – you see sleazy men in jeans clutching automatic rifles or stubby black machine guns.

Everyone you meet whether armed or unarmed, gives you the feeling they are only provisionally alive.

The notorious *matanza* (slaughter), of 1932 set the tone for present-day El Salvador. General Maximiliano Hernandez Martinez, who was then President, ordered the massacre of 30,000 peasants and the execution of their leader, Agustin Farabundo Marti, thereby institutionalizing 50 years of military rule during which the gun has been the only plausible instrument of political persuasion.

Today, El Salvador's most active right-wing death squad takes its name from that general. The left-wing rebels take theirs from the executed peasant leader. The Farabundo Marti *National Liberation* Front (FMLN).

Stepping up their actions, the death squads are ever more frantically trying to preserve an established order under threat from both the Americans, who wish to change it, and the FMLN, which wishes to destroy it.

The Americans are promoting land reform, "dialogue", and presidential elections, recently scheduled for March 25 next. These concepts are considered "communist" by the Maximiliano Hernandez Martinez Brigade, which perceives rule of terror as the only means of keeping alive a systemn under which 2 per cent of the population control 98 per cent of the nation's wealth.

The rebels' stated objectives are not too far from those of the Americans but, because of past disappointments, they abhor the good intentions of *el imperialismo yanqui*.

One result of this is a US Embassy in San Salvador fortified like a Norman castle. Outside it, Embassy staff travel in armour-plated pick-up trucks with bullet-proof, dark-tinted windows.

But the right are as much of a threat to them as the left.

Many on the Salvadorean right eye with envy neighbouring Guatemala where, without the human rights strings of US assistance, the military have successfully contained the left through a policy of mass extermination of civilians.

When the US military adviser, Captain Albert Schaufelberger, was killed by a gunman in San Salvador on May 25, many US Embassy officials at first believed that he had been the victim of a right-wing death squad. Privately Embassy officials expressed *surprise* when the FMLN claimed responsibility.

If the Americans in El Salvador are caught in crossfire, all the more so are the Salvadorean people, who are largely bemused by the motives behind a four-year civil war which has claimed more than 40,000 civilian lives.

"I do not know why, but both the authorities and the *subversivos* hate us", said a peasant woman selling panic-stricken hens in San Salvador's central market.

Allegiances, when they exist among the bulk of the 50 per cent illiterate adult population, tend to be founded not so much on political conviction as on personal misfortune.

In the case of the hen seller, she was in two minds because, on the one hand, the authorities had forcibly recruited two relatives of hers into the army and, on the other, the guerrillas had killed them in battle.

Many residents of Tenancingo, *in the embattled* north-east previously blurred in their civil war perceptions, defined their positions more sharply after the Air Force bombed their town on September 27, killing about 50 civilians.

Allegiances apart, many of El Salvador's 4.5 million people are unclear why the two sides are fighting. The rebels have succeeded in communicating to few people that among their goals, for example, is a fairer distribution of wealth.

Indeed, many people in the country say they long for the old days of traditional oligarchic supremacy when they were wretched – as they are now – and essentially enslaved but, at least they were *tranquilos*.

Recently the death squads have been recruiting more men & the politicians more heavily armed bodyguards. The elections next year, so longed for by the Americans, so reviled by both right and left, only promise more violence.

هكذا من الأصل

Inquiry starts into cases of leukaemia near nuclear power stations

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

An investigaion into the incidence of cancer among people living near all nuclear power installations has started.

The Pattern of the illness is to be studied before and after the plants were built, and a comparison made with similar populations remote from any nuclear installation.

The study, to be conducted by the Protection Board and the epidemiological research unit at Oxford University, will not be completed before next year.

Nevertheless, the results of that study may be the only way of resolving the controversy over the number of cases of leukaemia among children living in villages near the nuclear fuel reprocessing plant at Sellafield, formerly Windscale, in Cumbria.

Accusations that the incidence of leukaemia is between five and 10 times higher than the national average among children in three villages close to Sellafield, are contained in the findings of a new report that is the basis of a documentary television programme to be shown on independent television tonight.

The allegation that radioactive pollution from Sellafield is the cause of higher than average figures is rejected by British Nuclear Fuels. Mr Harold Bolter, the company secretary, said yesterday: "We are not responsible for the effects which Yorkshire Television say they have found."

Mr Peter Mummery, director of health and safety for the company, says: "Yorkshire Television bases its accusations on its own unvalidated findings that the incidence of cancer among children in three villages near Sellafield is higher than the national average.

"In small areas variations from the national average, both upward and downward, may be expected. It is well known to experts in cancer statistics that sometimes unusually high numbers can be found in relation to the size of the community.

These are described as 'clusters'." Mr Mummery added: "A quick examination by British Nuclear Fuels has identified a town in Cumbria wome 30 miles from the coastline where a cancer cluster exists."

The company's officials were not prepared to give the name of the town.

However, the evidence gathered for the television documentary was examined by Professor Edward Radford, a leading epidemiologist in that field from Pittsburgh University in the United States. He was chairman of a committee of the US National Academy of Sciences set up to look into the effects of radiation, and he has been an adviser to international groups studying safety issues.

Professor Radford supports the catastrophic interpretation of the figures on leukaemias when taken in conjunction with the measurements of the radioactivity in silt from streams, beaches, fields, and from house dust to show that radioactive substances come from Sellafield.

Yet British Nuclear Fuels is not disputing the existence of low levels of contamination of radioactive substances. But it says: "Assuming the highest figures quoted for levels of radioactivity to be correct, children would have to eat 20lbs of dust a year or sit in one tiny spot on a muddy estuary for 500 hours in a year before permitted limits would be reached."

The fiercest argument is over the suggestion that the conditions must inevitably get worse. British Nuclear Fuels rejects the suggestion that there is an accumulation of plutonium along the coast, but that judgment presupposes an exact understanding of how the radioactive material in the environment got there from Sellafield.

Recent surveys have shown that plutonium and americium discharged into the sea by a waste pipe from Sellafield into the Irish Sea are being transferred back to the land. The theory is that waste deposited on the seabed is stirred up with sediments in stormy conditions. The suspended particles containing plutonium are driven to the coast by winds and tides, washed ashore, dried by the sun and blown into the atmosphere.

The waste discharges have been made for 20 years and, according to the documentary programme, a quarter of a ton of plutonium has been discharged, enough to give 250 million people a lethal dose if dispersed through the atmosphere.

NUCLEAR POLLUTION: THE CLAIMS

SELLAFIELD (WINDSCALE)

Leukaemia five times national average (In Seascale 10 times)

STREAM CONTAINS
Plutonium-239 (200 pCi* per gm)
Ruthenium-106 (269 pCi per gm)
Caesium-136 (156 pCi per gm)

HOUSE DUST CONTAINS
Plutonium-239 (6.7 pCi per gm)
Americium-241 (5.1 pCi per gm)
Ruthenium-106 (6.8 pCi per gm)
Caesium-137 (5.7 pCi per gm)

SILT CONTAINS
Caesium-137 (2.09 pCi per gm)

*Picocurie – one millionth of one millionth of a curie

Seascale · 3 miles · Drigg · Ravenglass · Waberthwaite · Bootle · Kippford · Carlisle · Solway Firth · 15 miles · Whitehaven

Six miners are rescued after three-hour ordeal

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

Six miners were rescued yesterday after a roof fall trapped them 300ft underground for more than three hours.

The alarm was raised at 2.30pm when a 15ft section of roof collapsed, blocking the underground roadway to the coalface with tons of rock. Two colleagues heard the trapped men's cries for help.

National Union of Mineworkers officials immediately lifted their national overtime ban to help in the rescue operation at Ledston Luck colliery near Castleford, West Yorkshire.

Specialist rescue teams from Wakefield and Doncaster pumped oxygen through ventilation shafts into the 72-year-old pit, which is due to close in 1985.

The trapped men were eventually released unhurt at 5.50pm by workmates who dug through the rubble with picks and shovels. The first person to reach them was the colliery manager, Mr Don Jagger, aged 58.

The miners' union began its national overtime ban yesterday morning. The full effect will not be felt until after the weekend, when vital maintenance work will not be carried out.

The NUM president, Mr Arthur Scargill, said yesterday that the National Coal Board's decision last week to break off talks with the union was "one more factor in an overall attack on the mining industry".

He said: "Contrary to NCB chairman Ian MacGregor's disclaimers, this ban will most definitely affect our industry. If it were to extend over a 12-month period, the ban would cut coal output by 18 million tonnes.

"Our union now sees the board attacking us on all fronts. We have learnt that the NCB has rejected our appeal for vital investment in Cadbey colliery, one of South Yorkshire's largest pits, which without proper planning and financing will most certainly face closure."

Miners' leaders have rejected the board's "first and final" 5.2 per cent offer, worth £4.90 to £6.80 a week on basic rates.

'Failure to disclose job pact'

The Post Office Engineering Union was criticized in the Court of Appeal yesterday for not disclosing a job security agreement it has with British Telecom.

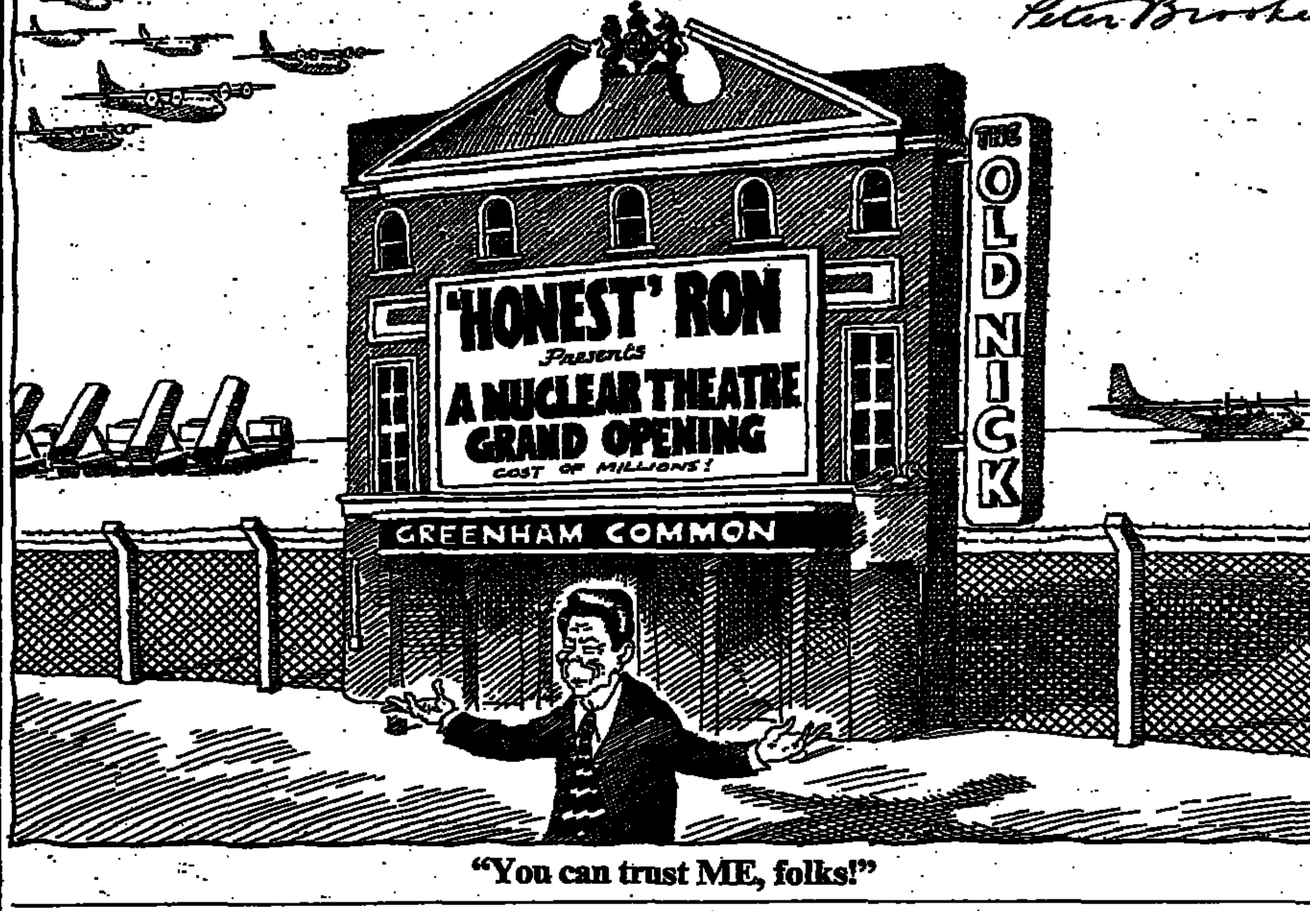
The union is blacking links between the BT network and Mercury Communications, the private telephone company, because, it says, it fears job losses.

But Mr Robert Alexander QC, for Mercury, told the court that it had come to light only last week that the union had a job security agreement with BT

Mercury is appealing against a High Court refusal to grant a temporary injunction to stop blacking.

Mr Alexander said the union had "objected to the granting of a licence to Mercury and since then has consistently indicated its intention to destroy Mercury".

He told Sir John Donaldson, Master of the Rolls, sitting with Lord Justice Dillon and Lord Justice May, that the judge at the earlier hearing had misunderstood the evidence and misinterpreted the law.



"You can trust ME, folks!"

Shake-up urged in farming

By John Young
Agriculture Correspondent

Abolition of almost the whole farm support structure is called for in a report published today.

The EEC common agricultural policy, the marketing boards, the Agricultural Mortgage Corporation, the Forestry Commission and government-financed research services would all go under proposals from the Adam Smith Institute.

Even the Ministry of Agriculture would be merged with the Department of Trade and Industry.

The report is a straightforward application of the free market economy approach to what the institute regards as an indefensibly subsidized and cosseted industry. The end result, it implies, would be cheaper food and a saving to the taxpayer of hundreds of millions of pounds.

Of the CAP the report says it is "contrary to the spirit of the founding fathers of the EEC ... ineffective ... expensive ... unpopular except with farmers and bureaucrats and seemingly incapable of reform."

It is also scathing about the achievements of the various marketing boards and suggests they should be reformed as voluntary cooperatives.

The Agricultural Mortgage Corporation makes little sense since it duplicates the functions of the finance industry.

Much research by the Government's Agricultural Development and Advisory Service appears to be duplicated and should be abandoned. The work of the Agricultural Research Council itself should be gradually privatized.

Omega Project Agriculture Report (Adam Smith Institute, PO Box 316, London SW1P 3DJ; £5.00)

Cruise will arrive in three weeks

Continued from page 1

last week with the United States Defence Secretary Mr Caspar Weinberger, Mr Heseltine is understood to have explained and complained of these increased difficulties,

But ministers have at no time, it seems, seriously considered asking the United States for a dual key, nor even explored the feasibility of cost of supplying a separate physical control mechanism which ony British servicemen could operate.

Yesterday Mr Denis Healey, newly reappointed as Labour's shadow foreign secretary, said that after Grenada Britain could no longer be satisfied with present arrangements, and that there was an unanswerable case for giving Britain a physical veto over firing.

Last week, he said, the United States brushed Britain aside when the threat was vague and distant. Did the Prime Minister really believe the American Administration under President Reagan would take any notice when the threat was to thousands of American soldiers in Europe?

Mr David Steel, the Liberal leader, said that the absence of a dual key was one reason for not accepting the government proposal to deploy. He could not accept that the original agreement about joint decision, reached between Mr Clement Attlee and President Truman about aircraft, could be applied automatically to missiles.

Mr Heseltine repeated the recently repeated words of Mr Margaret Thatcher that "no nuclear weapon could be fired or launched from British territory without the agreement of the British Prime Minister".

Greenham security is stepped up

From Alan Hamilton, Greenham Common

Greatly increased security surrounded Grenham Common air base in Birkshire yesterday after a weekend in which the perimeter fence was breached and torn down in several places by peace campaigners.

Police guarded all gates and patrolled along the inside of the nine-mile fence, while army detatchments erected additional barriers of barbed wire. A police helicopter flew around the base all day.

A total of 187 women, many of them carrying wire cutters, were arrested on Saturday night and 16 women were arrested on Sunday night when they again breached the fence.

On that occasion a group entered the base and daubed the main runway with paint. Eleven were charged and released on bail by Newbury magistrates yesterday.

Miss Martha Street, said yesterday that they had thought a United States Air Force plane carrying the first cruise missiles would arrive on Sunday night. They had painted the runway in the hope of preventing its landing.

In the event the missiles did not arrive, and they are unlikely to do so in the immediate future judging by the Commons statement yesterday by Michael Heseltine Secretary of State for Defence, in which he promised a further announcement when the first missiles arrived in Britain.

● Several hundred anti-nuclear demonstrators, many of them carrying torches, gathered in Trafalgar Square last night to protest against the imminent arrival of cruise missiles (David Cross writes).

Throughout the afternoon and evening 700 members of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament queued outside the Commons to lobby members of Parliament taking part in the debate on the missiles.

Mgr Bruce Kent, general secretary of CND, told a press conference that the debate had been sprung on Parliament to rubberstamp the introduction of cruise missiles to Britain

"The British people have been deceived about cruisé missiles by this Government since the decision to deploy them was first taken at a Nato meeting in December, 1979", Mgr Kent said.

In spite of government claims to the contrary, Britain had no veto over their use in the sense of the Government being able to stop then being fired, he added. As had been seen with Grenada, in times of crisis great powers like the United States acted as they saw fit.

Basic facts about cruise and Pershing 2

By Our Defence Correspondent

What are they? The cruise missile is an unmanned vehicle for carrying an explosive warhead. Throughout its flight it is under continuous power from its jet engine, which has to take in oxygen to function. This means that it must remain in the atmosphere, and in fact is designed to fly at very low levels.

The Pershing 2 is a ballistic missile which is powered only during the first few m inutes of its flight as it goes out into space, before its trajectory brings it back into the Earth's atmosphere and on to its target.

Where are they to be deployed?: The plan is to deploy 464 ground-launched cruise missiles and 108 Pershing 2 missiles in Europe. Ultimately 160 cruise are planned for Britain, 96 of them at Greenham Common, where the first 16 are scheduled to be operational by the end of this year, and 64 at Molesworth near Huntingdon from about 1987.

Sicily is expected to house 112 cruise, the first of which are due to be installed by next spring. If they agree, Holland and Belgium will each have 48 by about the end of 1985. West Germany is scheduled to take 96 cruise in 1985, in addition to the 108 Pershing 2 missiles, the first of which are due to be in place by the end of this year.

When was the decision taken?: The plan was laid at a meeting of foreign and defence ministers of Nato countries held on December 12, 1979.

The plan to deploy cruise and Pershing 2 was one half of the so-called twin track, which also called for negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union to agree to limits on the number of long-range theatre nuclear weapons.

Those negotiations are still in progress in Geneva, but show little likelihood of producing an agreement.

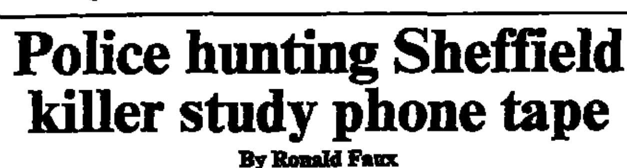
Basic statistics

	Cruise	Pershing 2
Length	20.5ft	33ft
Speed	about 550mph	5,000mph
Weight	3,200lb (including booster)	about 7 tons
Range	1,500 miles	over 1,000 miles
Warhead	single nuclear warhead, about 200 kilotons	single nuclear warhead, up to about 50 kilotons
Accuracy	within 50 yards of target	within under 50 yards of target
Launcher	launched from back of lorry	mobile launcher

The Shadow Cabinet

Labour's front bench appointments are: (Asterisk indicates member of parliamentary committee):

Deputy Leader and Treasury and Economic Affairs	*Mr Roy Hattersley
Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs	*Mr Denis Healey
Home Affairs	*Mr Gerald Kaufman
Leader of the House and Trade and Industry	*Mr Peter Shore
Employment	*Mr John Smith
Environment	*Mr John Cunningham
Transport	*Mr John Prescott
Defence and Disarmament	*Mr John Silkin
Northern Ireland	*Mr Peter Archer
Wales	*Mr Barry Jones
European and Community Affairs	*Mr Robin Cook
Housing and Construction	*Mr Eric Heffer
Health and Social Security	*Mr Michael Meacher
Education	*Mr Giles Radice
Energy	*Mr Stan Orme
Arts	Mr Norman Buchan
Defence and Disarmament	Mr Denzil Davies
Scotland	Mr Donald Dewar
Legal Affairs	Mr John Morris
Women's Rights	Ms Jo Richardson



Police hunting Sheffield killer study phone tape

By Ronald Faux

Police hunting the killer of three members of a Sheffield family were studying yesterday a recording of a telephone call made to a newspaper by a man claiming to be Arthur Hutchinson, whom the police want to question in connexion with the murders.

The caller gave details likely to be known only to Mr Hutchinson, aged 42, who escaped a month ago from custody at Selby police station in North Yorkshire.

In his two-and-a-half minute call to the *Yorkshire Post* in Leeds the man said that he had not been to Sheffield, where Mr Basil Laitner, his wife Avril and son Richard were stabbed to death by an intruder eight days ago.

The caller, who had a strong north-eastern accent, said that since his escape he had survived by stealing vegetables from gardens.

He named a woman he said he was "out to get" and who is now being protected by the North Yorkshire police. He also denied having been in Worksop, Nottinghamshire, where the police are said to have had positive sightings of Mr Hutchinson the day after the killings.

Mr Robert Goslin, Assistant Chief Constable of South Yorkshire, told a press conference in Sheffield that the caller did not stay on the line long enough to allow the police to trace him but it was hoped that telephone engineers would be able to discover the area from which the call had been made.

"He says he is in the Selby-Doncaster area and that he has been living rough. Where I disagree is when he says he has not been to Worksop", Mr Goslin said.

The police found a bloodstained bandage at a Worksop boarding house where the man thought to be Mr Hutchinson had stayed. Mr Hutchinson injured his leg when he escaped from the policestation.

The police had received more than 1,000 calls from the public, with possible leads that were being followed up, Mr Goslin said.

● Mr Hutchinson's elderly mother, Mrs Louise Reardon, was under sedation last night after collapsing at her home in Hartlepool, Cleveland. She became ill after appealing to her son: "Please give yourself up, Arthur, that's all I'm asking. I know you couldn't have done the things they say." (the Press Association reports).

Overseas selling prices
Austria Sch 28; Belgium B frs 50; Canada $2.75; Canaries Pes 150; Cyprus 550 mils; Denmark Dkr 7.50; Finland Mkk 8.00; France Frs 7.00; Germany DM 3.50; Greece Dr 100; Holland Gl 3.25; Irish Republic 40p; Italy L 2200; Luxembourg Lf 33; Madeira Esc 120; Morocco Dir 8.00; Norway Kr 7.50; Pakistan Rps 12; Portugal Esc 125; Singapore $5.50; Spain Pes 150; Sweden Skr 8.00; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; Tunisia Din 0.700; USA $1.50; Yugoslavia Din 100

Biffen reply over Times bid

By Anthony Bevins
Political Correspondent

Mr John Biffen, Leader of the Commons and a former Secretary of State for Trade, last night rebutted the charge that he had misled the Commons over the profitability of *The Sunday Times* in January 1981, the time of the bid made by Mr Rupert Murdoch for Times Newspapers.

Mr Harold Evans, former editor of *The Times*, says in his book, *Good Times, Bad Times*, that when Mr Biffen took his decision not to refer the bid to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission, the minister failed to record £4.6m of *Sunday Times* revenue and a £700,000 profit.

In a written Commons reply last night, Mr Biffen refused to set up a parliamentary Select Committee to investigate the matter, saying that the profit and loss figures on which he had based his decision had been supplied by the Department of Trade's professional accountants.

They had been fully aware of the £4.6m revenue figures, but because they were not related to *The Sunday Times's* newspaper activities they had not been relevant to the statutory test under which he had to judge whether the paper was economic "as a going concern and as a separate newspaper".

Mr Biffen said in his reply to Mr Alfred Morris, Labour MP for Manchester, Wythenshawe: "I was satisfied (as I was required to be by the Fair Trading Act) that *The Sunday Times* was not economic as a going concern and as a separate newspaper.

"Having further satisfied myself that the case was one of urgency, I concluded that I had discretion to grant consent for the transfer of the newspaper without a reference to the commission."

'Grants not being made up'

By Lucy Hodges

Almost half of all students who should be having their maintenance grants made up by their parents are not being given this money and are worse off than young people on the Youth Training Scheme, the National Union of Students said yesterday.

A £50,000 survey commissioned by the union, which submitted a claim for a £5 a week increase in grants, for next year, shows that students are feeling the pinch.

They are having to pay a lot more for essentials than in 1974-75, when the last survey was made. The cost of board and lodging and books has soared.

As a result students are spending 25 per cent less on alcohol, tobacco and entertainment (£190 in 1982-83 compared with £260 in 1974-75). They are having to spend 59.2 per cent more on board and lodging compared with eight years ago. A student's disposable income has declined by £264 in that period, from £958 to £694.

The union made the point yesterday that it was not arguing that the real value of the grant had declined, because at £1,660 outside London and £1,975 in London it has roughly kept its value. It directed its attack at the parental contribution system and at the lack of an absolute minimum grant.

Mr Neil Stewart, the union president, said that as well as seeking a £5 a week increase in grants it was asking for the income threshold* at which parents have to pay contributions to be raised to £9,600. It wanted all students in further education, particularly those who received no award, to get a minimum grant of £30 a week.

He called for the age at which students are considered to be independent of their parents to be lowered. It is 25 at present. The cost of all the demands would put an extra £700m on the present £500m grants bill.

Crown to appeal against ruling that parents cannot kidnap children

By David Hewson

The Crown is to seek leave to appeal against a ruling yesterday that parents cannot, in law, kidnap their own children.

The Court of Appeal yestrday quashed the convictions for kidnapping and contemt of court of a New Zealand man who twice snatched his daughter from his former wife.

A senior appeal judge, Lord Justice Watkins, said that Mr Ian Daily's case was a serious example of the deliberate flouting of High Court orders by a father, but he should never have been convicted of the criminal offence of kidnapping.

The decision was criticized by the Children's Legal Centre, which was set up in 1979, The Year of the Child, to deal with matters of law relating to young people. Miss Rachel Hodgkin, an officer of the cxentre, said it meant that the law saw children as being the property of their parents.

A private member's Bill due for its second reading on December 16 would, however, make child abduction a criminal offence if it became law, she said.

The Court of Appeal ruled that Mr Daily should not have been tried at the Central Criminal Court for contempt and taking his daughter away from her mother, in what is thought to have been the only case of a parent being charged with kidnapping his child.



Lord Justice Watkins: 'Father should not have been convicted.'

The correct course which should have been pursued was for Mr Daily to be brought before a High Court Family Division judge, the court said.

It set aside a two-year suspended jail sentence which was passed on May 18 last year. The Crown is to seek leave to appeal to the House of Lords against that ruling.

Mr Daily did not challenge a further conviction of falsely imprisoning his former wife at an address in Harold Hill, Essex, before taking their daughter Emma to New Zealand in 1978. He was given a two-year suspended sentence on the false imprisonment charge.

The appeal judges ruled that, as a general conclusion, there was no such offence as the kidnapping of a child under 14, even by someone who was not the child's parents. The act would be covered by the charge of child stealing.

They also ruled that the offence of kidnapping could not be committed by a parent who took a child under the age of majority, unless the child had lawfully married and passed out of the responsibility of the parents.

Lord Justice Watkins said that the jurisdiction of judges to punish for disobedience of court orders on children, regardless of whether they were wards of court, was extensive and powerful. Parliament had never intended that a mother or father should be prosecuted for child stealing.

Law Report, page 28

Two million letters arrive late

By David Cross

More than two million letters arrive late on any given day, according to the Post Office Users' National Council in a report published yesterday.

Only 85.8 per cent of first-class letters and 92.3 per cent of second-class letters arrived on time, the council said in its annual report of the Post Offices' activities in the 1982/83 financial year. The Post Office's own targets are 90 and 96 per cent respectively.

This level of lateness is unacceptable, the council, the official watchdog of the Post Office's services, said.

The council said that it conducted test surveys that highlighted problems on specific routes and in particular sorting areas. The results showed that mail posted at the same time could receive different time stamps and in one instance some first-class items were not date-stamped until the next day.

The council called on the Post Office to further investigate problems affecting the quality of service and in particular to identify the black spots in the system.

Responding to the council's criticisms, a Post Office spokesman said yesterday that improvements have been made in its mail delivery. The latest figures covering the period between July and September of this year, showed that 88.7 per cent of first-class mail and 93.8 per cent of second-class mail was reaching its destination on time.

The Post Office was also urged to speed up the introduction of new counter technology, particularly the installation of computer terminals.

The council conceded that the complexity of introducing a comprehensive computer system to handle the full range of counter services given that there are at present about 150 different types of transaction. The cost would be huge since the Post Office has indicated that it would probably need 50,000 terminals positioned at between 15,000 and 20,000 different locations.

Finally, the council expresses its concern at the fall in the number of Crown and sub-post offices during the past 10 years. During the last financial year, for example, 121 sub-postoffices had opened, compared with 216 that closed.

A sizable proportion of sub-postoffices that closed had not been replaced because of the difficulty of finding suitable applicants with suitable premises.

DELIVERY TARGETS: How the Post Office is doing

TARGETS: 90% of first class by next working day; 96% of second class within 3 working days

1980-83	1st CLASS by day B	2nd CLASS by day D
1980/1	86.4%	92.3%
1981/2	84.3	91.7
1982/3	85.8	92.3
Quarterly (82-83)		
Apr to Jun	85.8%	91.5%
Jul to Sept	82.7	91.0
Oct to Dec	87.6	94.1
Jan to Mar	87.9	93.2

Nilsen showed desire to kill, psychiatrist says

Dennis Nilsen had an "overwhelming desire to kill" and planned the deaths of his victims purposefully and without anxiety, a jury at the Central Criminal Court was told yesterday.

Dr Paul Bowden, a psychiatrist called by the prosecution, described Mr Nilsen's behaviour as extremely abnormal. "Statistically somone who kills 15 or 16 men is a very rare animal," he said. But he disagreed with the defence evidence that it showed a severe personality disorder.

Mr Nilsen, aged 37, of Cranley Gardens, Muswell Hill, denies six charges of murder and two of attempted murder. He has admitted to the police dismembering, boiling and burning the bodies of his young victims and the defence is seeking a verdict of manslaughter on the ground of diminished responsibility.

Dr Bowden, consultant forensic psychiatrist at the Bethlem Royal and Maudsley Hospital and visiting psychiatrist at Brixton prison, disputed defence suggestions that Mr Nilsen had treated his victims as objects and lacked remorse.

He said Mr Nilsen tried to hide his feelings despite confusion and sadness at what he had done. During one interview at Brixton tears had filled his eyes as he was questioned about the "quite frightful" strangling and drowning of John Howlett in December 1981.

"He was about to start crying", Dr Bowden said. "He spoke to me about him never being able to show his feelings to anyone. Then he walked out of the room."

He told the court that he accepted Mr Nilsen's own version of his motives: an overwhelming desire to kill, the sense of power killing gave him, and the wish to transfer the feelings of criminality he had about his homosexuality to the killing.

He said he could find no support for defence evidence of abnormal sexual behaviour with the bodies of his victims, isolation, alcohol abuse, identity of relationship problems.

The hearing continues today.

Battered wife who killed her husband is freed

A battered wife who shot dead her violent husband was freed yesterday by a judge at the Central Criminal Court, after spending six months in jail on remand.

The decision by the Common Serjeant, Judge Tudor Price, was greeted with cheers and applause from relatives of Mrs Celia Ripley in the packed public gallery.

The court was told that Mrs Ripley, aged 34, killed her husband with a shotgun blast as he stood drinking in the Derby Arms public house in Croydon, on April 26.

She had told the warden of the battered wives' hostel where she was living that she intended to shoot her husband, but her "cry for help" was ignored.

The judge gave Mrs Ripley an 18-month suspended sentence and ordered her to be supervised by a probation officer. "The public interest does not require you to be imprisoned further", he said.

Mrs Ripley wept as she was reunited with her sons, Mark and Henry, outside the court and said: "Today and the day I killed my husband will be on my mind for the rest of my life. How I pray to God that someone had taken me seriously and stopped me."

The court was told that her husband, Mr Mark Ripley, aged 38, was a gypsy scrap dealer and a feared bare-knuckle fighter.

Mr Michael Coombe, for the prosecution, said Mrs Ripley suffered violence from him over many years. He broke her nose and ribs, threatened to shoot her and forced her to take part in distressing sexual practices.

After going to live in a battered wives' hostel in Penge, south-east London, she showed the warden her husband's shotgun and said she planned to shoot him.

The warden was sufficiently alarmed to tell social workers, but nothing was done. The warden was baby-sitting for Mrs Ripley when she drove to the public house to carry out her threat.

Mr Neville Sarony, for the defence, said Mrs Ripley had asked for attention but no one had taken her seriously. Mrs Ripley pleaded guilty to manslaughter. Her denial of murder was accepted on the ground of provocation and diminished responsib[

Cigarette 'glamour' attacked

By Our Medical Reporter

The British Medical Association wants stricter controls on the "insidious approach" of some cigarette promotions. It claims that they exploit a loophole in the advertising code of conduct.

The association accuses manufacturers of flouting the spirit of the Advertising Standards Authority's ethical code by linking cigarette brands with sporting events and other activities which by implication "depict smoking in a glamorous light".

In the *News Review*, a newspaper sent to doctors, the association says that the advertising authority's cigarette code bans advertisements which glamorize smokers, but allows cigarette names to be used to promote non-tobacco products and activities.

It cites the John Player Special brand, which has its own racing car and markets sportswear.

It also names the Kim brand. "The brand's colours, of browns pinks and yellows on a white background, depict a healthy, sporty, clean-cut image for the independent woman", the association says, adding that the brand is linked with promoting umbrellas and bags in the same colours.

The association says young adults are the main targets of cigarette companies. "If they adopt the smoking habit early, they could remain life-long consumers. It is this age group which most readily responds to the glamour images."

The BMA's latest call comes after publication of a survey by the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys which indicated that more than a quarter of children are smoking by the time they reach their fifth year in secondary school.

In a separate initiative, a senior lecturer in health education has written an open letter to Mr John Patten, Under Secretary of State at the Department of Health and Social Security, urging his to take tough anti-smoking measures.

In his letter, published in the *British Medical Journal*, Mr Mike Daube, of the department of community medicine at Edinburgh University, says that cigarette smoking kills more than 90,000 people in Britain



In accord: Nine brass players from Bordeaux are combining with six British players to give their first concert in Britain tonight at St John's, Smith Square, central London. The Brass of Aquitaine and London, formed by its conductor, Richard Harvey, when he was teaching at Bordeaux University, includes nine lecturers in music. Mr Harvey has written some of the music for tonight, which will also include works by Monteverdi, Purcell and Copland. (Photograph: Orde Eliason)

Pacemaker surgeon says patients may die due to NHS cuts

By Thomson Prentice, Medical Reporter

Some patients requiring heart pacemakers may die as a result of the "domino effect" of National Health Service cuts, a leading surgeon said yesterday.

Dr Richard Sutton, consultant cardiologist at the Westminster Hospital, is a recognized expert in heart pacemaker implantation, who performs an average of four such operations a week.

However, because of budgetary restrictions he has only 40 pacemakers left until next March. He added: "I anticipate I will need another 50, which represents a cost of £100,000, by January.

"The situation is approaching where some patients will require pacemakers and will not be able to get them, and some of them will die."

Dr Sutton said that the pacemaker unit at the Westminster Hospital was under increasing pressure because hospitals in other areas were referring more patients to him. "The DHSS is forcing cuts and closures affecting pacemaker operations elsewhere. Those patients have to be sent somewhere, and they are coming to us. The cuts have a domino effect," he said.

The Westminster Hospital is considered to be one of the leading pacemaker units, it has contributed to the research and development of the most advanced versions of the equipment. However, as a result of that work the cost of a pacemaker has increased to about £2,000.

The pacemaker budget allocated to the Westminster for the financial year that began in April was £230,000. Dr Sutton said he needed another £100,000 before the end of next March, and would then be seeking £350,000 as the allocation for the next year.

Mr Trevor Patchett, the deputy district adminstrator of the Victoria Health Authority, which includes the Westminster, said: "This authority is being asked to save £2.65m next year, at a time when demands for its services are growing.

He is quite right about the domino effect. We are getting more and more referrals if patients because of cuts elsewhere, and are trying to cope with them while facing cuts of our own."

Lack of NHS funds led to the death of six year old girl it was learnt yesterday. The girl, named Anne Marie, was denied a bone-marrow transfusion at the Westminster Children's Hospital because the cost of the operation was £7,000 and funds are short. It was decided that other patients stood better chance of success.

That decision was disclosed last week when Princess Anne launched a special appeal to raise money for a new 10 bed bone marrow unit at the hospital.

In another aspect of health a service cuts, a group of general practioners were granted a temporary injunction in the High Court yesterday to prevent the closure of the cottage hospital, the Northwood and Pinner.

The hospital was due to close yesterday but if has been occupied by staff since last week. About 20 patients are still receiving treatment there. At the Hayes cottage hospital near by a similar occupation is continuing.

The injunction means the closure of the Northwood and Pinner hospital will be postponed at least until Friday when the case returns to court.

●Trade unions in the NHS have told the Government that the country faces the "inescapable burden" of growing expenditure on health care with more not less staff needed to meet the growing demands placed on the service (Our Labour Correspondent writes).

PARLIAMENT November 30 1983

Brittan condemns picket violence as organized anarchy

NGA DISPUTE

The violence on the picket line outside the Warrington printing works of Messenger Group Newspapers last night was condemned by Government and Opposition spokesmen in the Commons. Mr Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary, said it was not spontaneous action, but *organized anarchy*. In a statement he said: "There is and can be no excuse for violence and the attempt by *intimidating weight of numbers* to negate the lawful rights of other people.

Mr Gerald Kaufman, chief Opposition spokesman on home affairs, said: "We categorically *condemn* all violence in all circumstances.

Despite goading by Conservative MPs and calls for him to get up and also condemn what had occured, Mr Neil Kinnock, Leader of the Opposition, declined to rise from his seat on the front bench.

Mr Brittan in his statement, said: I understand from the Chief Constable of Cheshire that between 9pm and 11pm *last night* the number of pickets increased rapidly from 500 to about 4,000 people. Their purpose was clear. It was not to communicate information. It was not *persuasion*. It was not even demonstration. It was to prevent by physical force and weight of numbers newspapers being taken out of the premises.

Many of the pickets has travelled from far afield; many came prepared for, and used, violence against the police. A number were armed with offensive weapons, such as *iron bars*.

At the height of the operation, the Chief Constable deployed over 1,200 men from his own force and those of Greater Manchester, *Merseyside, and Lancashire*. As a result, the vehicle carrying the newspapers was able to leave the premises at the *time* planned at 5am this morning and did so. The pickets began to disperse from about 6am.

During the course of the disturbances, police officers were attacked and missiles *were thrown* at them. Twenty-three officers were injured and three have been detained in hospital. I am gald to inform the House that at present *none appears to have been seriously* injured. Thirteen pickets are recorded as having been unjured, one of whom remains in hospital. Again I understand his condition is not serious.

A total of 86 people were arrested for a range of public order offences *and offences of assault* and obstruction.

I have conveyed to the Chief Constable *my great appreciation* of the police operation, (Conservative cheers) and the way *in which his* officers and those of the other forces dealt with an immensely difficult situation. It is a great tribute to them that the lawful right to move the newspapers was upheld. I have asked that my concern and sympathy should be passed on the injured officers, *as I did in* the case of those who uncurred injuries last week.

I understand that the number of pickets has now declined to about 150. But there are threats that large numbers will try tonight (Wednesday) to repeat the events of last night and this morning.

The Chief Constable has responsibality for maintaining the rule of law and devising and executing the appropriate plans for doing so. I have made it crystal clear to him that if there is any assistance he requires from me, it will be readily available, and he will have my *complete support for the exercise of* his very considerable powers to the full extent that is required to deal *with the situation*.

There is and can be no excuse for violenc and the attempt by intimidating weight of numbers to negate the lawful rights of other people. Irrespectiv of the merits of the industrial dispute, what has happened here amounts to breaches of what has always been the criminal law.

The place and pretext for its breach makes no difference whatsoever. Violence at the picket line is as indefensible as violence at a football



Gardner: Laying siege to barriers of law

*match or any*where else. (Labour shouts of "And police violance").

Action of the kind we saw last night cannot and will not be tolerated. I hope that the House as a *whole will join me in condemning* what occurred, and the mass picketing which was its cause, and giving every support to the police in preventing or dealing with a recurrence.

*Mr Gerald Kaufman, chief Opposi*tion spokesman on home affairs: I want to make it plain that the Opposition categorically condemn all violence in all circumstances, in whatever place and for whatever reason it is used. We endorse the view of the TUC Policy and Organization Committee that trade unions should be supported in carrying out their lawful functions on behalf of their members.

I as the Home Secretary for his *part to confirm* that any possible breach of the law by pickets cannot justify any counter-breach of the law by anyone else. (Conservative protests).

In view of *allegations* that have been made, what reports has he received about the methods of *policing*, particularly in relation to the communications van of the NGA which has been parked at Warrington works for four weeks with police permission, and which *the* police themselves have used during this period.

Are not these deplorable scenes of violence a direct outcome of the folly of the Government in dragging industrial relations into the law courts. . . (Further Conservative protests.)

Mr Dennis Skinner (Bolsover, Lab): Tory hooligans.

Mr Kaufman: . . . and allowing any wayward employer to use the courts *of law as a weapon* to win victory in an industrial dispute.

Can the Government not get it into its head that the key to improving industrial relations lies in conciliation, not confrontation? (Labour cheers.)

What action will the Home Secretary take as a member of the Cabinet to get the parties to the dispute round the table to sort out their difference by the time-honoured process of negotiation and conciliation?

How many more lamentable episodes like this shall we have to go through before the Government learns that vital lesson?

Mr Brittan: I welcome Mr Kaufmann's condemnation of violence. I note that he referred to counter-breaches of the law in *rather vague form. If he has specific* allegations to make, I would be grateful if he would and they will be investigated in the proper way.

He raises the matter of policing and I will look at any specific allegations he wishes to make.

He referred to the TUC and what was said by them. I should be grateful if he and Labour MPs expressed their full support for what the TUC itself said in its guidelines in 1979: "It is lawful for persons *acting in contemplation or further*ance of a trade dispute to picket at or near a workplace or any other place, provided that they do no more than peacefully obtain or communication information or peacefully persuade workers to abstain from work".

If anybody believes that 4,000 people are needed to do that, who do, they think they are kidding? (Conservative cheers.)

Mr Norman St John Stevas (Chelmsford, C): What is involved at Warrington is nothing to do with the *Employment Act* but with the breach of the principles and rights of people guaranteed by common law.

Will he invite the Leader of the Opposition (Mr Neil Kinnock) to associate himself with that condemnation without the qualifications and weasel words we have just heard from Mr Kaufman?

Mr Brittan: Mr St John Stevas is right. No changes in the statute law with regard to employment legislation have made any difference about what happened last night. Violence caused by mass picketing would have been as unlawful before *any of those changes as it is today*.

We have tremendous responsibility in this House. We do not want to see those scenes repeated. One way to avoid it is for everyone to join in condemnation *of it*.

Conservative MPs shouted "Up, up, up" to Mr Neil Kinnock, Leader of the Opposition, who sat smiling at them.

The Speaker (Mr Bernard Weatherill) called for order and added: If Mr Kinnock catches my eye at the end, he will be able to answer.

Mr David Steel, Leader of the Liberal Party: I would give way to the *Leader of the Opposition*, of course, if he catches your eye.

There was a statement at *lunchtime* by the *National Secretary* of the NGA that tonight's picket will be an even larger force and that gives the lie to the idea that there is a kind of spontaneous outburst. Political parties should not just refute violence in general terms but specifically.

Mr Brittan: I entirely endorse what Mr Steel said. It is difficult to square any kind of alleged spontaneity with the document I have in my hand inviting people to join the picket line in return for £25 for lost time.

Mr Maurice Macmillan (Surrey South West, C): The mere presence of so many pickets has in the past been held to be intimidation in itself and this view has, in the past, been accepted by better leaders of the Labour Party than we have now.

Mr Brittan said exactly that proposition had certainly been held in a court case.

Mr William Hamilton (Fife Central, Lab): As he must be fair in these matters, what evidence other than that from the Chief Constable of Cheshire did he get?

Mr Brittan: If Mr Hamilton challenges the account I have given in what occurred, he must have failed to read any newspapers or to watch any television.

Sir Edward Gardner (Fylde, C): Thousands of pickets, strangers to any industrial relations dispute and without a word of warning or encouragement from the Leader of the Opposition, are laying seige not just to a printing plant in Warrington but to the barriers of the law.

Mr Brittan: I agree. And in considering the breadth and extent of the action, the House might like to know that I have the occupations given by some of those arrested. We find that some were students, that there was a teacher and a social worker and that they come from places as far afield as London, Scotland, Birmingham, Middlesbrough, Salford and Eccles.

That is not a spontaneous action. It is not action in defence of anybody's livelihood. It is organized anarchy.

Mr Roy Jenkins (Glasgow, Hillhead, SDP): Mass picketing on this scale must, by its very nature, be *designed to intimidate and not to* persuade and was clearly unlawful under the laws of the last Labour Government.

If the NGA desired to avoid *violence they ought to call off the* pickets tonight and should be urged to do so by the official spokesman of



Burt: People choosing laws they will obey

the Opposition. (Conservative cheers and shouts of "Answer"). Mr Kinnock remained seated.

Mr Brittan: I agree. What Mr Jenkins says is echoed in a quotation in *The Standard* today. One of the six on whose behalf this whole operation is supposed to be conducted is quoted as saying "There is no way I condone violence of any sort. We are here for our jobs. But some of these people come just to have a punch up with policemen. We don't want to see that.")

Mr Fergus Montgomery (Altrincham and Sale, C): In view of the claims made that the pickets are not responsible for violence, why have *so many policemen been injured?*

Mr Brittan: I share his suspicions.

Mr Ronald Leighton (Newham North East, Lab) asked if Mr Brittan thought there might be a design fault in the new and controversial legislation which had produced a juggernaut now out of control and which had transformed a relatively trivial and obscure industrial dispute, which would be settled by reinstatement of the six men, into a major confrontation which had stripped a major union of all its property and assets by a *form of* bureaucratic mugging. This would only worsen and sour industrial *relations*.

Mr Brittan: I do not share his view *of the legislation. I do share the view of the Deputy Leader of the Labour* Party (Mr Roy Hattersley) who said: "Those of us who believe the law to be wrong, have to change it rather than break it."

Sir William Clark (Croydon South, C): It is disgraceful that the Leader of the Opposition is encouraged by *Tories to condemn* the violence but all he does is broadly grin. (Conservative cheers.)

Mr Brittan: On the Leader of the Opposition speaking and matters of that kind, *I do not take the view* that all of us have to speak up on every issue and that, if we do not speak, we must be construed to speak in a particular sense by our silence.

But in the particular circumstances of this dispute, when the matter is not at an end and violence *is threatened*, we have all to search our conscience and ask whether we can make a contribution to preventing violence by speaking up against it.

Mr Dennis Skinner (Bolsover, Lab) asked why police had to dismantle the radio equipment in the NGA van and manhandle NGA officials out of the van five hours before it was *due* to leave the yard? Why the baton charges for several hours before that? Surely this was provocative?

This Tory Government (he said) has set out to smash the trade union movement. It has used the Tory judges in order to cripple trade union finances.

Mr Brittan said any specific allegations against the police would be considered in the proper way. Mr Skinner had talked about the Government's plans to smash the trade union movement. But he (Mr Brittan) could not think of a better way to damage the trade union movement than by condoning last night's events.

Mr Anthony Favell (Stockport, C): Does the Chief Constable have power to turn back the hoards of law breakers now heading for Warrington, before they actually arrive?

Mr Brittan: If he suspects that there are incidents which if not stopped will lead to a breach of the peace, he has full powers to do that.

Mr Martin O'Neill (Clackmannan, Lab): Will he confirm *that* reports he has received from the police contain references to the destruction *of the NGA van or* is he giving us a partial version of the situation as he has received it?

Mr Brittan: I have given everything that seems to be relevant to the House.

Mr Anthony Beaumont-Dark (Birmingham, Selly Oak, C): It has to be a cause for considerable sadness that we have 4,000 people moving around the country paid for by a trade union, deliberately supported by the Front Bench *of the* Labour Party?

Is not this violence caused *because there is a sector of the* community that believes, such as the Labour Party believe, in smashing laws, not supporting them?

Mr Brittan: There is indeed cause *for* sadness. But there is also cause for satisfaction in that the rule of law is being maintained. The overwhelming majority of the people want that to continue to happen.

Mr James Lamond (Oldham Central and Royton, Lab): He will get the support of people *like myself* only when he applies conciliation and not confrontation.

Mr Brittain: The question is what is the price that has to be paid. Some people think the price that the police are being asked to pay is too high.

Mr Alistair Burt (Bury North, C): The problem is caused by those who think they can pick and choose the laws they obey because of political reasons. That is compounded by the irresponsible attitude of those who refuse to grasp the nettle and *condemn* those who break the law and their spineless and graven attitude of giving in to the bully boys.

Mr Brittan: I will do all I can to assist those responsible for maintaining the rule of law.

Mr David Winnick (Walsall North, *Lab): Any anti-trade union law will* lead to the kind of confrontation we are now debating.

Mr Brittan: I do not agree. It is an illusion to think the law can be kept out of industrial relations. The only differences between the Government and the Opposition is where *the line should be drawn*.

Mr Robert Clay (Sunderland North, Lab): The police broke into a van that was legally parked, broke its radio and telephone links, smashed its *PA* system and broke its walkie-talkie communication. They did that before there were any disturbances whatsoever.

It is that which made it much more difficult for them to organize the demonstration that was taking place.

Before there was any *disturbance* or any violence, rank upon rank of police with riot shields and riot *helmets* proceded with baton charges on pickets who were simply standing there, *several hours before* there was any attempt to take the paper van out of the works and inevitably violence followed.

Myself and other members witnessed the most appalling brutality by some members of the police force. In some cases it was quite unwarranted and we could see the demonstrators did not provoke it in any way.

Mr Brittan: *If he wishes to proceed* with complaints against the police there are avenues to do so. The *purposes of lawful picketing*, as advocated by the TUC in 1979, do not require 4,000 people.

If he would tell us it was the intention of the union to use their method *of communications to* reduce the number of pickets to the number required for lawful picketing, then I have some sympathy with what he said.

Mr Martin Flannery (Sheffield, Hillsborough, Lab): Tory party member Sir John Donaldson failed totally as chairman of the notorious *Industrial Relations* Court. As a result of that failure, the Tory party eventually admitted that the law was a bad one and should have been withdrawn. Is not the same man now Master of the Rolls and *pursuing a similar task?*

The Home Secretary is only selectively and *partially answering* questions from the Opposition and only taking evidence from the Chief *Constable of Cheshire*. He seems not to know about last night's brutal police violence.

Does he expect trade unionists who are withstanding a full-scale assault from the Tory party, to sit quiet while their unions are dismantled?

Mr Brittan: All I ask him to do is *not to* condone breaches of what was the criminal law long before any of the legislation to which he now objects came into effect. What would be helpful would be the *simple endorsement from* as many people as possible of the TUC guidelines on the conduct of picketing which was endorsed by the last Labour government.

Mr Richard Alexander (Newark, C): Would he take time today to disabuse the country of the disgraceful *smears* we *have* heard from some Labour MPs of the conduct of the police? It was not the



Clay: Appalling brutality of some police

police, who arrived armed with bottles, sticks and stones and in one case a gun.

Mr Brittan: He is right. Investigation of complaints and police discipline have to be considered in a proper way. Those who have put forward complaints *have not* hesitated to clothe themselves witht the privilege of this House in order to make allegations.

Mr Ronald Brown (Edinburgh, Leith, Lab): His statement on the rule of law is simply a cover for legalized fascism.

Mr Brittan: Neither I *nor* any other MP ned take any lessons from him about fascism.

Mr Patrick Nicholls (Teignbridge, C): The NGA is now nothing but a conspiracy against the public *interest*. It is not a shame that Mr Shah's resolve to stand up against the violence last night was not matched by similar resolution from the NPA? Mr Brittan: The NPA no doubt will *have heard*.

Mr Kaufman: We readily endorse the TUC guidelines. Since the TUC is so wise *in his eyes*, will he join them in condemning the employer of the Messenger newspaper group? Will he agree with the Master of the Rolls that the legal system is not in practice even-handed as between employers and unions and the courts function, the courts almost entirely in the position of restricting or penalizing the latter and not of remedying their grievances?

Will he agree with Mr Frances Pym, the sacked Foreign Secretary, that we are witnessing a gradual withholding of consent from the Government, *the start of* consent from the Government, the start of a rejection of civilization values, an increase in crime and lawlessness and one or two violent outbreaks of anger and frustration and that the consequences are a dangerous threat to national unity and social stability?

Is what Mr Pym said right and is it because he was right that he has been sacked?

Mr Brittan: I can quite understand that faced with the difficulties he is in he should seek to erect a *smokescreen* which has nothing to do with the matters we are debating. I suppose it was *unreasonable* to expect him to rise to the occasion and seek to prevent violence *tonight*.

In spite of that, I welcome that he has endorsed the *TUC guidelines*.

After Lord Elton, *Under* Secretary of State, Home Office had repeated the statement in the Lords, *Lord Cledwyn of* Penrhos, leader of the Opposition peers, said: The confrontation which led to violence of the kind which broke out in Warrington and led inevitably and *regrettably to* both police and pickets being injured, must be deplored.

If a law in this country is shown to be bad law, then the course to be *followed is to* use all constitutional means to change or repeal it at the earliest opportunity. The Government should take a new look at the trade union legislation generally *generally and its current* proposals which have led to tensions which are against the public interest.

Lord Harris of Greenwich *(SDP)*: We say in unqualified terms we warmly approve of the action of the police *last night*. A serious situation is developing. Notwithstanding the violence last night, the organizers are now encouraging other trade unionsts and many who are not *members of* any trade union to go to Warrington for a further serious disturbance this (Wednesday) evening.

Lord Elton: It is right to proceed by argument at Westminster, not by *intimidation* at Warrington, when it comes to changing the law.

The legislation we have is just and is seen as just by the country as a whole. What is going on at *Warrington* is seen and thought by the whole nation to be unjust and something which ought to be stopped. That is what we propose to do.

We wish to get this matter disposed of swiftly. Acas is available for this purpose. The Government should not be drawn into the dispute.

Lord Wigoder (L): Have any of the *pickets* been charged with possession of a firearm?

Lord Elton: An incident referred *to in the press this morning* may have been misleading. During the arrest of a man in the night for a breach of the peace, a .45 automatic replica pistol fell to the ground. This man made no attempt to use it and claimed it was a collectors item he had brought with him to sell.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Debates on EEC budgetary proposals and on CAP proposals. *Lords* (3): Debates on European social fund and on dispute between Messenger Group Newspapers and the NGA.

No need for alarm over radiation

SCOTLAND

The total amounts of artificial radiation monitored off the Scottish coast gives no cause for immediate concern, Mr George Younger, Secretary of State for Scotland, said. He was answering Commons questions relating to the inquiry by Sir Douglas Black into allegations of a link between adverse health effects in *Cumbria* and *waste from the* nuclear fuel re-processing plant at Sellafield, formerly known as Windscale.

Over the last year, he said he had received five representations concerning radioactivity arising in Scottish coastal waters from discharges at Sellafield.

Mr George Foulkes (Carrick, Cumnock and Doon Valley, Lab): There is genuine anxiety among many people on the West coast of Scotland at the possible link between the increased level of radioactivity in coastal waters and apparent increases in the level of leukaemia among young people. That anxiety has been exacerbated by the finding of seaweed off the coast a thousand times more radioactive than the normal level.

Mr Younger: We should all be careful in what we say not to increase people's concern needlessly. We have a principal medical officer from my department attending all the meetings of Sir Douglas Black's committee and will be able to monitor its work carefully.

We monitor all the time carefully what evidence there is of radioactivity off the coast of Scotland.

The total amounts of artificial radiation which have so far been *monitored off the coast of Scotland* (he added later) do not amount to more than approximately 3 per cent of radiation from natural sources which all of us experience anyway. There is *no cause for immediate* concern, but it is being carefully watched.

Why no holiday in satellite Scotland

There was laughter during exchanges at Scottish question in the *Commons about the possibility of* declaring St Andrew's Day (today) a public holiday in Scotland.

Mr George Younger, Secretary of State for Scotland, said he had no authority *in* the matter as public holidays in Scotland were fixed locally by district councils.

Mr Dennis Canavan (Falkirk West, Lab): Why is today (Wednesday) a public holiday in Barbados, Belize, the Philipines, Vanuatan, Upper Volta, Yugoslavia and the People's *Democratic Republic of Yemen, but* not in the Thatcher undemocratic satellite of Scotland? (Laughter). Is not it significant that the Prime Ministers' governor general of Scotland has the same name as the patron saint of England, especially when bearing in mind that, according to some historians, St George was a purely mythical figure who did not even exist?

Mr Younger: I imagine that there are public holidays in all of the countries he mentioned because the district councils in those areas so decided. (Cheers and laughter)

I would prefer myself to have a *public holiday on October 9* which happens to be St Dennis's Day, from whom I imagine he is closely descended and who I understand was the patron saint of the French *royal family*. (Loud laughter)

Mr Donald Dewar, chief Opposition spokesman on Scotland, (Glasgow, Carscadden, Lab): More important than any public holiday to Scotland would be some recognition of the Scottish *dimension* to this government of the United Kingdom. A sprig of heather and a twist of tartan, however bravely worn, is no substitute for an adequate devolution policy.

Mr Younger: I think it is generally agreed widely in Scotland that there is little interest indeed in the recreation of a Scottish assembly on the sort of lines the Labour Government had. As far as what the Labour Party could do about devolution, they can take a major step by appointing him to the shadow cabinet.

Decision on freeports early next year

A Government motion welcoming progress made in restructuring and strengthening the Scottish economy was carried in the Commons last *(Tuesday)* night by *326 votes to 185 – Government majority 141*. An Opposition amendment noting with *anger* and alarm the Government's failure to sustain Scotland's industrial base and calling for a reversal of Government policies was defeated by 328 votes to 186 – *Government majority, 142*.

Replying to the debate, Mr Allan Stewart, Under Secretary of State for Scotland, said he hoped decisons on free ports would be reached by the Government early in the new year.

Countryside Bill

Mr Andrew Bennett (Denton and Reddish, Lab) was given leave to introduce a Bill designed to improve *public access to the countryside*.

No action by Greece over graves

Although the names of people who had desecrated the grave of the Noel-Baker family in Greece were known, no action had been taken against them by the authorities there, Lord *Paget of Northampton* (Lab) said at question time in the House of Lords.

Lord Paget, who said that Mr Francis Noel-Baker was listening to the exchanges in the House and the Prime *Minister*, Mrs. *Thatcher*, would, on her visit ot Athens, raise with the Greek Government the question of the protection afforded to the property of British residents in Greece. He also wanted her to ask the British Ambassador to visit or send a representative to Mr Francis Noel-Baker's 150-year-old home at Acknettaga *in Euboea and report to* her.

Lady Young, Minister of State *for Foreign and Commonwealth* Affairs, replied: We have no reason to believe that the measures taken *by the* Greek authorities who are responsible for the maintenance of public order are insufficient. HM Ambassador at Athens is in close touch with Mr Francis Noel-Baker about his estate and continues to be ready *to offer whatever help he* properly can.

Lord Paget said the desecration of graves was only one small item in what was happening.

Lady Young: Our ambassador in Athens and his staff kept in close touch with the Noel-Bakers during the last few years and given help they properly can. They have frequently taken up particular points with Greek ministers and with officials.

Home-ownership up 5 per cent under Tories

HOUSE OF LORDS

Continuing cuts in the housing programme spelt misery for people, Lord Pitt of Hampstead (Lab) said when opening a *debate* in the House of Lords on "the deplorable state of the nation's housing stock".

He said the obvious solution to the grim picture of houses unfit and in serious disrepair was to allocate more resources to the preservation, renovation and renewal of the *housing stock, but unfortunately* the Government seemed to take the opposite view. Investment in housing had fallen by 45 per cent since 1979-80.

The Government must rethink its approach to the housing programme. If more money could not be allocated, then the present amount must be redistributed to where it was most needed.

Lord Byers (L) said there should be positive plans for increased amounts, to be spent on housing by local authorities, central government, and the private sector if any impression was going to be made on the backlog which had been building *up in recent years*.

Lady Birk, for the Opposition, said two housing nations were developing well-housed owner-occupiers who could afford to repair their homes, and the welfare sector, local *authority* tenants, concentrated in the least attractive estates which had not been sold.

Lord Cornwallis (Ind), in a maiden speech, said that 307 years ago his ancestor was tried in the House of *Lords for manslaughter*. He would not for one moment suggest that making one's maiden speech was an equivalent situation or ordeal.

On that previous occasion the Lords acquitted his forebear and he believed the verdict was a generous one. He hoped that today he would not strain peers indulgence to the point where their verdict might not be as generous. (Laughter.)

Lord Dean of Beswick (Lab) said the faults in industrialized and semi-industrialized building systems were the tip of an iceberg which was beginning to surface with frightening repidity. Local authorities had been saddled with monstrosities of the worst kind.

Lady Stedman (SDP) said with hindsight past governments and city and borough councillors and architects must expect some of the blame and responsibility for rushing *into untried and untested* system of building.

Lord Skelmersdale, a Government *spokesman*, said that owner-occupation grew steadily during the *1970s* and by *June 1983 nearly 62* per cent of dwellings in England were owner-occupied, an increase of over 5 per cent since the Government came to power in May *1979*. This trend reflected a deep-seated preference on the part of the people.

In the modern housing stock built since 1945 there had been serious problems of design, materials and workmanship – more than they would wish to have seen in *comparatively new buildings*.

They needed however to keep a due sense of proportion about the *problems*. We in the Government (he said) and local authorities, tenants, the building professions and lending institutions must all take care in assessing their implications for the stock as a whole. Or I fear we shall rush into hasty, ill-judged and costly action which is not immediately neccesary.

New peer

Lord Broxbourne, formerly Sir *Derek Walker-Smith, Conservative* MP for Hertfordshire, East, was introduced in the House of Lords.

هكذا من الأصل

Afrikanerdom riven by bitter disputes on eve of referendum

From Michael Hornsby
Johannesburg

Afrikanerdom's deep divisions have been further exposed ring the final hours of the emotional political campaign leading to tomorrow's whites-only referendum on the proposed new South African constitution, already adopted y the white Parliament.

The prospect of a total split in the Broderbond, the semi-secret society of the Afrikaner élite, has emerged with the resignation from the organization of professor Carel Boshoff, tis former chairman. An arch-conservative, he was forced out of the charimanship last July but had remained on the executive council.

His resignation was provoked by the leaking of confidentia Broederbond documents detailing the bitter disputes within the .organization over the constitution, which would give limited political rights to the 850,000 Indians and 2.7 million mixed-blood Coloureds, while still leaving the country's 21 million black out in the cold.

The documents also expose the cynical *Realpolitik* behind the new constitution, which the majority of Broederbond members were persuaded to accept in return for assurances that white supremacy would remain unffected and that Indians and Coloureds were only being offered a powerless junior partnership in the apartheid state.

To diehard defenders of apartheid, such as Professor Boshoff, however, the constitution, limited as it is, is a betrayal of everything for which the Boers have fought. A son-in-law of the late Dr Hendrik Verwoerd, Professor Boshoff said the Broederbond had placed "the interests of a particular party (the ruling National Party) above those of the Arfikaner people".

Reformists seem to have struck a blow at the foundations of another citadel of Afrikaner conservatism with the decision last week by the Westerm Cape Synod of the all-white branch of the Dutch Reformed Church that apartheid was sinful when it took the form of racial discrimination.

Admittedly, this appeared to imply that it was not always, or necessarily, based on racism, but the synod said that the ban on marriage and sex between black and white was in conflict with scriptural, Christian ethics and church membership and services should be open to all

The synod is the first authoritative body of the white Dutch Reformed Church to take this line, just as it was the first 47 years ago to urge the then government to ban mixed marriage and introduce apartheid.

Meanwhile, at weekend rallies across the country, the multiracial United Democratic Front (UDF), which was launched two and a half months ago, called on liberal whites to vote "No" in the referendum.

Speakers said the constitution would perpetuate apartheid and cause hatred between blacks on the one hand and Coloureds and Indians on the other. "No amount of plastic surgery can turn this Frankenstein's monster into a beauty queen", one said. Police arrested 40 UDF supporters in Cape Town.

In a statement from Pretoria, Mr Louis le Grange, the Minister of Law and Order, said he had reliable information that the banned African National Congress intended to disrupt the last few days of the campaign by violent means. He said the police would be well-prepared.

Black churchman held in Ciskei

Police in the tribal "homeland" of Ciskei have detained the Rev Smangalisa Mkhatshwa Secretary-General of the Southern African Catholic Bishops Conference. He was arrested after a prayer service at Fort Hare University in Alice on Sunday (AP reports). He is an honorary officer of the United Demicratic Front, a coalition of anti-apartheid organizations formed in August.



Combat casualty: A wounded Salvadorean soldier fleeing from an action in which left-wing guerrillas occupied the outskirts of Ilobasco, 36 miles from San Salvador.

World pledges aid to victims

Survivors describe earthquake horror

From Rasit Gurdilek, Ankara

The death toll in Sunday's earthquake, which hit Turkey's two eastern provinces, kept mounting yesterday. The official figure of 980 dead is expected to go well over 1,000 as the military and civilian rescue teams work round the clock sifting the debris.

Hundreds of injured were under treatment at various local hospitals or were attended by the army doctors in the villages.

President Kenan Evren, accompanied by Mr Bulend Ulusu, the Prime Minister, and several ministers, toured the stricken towns and villages yesterday, talking to the survivors and promising that all means available would be put at their disposal.

The Turkish Red Crescent and the Turkish Air Force continued to airlift tents, blankets, warm clothing and blood plasma, but delivery seemed to be hampered by landslides still blocking several roads, and showers and sleet which add to the misery of thousands of homeless families.

Help also came from abroad. An aircraft sent by the International Red Cross from Switzerland with a six-man rescue team and supplies, was followed by another Swiss plane carrying a 45-man team, 15 dogs trained to sniff out survivors under the rubble, and five tons of tents, blankets and equipment.

King Fahd of Saudi Arabia made a cash grant of $10m (£6.5m), and governments and charity institutions in West Germany, the United States, Japan, Kuwait and Pakistan were reported to have pledged aid.

Reports from the disaster area yesterday and scenes shown on television the night before with a persistent background of wailing, told stories of desperation, human suffering and miraculous survival.

In the village of Koyunoren, near the town of Narman in Erzurum province, where 125 people, most of them children, had died, Mr Demir Yildirim told reporters how the roof fell on the sleeping family and he survived while his wife, mother-in-law and seven children were buried alive.

Mr Levent Akin, the village teacher, was still searching for the missing 50 of his 92 pupils. Mr Abdullah Akbulut, who was pulled to safety after spending three hours buried under the wreckage of his home, had little reason to rejoice when he learnt that five of his nine children, aged from one to 15 years, had died.

Mr Abdullah Akbulut, the village headman of Koyunoren, pointed an accusing finger at the authorities. He recalled that his request that the village be moved elsewhere after a landslide in 1969 was refused because the ground was said to be firm. "There you see the firm ground," he said acidly, gesturing at the levelled village.

Jackson to join White House race



After months of speculation, the Rev Jesse Jackson, (above) the outspoken and controversial black civil right leader, has finally announced that he is to seek the Democratic Party's nomination for the Presidency next year on a "rainbow coalition" of blacks, Hispanics, women and other minorities (Our Washington Correspondent writes).

His entry into the race brings to eight the number of major announced candidates for the Democratic nomination. His decision to run is a blow to Mr Walter Mondale, currently the front-runner, who had hoped to capture the support of black voters, an overwhelming majority of whom are Democrats.

Mr Jackson is formally to announce his decision in Washington on Thursday. However, he finally revealed that he had made up his mind to run on Sunday, first during a television interview and later after he had delivered a sermon in Atlanta. "Yes, I am going to be running," he told a group of black ministers.

Lagos stops politicians' London trip



Lagos (Reuter) – Nigerian security police seized the passports of two officials at the opposition Unity Party of Nigeria (UPN), who were about to travel to London at the weekend, and prevented them from leaving the country, a party spokesman said yesterday.

Party sources said the seizure probably followed a statement by a UPN official that the party intended to discuss with the London-based human rights organization, Amnesty International, the cases of more than 100 UPN members being held in Oyo state after violence there during elections in August.

The sources said the two men, Mr Ayo Opadokun and Mr Yomi Olusanya, had intended to see Amnesty officials in London to raise the subject.

Police in Ibadan, Oyo state capital, have said they are holding 110 people in connexion with 55 deaths during election violence in the state.

The Oyo police said their investigations into the deaths were complete and they were only waiting for the go-ahead from the state Director of Public Prosecutions to start court actions.

Oyo, and the neighbouring Ondo state, saw the worst violence in presidential, national and state elections in August and September, which the UPN and other opposition parties alleged were rigged by the ruling National Party of Nigeria.

● LONDON: An Amnesty International spokesman said yesterday that the orgainzation had written to the UPN in Nigeria, asking if it was true that party members had been detained and seeking more information.

Amnesty ends in confusion

Solidarity unsure of the quality of mercy

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw

Confused by a welter of camouflaged hints of freedom and emigration, several dozen underground Solidarity opponents of General Jaruzelski yesterday surrendered themselves at militia stations throughout Poland, benefiting from the last hours of a political amnesty.

According to a law passed by the Polish parliament (the Sejm) in July, underground Solidarity activists are to be exempt from punishment if they give themselves up to the authorities by midnight on October 31. But there have been strong indications that the amnesty would be extended beyond midnight in a further bid to disentangle the centres of underground opposition, to put off the moment when the police have to act against hardcore underground organizers, and to try to aviod the political embarrassment of show trials.

"We are completely bewildered", one activist said at the weeiend. "Is the Government going to act tough against the underground leadership, or is it trying to kill Solidarity with kindness?"

The first sign that the amnesty might be extended came with an appeal by the Patriotic Front for National Redirth (Pron), a loose grouping of Communist Party representatives and pro-government lay Catholics. Pron said an extension would "create chances for those who have not yet taken advantage of the amnesty" and that true patriots should abandon the underground.

This declaration was addressed to the Speaker of Parliament, who has directed it to the appropriate parliamentary committees. But the Sejm showed no sign of meeting yesterday, and informed sources said it would meet at the earliest towards the end of the week. That means it is legally impossible to extend the amnesty.

The Government is thus in the paradoxical position of encouraging the idea of another conciliatory gesture towards the underground but at the same time not being legislatively prepared to do so. Most sources thought that the amnesty would be extended *de facto* but not *de jure* until the Sejm convenes and the Parliament would then make the extension legal retroactively from this morning.

Little wonder that the underground, or indeed the nation, is confused. Similar bemusement has been caused by the new offer to allow leading political dissidents currently awaiting trial – even those charged with trying to overthrow the state – to leave

The idea is presumably to disarm Western criticism about political prisoners – the freedom of the prisoners is one of the main Western demands as a condition for ending its sanctions against Warsaw.

But the main source of public discontent with the Government yesterday was from shoppers, who had been told without warning or consultation through the new unions that butter rationing had been reimposed.

American

Syria insists on Lebanon ditching its peace treaty with Israelis

From Robert Fisk, Beirut

As leaders of Lebanon's principal militias and political parties gathered in Geneva last night for their first meeting in more than eight years of mutual and savage hostility, Syria was insisting that the Lebanese President and the other delegates to the National Reconciliation Conference here should start their talks by discussing the destruction of the unofficial peace treaty between Lebanon and Israel.

President Amin Gemayel had been hoping to postpone the topic until the end of the conference, but Mr Abdul Halim Khaddam, the Syrian Foreign Minister, emphasized at a private meeting with the pro-Syrian Lebanese National Salvation Front yesterday morning that the abrogation of Lebanon's treaty with Israel was a prerequisite for the success of the conference.

Mr Gemayel was under no illusion last night that Syria represents both the immovable object and the irresistible force behind the conference: with three Lebanese leaders – Walid Jumblatt, Suleiman Franjieh and Rashid Karami – on his side. Mr Khaddam can virtually dictate the agenda.

This appears to be exactly what he did when he gave lunch to the Lebanese opposition triumvirate at the home of Mr Issam Faris, a wealthy Lebanese businessman, in Geneva shortly before the conference began.

In his opening address last night, President Gemayel tlked repeatedly of what he called "the conspiracy" against Lebanon, and emphasized the importance of the 1943 agreement that gave Lebanon its Christian Mafanite presidency and power-sharing Government. But he implicitly acknowledged the security interests of Lebanon's neighbours, and in an apparent reference to Syria, added that Lebanon could not "act independently of its environment and brethren when the issues of war and peace in the region are at stake."

Mr Gemayel, who significantly thanked the Saudis far more fulsomely than the Syrians in his speech, told his political allies and rivals: "Our country is dying . . . destruction affected us equally. It took our property and our belongings . . . and from each of us it snatched a brother, a son, a companion, a friend, a loved one". Mr Gemayel did not say that this was Lebanon's last chance, but he probably meant it.

The men who have alternatively made and broken Lebanon over the past eight years arrived at the Intercontinental Hotel here in a style that quite belied their ruthless militia origins, for the most part a series of waistcoated, dark-suited men with grey hair who might have been mistaken for genial elder statesmen

A group of Druze and Phalangist officials – bloody adversaries in their own country – met by chance in the hotel lift during the morning and spent several seconds staring at each other with palpable suspicion until one of the Phalangists held out his hand with the words: "Hello, pal, how are you?"

The Druze had spent much of the morning complaining about the Swiss security arrangements for Mr Jumblatt, although the Druze leader – who had last been seen climbing into a golden Mercedes at Montreaux with two extremely attractive blondes – did not at first appear to share this concern.

Nor did Mr Nabih Berri, the Shia Muslim "Amal" militia leader, who took his bodyguards out boating on Lake Geneva. But when Mr Jumblatt arrived in the foyer of the conference hotel last night he argued with Swiss security police, pointedly refusing to walk through a metal detector.

By five o'clock the nine principle delegates had decided to sit at a rectangular table layout. All apparently decided that they would not shake hands before sitting down, an agreement that did not take long to reach. None was reported to have noticed the name of the conference suite in which they gathered: *La Salle de Carnival*.

Druze rebels in mountain fight with Army

Beirut (Reuter) – The Lebanese Army clashed with Druze-led insurgents in the mountains east of Beirut yesterday, before the start of reconciliation talks in Geneva, shattering a rare calm on the battlefronts.

Military sources said the fighting, with artillery and machine-guns, started just before noon around Lebanese Army positions in the strategic mountain town of Souk al-Gharb, breaking the ceasefire after a 24-hour lull.

The souces said about 50 shells were fired into the area, at the rate of one shell per minute.

Souk al-Gharb, seven miles east of Beirut, bore the brunt of the fighting between the Army and Syrian-backed anti-government forces in September.

UN puts pressure on Iran over Hormuz

From Zoriana Pysariwsky, New York

The UN Security Council yesterday affirmed the right of free navigation and commerce in the international waters around the Gulf and called upon Iran and Iraq to end the war which could limit access to sea-lanes.

Twelve members voted for the measure to try to stop Iran carrying out its threat to close the Strait of Hormuz. There were no votes against, but Malta, Pakistan and Nicaragua abstained in what was largely a French-inspired and strongly promoted campaign.

The resolution also condemns implicitly Iraq's military operations against civilian targets in Iran and calls on the two sides to refrain from any action that might endanger peace and security as well as marine life in the Gulf region.

● TEHRAN: Iran sealed off one of three sources of the leak which has been allowing 2,000 gallons of oil a day to flow into the Gulf from the Now Ruz field since March, when it was bombed by Iraq (Asahi News Service reports).

Iran had no help from industrially advanced countries in sealing the leak in an operation which took 40 days.

● BAGHDAD: Iraq said its Navy and Air Force had destroyed three Iranian naval vessels near the Iranian port of Bandar Khomeini at the head of the Gulf and two others had been wrecked by Iraqi mines round the port (Reuter reports).

Grenada: Invasion island still centre of dispute



Shells away: Field guns of the American 82nd Airborne open fire during an operation in Grenada.

Hawke refuses to send troops

From Tony Duboudin Melbourne

The Federal Government has ruled out any participation by Australian forces in a proposed Commonwealth peacekeeping force in Grenada and at the same time has come out against American intervention.

The decisions reached at a Cabinet meeting in Canberra yesterday are a significant hardening of Australia's attitude to the situation in Grenada.

Initially Australia took an equivocal position with Mr Bill Hayden, the Foreign Minister, simply saying that Australia would be "uneasy and discomforted" if the intervention proved to be an external solution to an internal problem.

However, after yesterday's Cabinet meeting, Mr Hayden said that if Australia had been consulted by the United States before it intervened in the Caribbean, it would have argued against it. It is understood Mr Hayden has all along favoured a stronger line against American intervention than Mr Bob Hawke, the Prime Minister.

Yesterday Mr Hayden said that it was "hard to justify the use of force, certainly before all other possible courses of action had been exhausted".

While acknowledging the possible risk to foreign citizens in Grenada, yesterday's Cabinet statement failed to mention many of the other concerns raised by President Reagan.

Australian officials are expressing increasing concern that 5,600 American troops have not yet been able to flush out a few hundred Cubans.

● WELLINGTON: The Cabinet yesterday stopped short of formally endorsing the US invasion of Grenada but accepted that Cubans had been constructing a military installation there that could have been destabilizing to the security of the region (W. P. Reeves writes).

Mr Robert Muldoon, the Prime Minister, indicated that New Zealand would be prepared to contribute to a peacekeeping force, if this were requested by the Commonwealth.

Secret vote led to fall of Bishop

From Mohsin Ali Washington

A Grenadian Embassy official in Havana has said that the events which led to the death of Mr Maurice Bishop on October 19 began at a secret meeting in Grenada in September.

The Central Committee of the New Jewel Movement, Mr Bishop's party, said he would have to share leadership with Mr Bernard Coard, the Deputy Prime Minister.

The Grenadian official, told *The New York Times* in Havana that the committee decided on September 14 to allow Mr Bishop to continue as head of state. But Mr Coard would privately assume control of the economy and party matters.

The official said Mr Bishop then tried to float a rumour on Grenada that Mr Coard and his wife, Phyllis, also a Central Committee member, were trying to kill him.

The party decided to place him under house arrest on the pretext that counter-revolutionaries might try to kill him.

Trinidad says: 'We were not told'

Trinidad and Tobago complained yesterday that the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) had failed to consult it over the American-led intervention in Grenada (AFP reports from Paris). The Education Minister, Mr Overand Padmore, said this was because it had earlier indicated it opposed force. He told the Unesco conference: "It is probably because our position did not conform to that of the OECS that we were not consulted."

● HAMBURG: Two West German students just back from Grenada said they saw no evidence that the foreign community felt threatened by the island's military rulers after the shooting of the Prime Minister, Mr Maurice Bishop (Reuter reports). "The foreigners did not feel under threat or in danger, even during the curfew, until the invasion

● LONDON: Mr Ron Brown, Labour MP for Edinburgh, Leith, called on the TUC to back a boycott of the 1984 Olympic Games in Los Angeles in protest against the American invasion of Grenada. He urged the TUC to follow the example of Australia's largest union, the Engineering Workers, which had already suggested a boycott.

Damage to new airport feared

By Rodney Cowton Defence Correspondent





The new airport at Point Salines in Grenada (right), the military potential of which has been causing the Americans concern, appears to be comparable with the civil airports in neighbouring islands.

The idea of building a new airport to replace the limited facilities at Pearls in the north of the island has been talked of for nearly 20 years, and but for the American invasion it would have opened on March 13 next year.

It is said that before the American action about 85 per cent of the civil engineering and building work, being done largely by Cubans, was complete, while about 60 per cent of the installation of technical equipment by Plessey Airports had been finished.

However, people familiar with the project fear that work will have been greatly set back through premature use of the airport by the Americans.

The airport will have one runway, 9,000ft long, said to be very close to the minimum length from which wide-bodied jets can operate.

It will not have radar, but will have a number of navigation aids, including a non-directional beacon and a VOR, which is a short-range radio navigation aid.

All these facilities appear to be directly comparable with those at the international airports on Antigua, Barbados, St Lucia and Trinidad, though Barbados has a longer runway of 11,000ft and Trinidad one of 10,500ft. Both Barbados and Trinidad already have instrument landing systems.

A spokesman for Plessey Airports said the terminal facilities had been designed to enable it to cope with one wide-bodied jet with about 350 passengers at a time.

When the People's Revolutionary Government seized power in March, 1979, it made efforts to raise the necessary funds through the International Monetary Fund and other sources. The Americans refused support for the project, but the British backed the £6.5m contract won by Plessey.

The EEC provided support for a number of projects on the island.

Lay-down-arms call by Sir Paul

The radio address given by Governor-General Sir Paul Scoon in St George's on October 28 was:

Fellow Grenadians:

I speak to you today as your Governor-General and as one who has great faith in the Grenadian people. I am confident that you will find the courage to put those tragic events of the past two weeks behind you and join with me in the task of restoring your country to its normal, peaceful way of life. At this trying period of our country's history we must be guided by thoughts of reconciliation, forgiveness and reconstruction. Our energies must be devoted to restoring the process of democratic life through freedom and human dignity to all our people.

At the same time, we must insist on high standards of morality in public life. There is no need here for me to enumerate the tragic and un-Grenadian events which led to the death of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and three of his Cabinet colleagues.

Innocent men, women, and children were also killed or injured. To say the least, I was deeply saddened and I shall like to extend heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved families. The killing of Prime Minister Bishop and the subsequent control of our country by the People's Revolutionary Army so horrified, not only Grenadians but the entire Caribbean, the Commonwealth and beyond, that certain Caribbean states, with the support of the United States of America decided to come to our aid in the restoration of peace and order.

Of course, intervention by foreign troops is the last thing one would want for one's country. But in our case, it has happened in deteriorating circumstances, repugnant to the vast majority of the people of Grenada, the people who live and work here, and of whom I am well advised have welcomed the presence of these troops as a positive and decisive step forward in the restoration, not only of peace and order but also of full sovereignty that's enabling our democratic institutions to function according to the expressed wishes of the Grenadian people at the earliest possible time. Sad to say, it is now known that the People's Revolutionary Army, The PRA, had in its possession an incredible amount of foreign sophisticated weapons.

I wish to thank the countries involved for coming to our assistance so readily and I call upon you, the people of Grenada, to give your fullest cooperation to the peacekeeping force in our country. Col. Barnes of Jamaica has been appointed commander of the peacekeeping force. In these difficult times, I would endeavour to do my best, as I have done in other circumstances since my appointment as Governor-General on September 30, 1978.

It is my intention in the next few days to appoint in my own deliberate judgment, a representative body of Grenadians to assist as an interim measure in administering the affairs of our country. This administration will comprise persons of integrity and ability. Let it be clearly understood that this will not be a bad administration of politicians. This interim administration will provide us with the necessary breathing space to enable arrangements to be made for an early return to full constitutional government by way of general elections.

All government employees must report to work on Monday, October 31, and I hereby ask the business community to reopen their doors to the public as from today. Schools will reopen on Monday morning, October 31. Meanwhile, in order to facilitate the work of the peacekeeping who will be on patrol at night and for your own safety and protection, I urge you to stay indoors from eight o'clock in the evening until five o'clock in the morning until further notice.

In conclusion, I hereby direct the members of the People's Revolutionary Army and the militia, who are still armed, to lay down their arms. You will be told shortly when and where you should hand in those arms prior to the formal disbandment of the army. I wish to assure you that every precaution will be taken for your personal safety, like any other Grenadian citizen.

Ladies and gentlemen, the task ahead is difficult, but I know with your cooperation and God's help, we shall succeed. May God bless you all.

France frees Libyan

Paris – France has released an alleged Libyan terrorist, Mr Said Rachid, who is wanted by Italy in connexion with the murder of five opponents of Colonel Gaddafi's regime (Diana Geddes writes).

Mr Rachid was allowed to fly back to Libya after the Appeal Court in Paris ordered his release from prison, where he had been detained since his arrest on October 7.

The court explained that no extradition request had been received from Italy within the 20 days laid down in the Franco-Italian Treaty of 1870 and that France itself had no case against the Libyan.

Kuwait buys Hawk jets

British Aerospace has received an order thought to be worth about £70m to supply 12 Hawk military jet aircraft to Kuwait within about two years.

Kuwait is expected to use the Hawk as an advanced trainer, but also operationally in air defence and ground attack roles.

Still searching

Hongkong (AFP) – Chinese ships have picked up a radio transmitter and four life-vests from the US oil drilling ship Glomar Java Sea, missing in the South China Sea for nearly a week. No survivors have yet been found, but the search continues.

Long way round

Brisbane (Reuter) – The 40-year-old Australian long-distance runner, Ron Grant, a bread saleman, arrived exhausted to a hero's welcome after running 10,364 miles around Australia in 217 days. He wore out 14 pairs of shoes.

Corn shortage

Harare (AP) – Zimbabwe, one of Africa's few food exporters, has been forced to ration maize and wheat after two years of devastating drought, the Government said yesterday.

Record crop

Peking, (Reuter) – China will harvest a record grain crop this year, beating last year's record of 353.43 million tonnes, according to Mr Tian Jiyun, a Deputy Prime Minister.

Switch to TV

Sydney(AP) – Mr Geoffrey Whitehead, the British Director-General of Radio New Zealand, has been appointed managing director of Australia's National radio and television network.

Kohl in Japan

Tokyo (Reuter) – Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany arrived last night on a four-day official visit.

Shorter week

Budapest (Reuter)–Hungary's Communist Government has ruled that some factories can cut their employees' working week to 40 hours.

China visit

Peking (AFP) – Mr Gaston Thorn, president of the European Commission, is due here today for a five-day visit.

Superbloom

Tours, (Reuter) – An amateur gardener M Francois Santini, says he has beaten his own world record for a chrysanthemum – 688 flowers on a single plant. He owns a fertilizer company.

Supertree

Peking (AP) – A large evergreen tree, dating back to the age of the dinosaurs 150 million years ago, has been unearthed in Sichuan province. The fossil has a trunk 22ft and up to 32in in diameter.

هكذا من الأصل

هكذا من الأصل



Joint action with US can turn Lebanon into island of tranquillity, says Shamir

From Mohsin Ali, Washington

Mr Yitzhak Shamir, the Israeli Prime Minister, said here yesterday that Syria could and must be persuaded that its designs on Lebanon would not be permitted to take place.

He said in a prepared speech to the National Press Club: "A Syrian takeover of Lebanon will have a devastating impact on the entire region, on the chances of peace, and on Soviet influence throughout the Middle East. Conversely, the achievement of a free and independent Lebanon will be a boost to the peace camp and to the influence of the free world in our part of the world."

President Reagan and Mr Shamir after two days of talks had announced the setting up of a joint United States-Israeli political-military committee for strategic cooperation in such areas as combined planning, joint manoeuvres and the stockpiling of American equipment in Israel.

Mr Shamir, in his prepared text yesterday, said that, in spite of the ravages perpetrated by the terrorists and the Syrians, Lebanon could still be saved and become an island of tranquillity in the eastern Mediterranean.

He said that the United States Marines in Lebanon, together with the other soldiers in the multinational force, were "an important contribution to stability that is consonant with the role that the United States is playing against totalitarian aggression.

"We in Israeli believe that close cooperation between the United States and Israel can go a long way towards securing our common goals, which are a free and independent Lebanon, the withdrawal of all foreign forces, including terrorists, from Lebanon, and the implementation of the Irael-Lebanon agreement of May 1981. Syria can, and must, be persuaded that its designs on Lebanon will not be permitted to take place". Mr Shamir said.

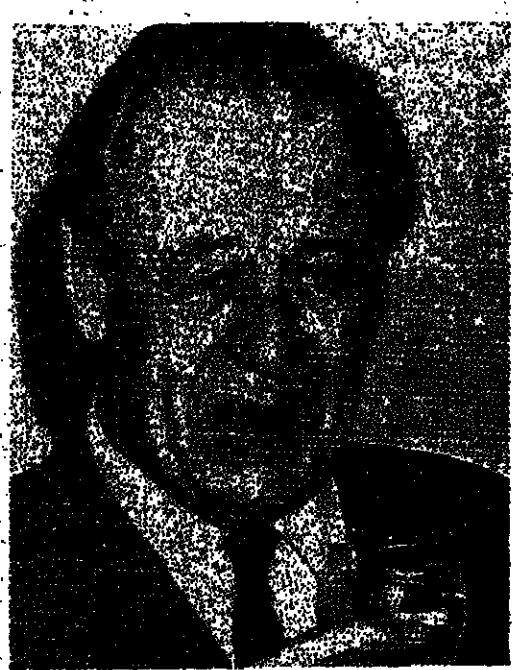
The crucial question of the withdrawal of all Israeli, Syrian and PLO forces from Lebanon will be discussed by President Gemayel of Lebanon and President Reagan at White House talks here today.

Mr Shamir said that peace was a dynamic phenomenon and must be nurtured and strenghtened constantly. "This is why we are unhappy with the state of peace with Egypt, which some Egyptian leaders have described a 'cold' peace. Peace with Egypt was meant to be the cornerstone for the peace process in the entire region.

"Nor are we happy with the suspension of the talks on establishing autonomy for the Arab inhabitants of Judea, Sumaria and Gaza. I have called on King Husain of Jordan to come forward and join the peace congress. This is a reflection of our conviction that only by courage and determination progress towards peace in our strife-torn part of the world can be made."

In his talks with Mr Shamir, President Reagan reiterated his continued strong support for his dead locked Middle East peace initiative of September 1982, which also calls on Jordan to join Palestinian autonomy negotiations with Egypt, Israel and the United States.

Leading article, page 15






Kidnap drama: Mr Alfred Heineken, holding a refreshing glass of his famous lager; centre, the four main suspects still on the run (clockwise, from top left: C. van Hout, F. Meijer, W. F. Holleeder and R. Grifhorst); and the hidden cell, where he was held since November 9.

Floating HQ for America's Gulf force

From Our Own Correspondent, Washington

The US Rapid Deployment Force (RDF), which is responsible for protecting American interests in the Gulf and the Indian Ocean area, is establishing a small forward headquarters on a navy ship stationed in the region.

The RDF now comes under the US Central Command. This has its main headquarters at MacDill Air Force base at Tampa, Florida. It can draw on a pool of about 230,000 Army, Marines, Air Force and Navy personnel for rapid deployment in a region covering some 20 nations.

Pentagon officials said that the new 20-man forward headquarters would be based on the LaSalle, the command ship of the Navy's Middle East force. This has about five ships in the Indian Ocean and the Arabian Sea. The LaSalle is an old amphibious transport converted into an auxiliary command ship.

The United States had been seeking a land-based forward headquarters but had not won acceptance from any of the pro-American Governments in the region.

US forces regularly hold joint exercises with those of Egypt, Sudan, Somalia and Oman. There is also extensive US military assistance to Saudi Arabia and Gulf states.

Returned prisoners attacked

From Moshe Brilliant
Tel Aviv

Six Israeli prisoners of war who were exchanged last week for some 4,500 Arabs were publicly criticized this week by military and civilian figures in a backlash against their triumphant homecoming reception.

Lieutenat-General Rafeal Eitan, who was chief-of-staff when they were captured in Lebanon on September 4 last year, said that the military command should consider court-martialling them, he said that the six and two others still in captivity, had surrendered without putting up a fight although they had outnumbered their captors.

Addrssing the Rotary Club in Tiberias, General Eitan added that they had conducted themselves disgracefully

Israel to resettle Arabs in West Bank and Gaza

By Edward Mortimer

Details of an Israeli plan to resettle Arab refugees in the occupied territories were disclosed in London yesterday by Mr Mordechai Ben Porat, the chairman of the Israeli ministeral commiission on the refugee problem appointed last year.

Speaking at the second international conference of the World Organization of Jews from Arab Countries Mr Ben Porat said that Israel aimed to rehabilitate "within its boundries" the Palestinian refugees, "whose situation has been perpetuated over the past 35 years by the Arab states".

His detailed exposition of the plan made it clear, however, that the bondaries in question were those of "greater Israel", including the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, and that Israel aimed to resettle only those refugees already within the area under its control, not those at present in the Arab states.

The minister said that 40,000 Palestinian Arabs were permitted to return to Israel after 1949, and a further 70,000 refugees were allowed back into the occupied territories after 1967. This was already "a big contribution of the state of Israel to solve this problem". The political aspect of the problem was "bound up with the overall Arab-Israeli conflict and, therefore, can be resolved only when Israel's neighbours follow Egypt's example and negotiate a peace treaty with Israel".

This would be done by the following:

● Establishing new housing quarters for the population, aimed at improving living conditions for all the refugees over a five-year period.

● Bringing the camps within neighbouring municipalities or giving them municipal status in their own right.

● Allotting land and financila aid to a "Build Your Own Home" programme.

Gradually integrating the educational facilities of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) into Israel's ntional school network.

● Taking all these steps "in full co-ordination" with UNRWA.

The last two items seem bound to run into difficulties because UNRWA is a UN agency which also operates in Arab countries. The Arab view, supported by the UN, has so far been to oppose any resettlement of the refugees in their present areas of residence so long as their is no political settlement.

Mr Ben Porat quoted a UN General Assembly resolution of 1977 urging Israel "to take effective steps immediately for the return" of refugees who had been rehoused outside the camps in the Gaza Strip.

A further question-mark over the scheme, which Mr Ben Parat said had been presented to the Israeli Government on November 20, is finance. He said that Israel would begin implementing it "to the extent that the englightened world and all the people of good will aid in financing it".

The previous speaker at the conference, a representative of Syrian Jews, expressed gratitude to Presidnet Hafiz al-Assad of Syria for lifting various restrictions and giving Syrian Jews "a certain sense off security", though without changing their status as second-class citizens deprived of various rights including the right to emigrate.

He expressed grave concern, however, about what might happen to Jews in Syria if the Assad regime were overthrown and there were political chaos.

Spacelab furnaces create new alloys

Houston (AP) – Astronauts turned the European Spacelab into a factory yesterday, firing up three powerful furnaces to melt and mix metal samples and create exotic alloys impossible to manufacture on Earth.

The furnaces, generating heat of up to 3,800°F melted silver, Aluminium, zinc and germanium causing them to mix in different combinations and become exotic alloys.

Experts hope the experiments will lead to development of space factories where molten metals could be mixed to create alloys with unique properties. Many such alloys are impossible to make on Earth because gravity causes the molten metals to separate.

Germans fight for manuscript

Hamburg (Reuter) – Residents of Brunswick have raised more than 400,000 marks (£100,000) in a bid to buy back a unique twelfth-century illuminated manuscript depicting the life of Henry the Lion, Count of Saxony and Bavaria, to be auctioned in London next Tuesday.

The *Land* government of Lower Saxony plans to add whatever else is needed to regain it. A price of more than £2m is expected at the Sotheby's sale.

Brake failure

Cairo (AFP) – A Sudan Airways Boeing 727 crashed into three service vehicles at the airport here while carrying out braking tests in a parking area. The vehicles were destroyed by fire.

Oil sale blocked

Los Angeles (Reute) – A federal judge has blocked the United States Government's sale of oil-exploration leases off the Californian coast on the grounds that irreparable damage would be caused and it would be against the public interest.

Spider hunt

Sydney (Reuter) – Posters showing portraits of the black, two-inch long Funnel Web spider – one of the world's deadliest – went up here asking people to look out for it so that scientists can extract its venom and develop a vaccine against it. In 20 years it has killed 16 people in the area, its only habitat.

Top jurist

Tel Aviv – Mr Justice Meir Shamgar, who acquired his law degree from London University while interned in a British detention camp in Kenya from 1944-48 as an Irgun Zvai Leumi terrorist, has been installed as president of the Israeli Supreme Court.

Short sighted

Moscow (Reuter) – A large opticians' centre recently opened here has teams of specialists, the latest eye-testing equipment and sumptuous chairs for people awaiting treatment but no glasses, the newspaper *Trud* complained. It would be 1985 at the earliest before this state of affairs improved.

Fighting flares in Beirut as Gemayel flies out

From Our Correspondent, Beirut

Sporadic fighting flared in Lebanon yesterday as President Amin Gemayel flew to the United States for talks with American officials on the future of his nation.

Beirut international airport, long the symbolic barometer of military conditions in Lebanon, was closed shortly after sunrise when mortars and artillery shells pounded the runways. The airport was closed to all traffic during the September civil war.

Middle East Airlines, the national carrier, began diverting aircraft to Larnaca, in Cyprus, and Lebanese officials – including Mr Chaffic Wazzan, the Prime Minister began talks with various militias to secure the landing zone from future attacks.

The state-run Beirut radio also reported that Lebanese Army positions in the central mountains near Souk el-Gharb suffered heavy artillery shelling from Druze-held positions and that Druze and Chrisitian militias exchanged fire in the Kharroub region at the southern end of the mountain range.

Yesterday's skirmishes marked the third consecutive day of serious violations of the September 26 ceasefire accord in Lebanon. The resumption of hostilities coincided with Mr Gemayel's overseas visit, first to Italy and then to the United States.

Mr Gemayel is due to meet President Reagan today to discuss new options for getting foreign forces out of Lebanon and renewing the "national reconciliation conference' held by Lebanese leaders from, October 31 to November 4 in Geneva.

The US-negotiated agreement of May 17 in which Israel pledged to withdraw its troops from Lebanon in exchange for various concessions from Lebanon has proved to be a stumbling block for Christian and Muslim leaders trying to negotiate a new power-sharing formula.

Shells from Druze-held positions in the central mountains fell on Beirut's port area on Monday for the first time since the September civil war. On Tuesday, shells fell on Christian east Beirut, killing six people.

Schools in Christian neighbourhoods were closed yesterday following a threat of further shelling by the Progressive Socialist Party, which is headed by Mr Walid Jumblatt, the Druze leader. The PSP claimed on Tuesday that its forces were being fired on. "We are determined from now on to return fire severely and fiercely", it said.

In a statement yesterday, Mr Jumblat's party warned the Lebanese Army and rightist Christian militias to "evacuate all public utilities and multinational camps and positions", including the airport, the port and the power station, "to preserve them."

● PARIS: The French Ministry of Defence announced that a French Lynx helicopter from the frigate Dupleix was lost on Tuesday night in an accident in the waters near Beirut. A least two of the three crew died. French military officials in Beirut declined to discuss the incident.

Bear boom

Gland, Switzerland (AP). – Polar bear numbers in all areas of the Arctic have doubled in the past 10 years, the World Wildlife Fund reports here as a result of co-operation between the US, Soviet Union, Canada, Greenland and Norway.

Ford backs US–Soviet summit

By Henry Stanhope, Diplomatic Correspondent

Mr Gerald Ford, the former US President, yesterday came out in favour of summit meetings between President Reagan and President Andropov next year, but only after careful preparation in Washington and Moscow.

The Vladivostock accord on stategic arms which he signed with Mr Leonid Brezhnev in December 1974, was possible only after 85 per cent of the detail had been previously agreed by Dr Henry Kissinger and Mr Andrei Gromyko, who were then Foreign Ministers, he said.

A summit next year could put the finishing touches to a US-Soviet treaty on intermediate-range nuclear forces in Europe, which he still thought possible despite the recent Russian walk-out from the Geneva talks.

He foresaw the Russians returning to the negotiating table in the spring after the reassessment of their position which was now going on in Moscow. They must be very disappointed after their failure to stop the deployment of new American missiles in Europe or to split the Western alliance. But they stood to gain nothing by refusing to negotiate, he added.

Speaking to journalists over a working breakfast at the English-Speaking Union in London, he was critical of Washington's process of consultation with Britain and other allies before last month's military intervention in Grenada.

On the other hand he did not think that agreement would necessarily have been reached between President Reagan and Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the British Prime Minister, even if consultations had continued for a month, and he considered that the US decision to act had been "absolutely right".

"The last thing we should do is to nit-pick over issues like that when there is so much solidarity over the big ones", he said pointing out the cohesion between Nato governments over missile deploymnents in Europe.

He hoped that Mr Reagan would run for the White House again next year, and thought that the would win. Last night, Mr Ford was delivering the English-Speaking Union's annual Churchill lecture on what would have been Sir Winston's one hundred and ninth birthday.

SPECTRUM

moreover...
Miles Kington

What a lot of rubbish

The new American director of Sotheby's says that as he has not run a business before and does not know a great deal about art, he will do a lot of talking and listening at Sotheby's "because people are the most precious asset we have".

Curiously enough, we at Morever Holdings Inc have found the same thing at our auctions. Only last Thursday we had a sale of precious people, and he may find some useful tips in this abbreviated transcript of the proceedings...

Auctioneer: Ladies and gentlemen, welcome to today's sale of important twentieth-century people. Lot 1 is an assorted bundle of valuable left-overs from Coronation Street, a TV programme. No legal case is pending on any of them. I suggest we start at £50,000.

Bidder: £20,000.

Auctioneer: Gone, to the gentleman from *The Sun* newspaper. Lot 2 is Mr Geoffrey Boycott, a cricketer, no longer needed by Yorkshire County Club.

Attendant: May I have a word with you? *(He whispers to the auctioneer.)*

Auctioneer: Unfortunately, it seems that Lot 2 may possibly be needed for another year, so he is regretfully withdrawn. Lot 3 is described as a supergrass from Belfast. Mr Sean McSnook has been until recently employed by the IRA, an illicit but exciting organization in Northern Ireland, and can now be bought for the spread of further knowledge. Do I hear...

Attendant: Another word with you, sir. (*More whispers.*)

Auctioneer: Lot 3 has apparently indicated he is too nervous to continue in the auction. I hope we do not have many more of these withdrawals. *I never have* this kind of trouble with eighteenth-century landscapes. Now, Lot 4 is an art specialist, recently released by a major art house, who is expert in the authentification of works of art. I would like to start at £60,000.

Bidder: Excuse me, but does this mean he is prepared to authenticate fakes, ascribe minor works to major talents, draw in signatures where necessary, etc?

Auctioneer: Of course. £60,000... 70... *80... gone! Lot 5 is a personage* recently employed by breakfast television, now free for engagements. Do I hear £40,000? No? Well, let's be realistic. Do I hear £5?

Bidder: £2.

Auctioneer: Gone! Lot 6 is a gentleman who has unfortunately been forced to resign from the Tory Party due to a peccadillo with his secretary. Who will offer me £150,000?

Bidder: I will give that for the secretary.

Another bidder: I will give £200,000 for her if she can spell peccadillo.

Auctioneer: Done! Now we come to Lot 7, a recently retired head of a major party. Do I hear any bid at all?

Lot 7: You know, and I think we do know, I have been the victim of a press vendetta of such, and I do mean such, scurrility, that one has to go back to, at the very least, a great many years in the past, not that we do not have a future, we do have a future, and a very great future too, I think we can safely say that we do indeed have a future in this great movement of ours...

Auctioneer: So let us move straight on to Lot 8, a mixed bag of unsuccessful Booker Prize candidates.

Bidder: I think I speak for all of us when I say we wouldn't bid for a Booker Prize winner.

Auctioneer: Fair enough. Lot 9, then, and the prize of the sale, a contemporary American committee composed of one black, one woman, two Jews and a cripple. What do I hear?

Jew: You hear me! I ain't a Jew! *He's* a Jew, but I'm a Hispanic. You gotta have a Hispanic on a committee these days.

Auctioneer: Sorry. One Jew and one Hispanic. What do I hear?

Black: You ain't heard nothin' yet, man.

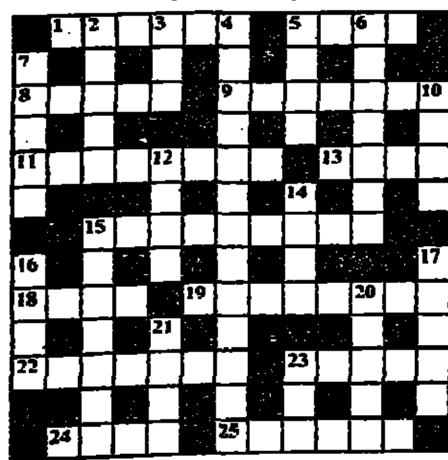
Woman: You think it's hard being black? Try being a woman!

Cripple: What about me? I'm a handicapped, Polish woman who's unemployed.

Bidder: £50,000.

Auctioneer: Gone, to the man from Channel 4.

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 190)



ACROSS
1 Hundred grams (6)
5 Wharf (4)
8 Short of breath (5)
9 Search through (7)
11 Regal position (8)
13 East Anglia flatlands (4)
15 Equably (4,5)
18 Ellipsoid (4)
19 Acclaim (8)
22 High level area (7)
23 Strike (5)
24 Finish (4)
25 Comprise (6)

DOWN
2 Like whimsical child (5)
3 Plaything (3)
4 Nude film (6,7)
5 Demonstration (4)
6 French castle (7)
7 Sharp point (5)
10 *Orient* (4)
12 Dependable (4)
14 Standard Oil (4)
15 Rustic (7)
16 Poultry cage (4)
17 Jaunty (5)
20 Not whispered (5)
21 Military vehicle (4)
23 Soviet secret police (1,1,1)

SOLUTION TO No 189
ACROSS: 1 Bag of tricks 9 Lip sync 10 Knoll 11 *Key* 13 Cult 16 Chew 17 Heaths 18 Bogy 20 Ewer 21 Cleric 22 Sang 23 *Thro* 25 *Pew* 28 Enter 29 Absolve 30 Femme fatale
DOWN: 2 Appal 3 Onyx 4 Tuck 5 Inky 6 Knowhow 7 Blockbuster 8 Flower power 12 Exhort 14 Thy 15 Mallee 19 Genette 20 ECT 24 Halal 25 Pram 26 Waif 27 Psst

In their quest for relics of the Raj, **Jan Morris** and **Simon Winchester** discover a granary like a beehive, an operatic tunnel and some undistinguished churches

Land of the houses of wonders

Captain Garstin's masterpiece

From a boat sailing down the holy Ganges at Patna, in Bihar, one may see a queer and wonderful building protruding above the straggly junipers *and acacias that line the bank. It looks* rather like a huge white old-fashioned beehive, dominating the flat-topped houses of the town, and any ramble through the more down-to-earth structures of the British in India, the structures of trade, technique, profit and pleasure, may very well begin with it: for if its appearance is extraordinary, its purpose was purely utilitarian.

It is the Gola, a granary built by the *British in 1786 as a precaution against* famine, and known to Patna people as Golghar, the Round House. It was designed by Captain John Garstin, Bengal Engineers, a quarter of a century before his Town Hall in Calcutta (and thirty-four years before his death – he is buried beneath a properly architectural catafalque in the South Park Street Cemetery in Calcutta). The Gola is the one building that gets *him into* textbooks and architectural treatises, and is indeed much the most famous of the purely practical structures of the Raj: and this is because, though it turned out to be an abysmal failure, it looks at once functional and excitingly symbolic. It was a pure work of engineering technique, but it was touched, whether by chance or calculation, with the machismo of the imperial presence.

The singular shape of the Gola probably had Indian origins, for the indigenes had been building conical granaries for centuries. The scale of it, though, was unprecedented. Built of stone slabs, it was 90 ft high, and 426ft round at ground level. The idea was that grain would be poured into the Gola through a hole in the top, allowing it to spread all over the floor, and build up in decreasing diameter to the summit. Spiralling up the outsides of the huge cone, accordingly, Garstin



built two brick staircases; the workmen, labouring up one side and emptying their grain-sacks into the summit orifice, stumbled down the other side for more (and once a visiting Nepali prince galloped his pony all the way up, all the way down, for the sheer panache of it).

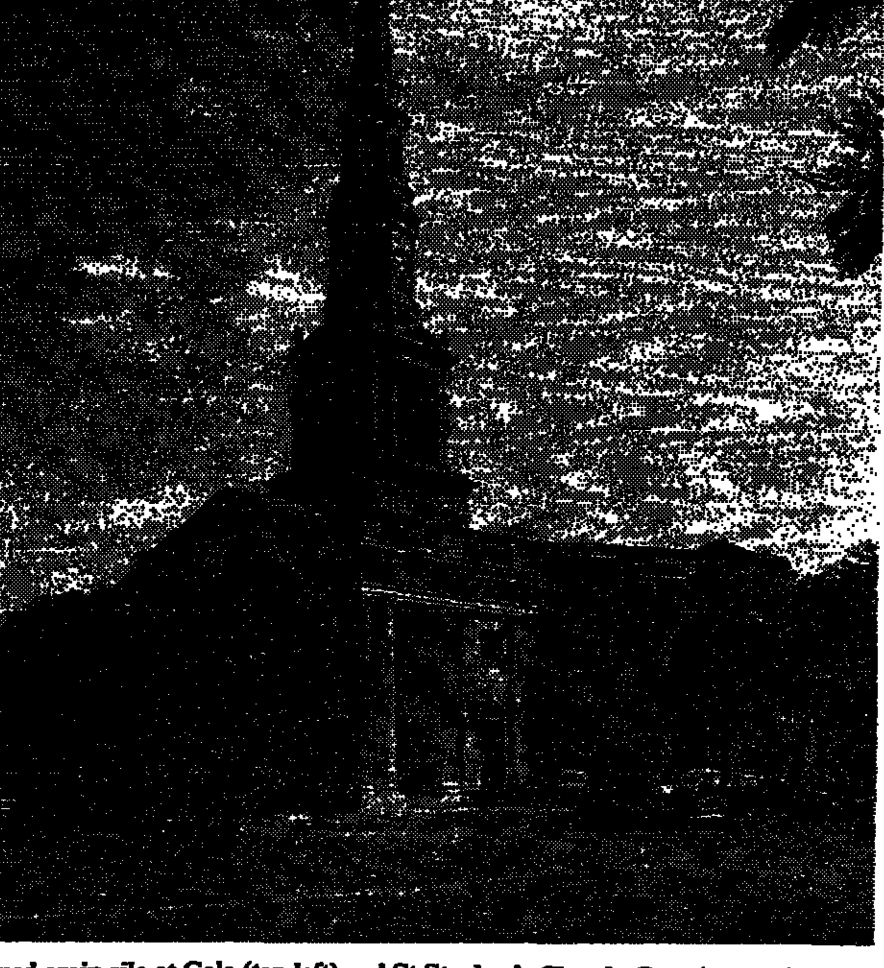
The building has always fascinated travellers, and people have often read deeper references into its shape. Was it meant to represent the thrifty garnering of the bees? Was it, as the architectural historian Sten Nilsson has wondered, derived from the *architecture palante* then popular among the designers of revolutionary France, buildings at once mysterious and allusive, globe-temples, pyramids? Garstin himself evidently saw something heroic to its hefty functionalism, and had this inscription carved upon the side of the building:

No 1
In part of a general Plan
Ordered by the Governor-General and Council
20 January 1784
For the Perpetual prevention of Famine
in these Provinces
This Granary
Was erected by Captain John Garstin, Engineer
Completed on the 20th July 1786
First filed and publickly closed by...

But the rest is blank. Though the Gola has been used in time of famine, and indeed is habitually stocked with quantities of grain to this day, it was never filled to the top, and was never used as Garstin intended it – as a perpetual grain store that is, always kept stocked for emergencies. Nobody really knows why – "it was found", simply wrote Emily Eden in 1837, "to be useless" – and it is certainly not true, as frivolous guidebooks suggest, that its only door was made to open inwards, thus preventing entrance anyway when the granary was full. It is true, though, that the usual emptiness of the building gave it its popular fame: for the acoustics of the Gola are prodigious, and tourists loved it from the start. There was never a more startling whispering-gallery.

The most truly operatic of railway tunnels was surely the Khojak tunnel, at the time of its completion in 1891 the longest in India, which carried the Chaman Extension Railway to the western extremity of the Indian Empire, on the Afghan frontier. The line itself was theatrical enough. It was begun in 1883 as a secret strategic line, intended if necessary to take troops over the frontier to Kandahar, then allegedly threatened by the Russians, and code-named 'The Harnai Road Improvement Scheme'. In the event it never got further than the frontier itself, where until the end of the Raj rails and sleepers were stored in case the project was ever completed, but it did become nevertheless the quickest way out of Afghanistan to the ports and markets of British India.

The tunnel stood almost at the end of the line, almost on the frontier. Immediately outside it the tracks ended in buffers at the station of Chaman, and travellers into Afghanistan had to transfer to road vehicles. It was fearfully wild and arid country, and to drive the tunnel through the Khwaja Amran mountians the engineers employed thousands of Pathans, Hazarahs, Tibetans, Kashmiris, Punjabis, Arabs, Zanzibaris, Sikhs and Bengalis, together with sixty-five miners especially brought out from Wales, where they had worked on the Severn Tunnel a few years before. Many of these men died–800 in the winter of 1890 alone, from typhus – but the work was finished in three years, the tunnel being 12,780ft. long and made of 19,764,426 bricks, all fired on the spot.



The British builders' influence: The domed grain silo at Gola (top left) and St Stephen's Church, Ooty (left). Right, St Andrew's Church, Madras

Most of the churches of Victorian Anglo-India were, to put it gently, unmemorable. Some were dismal, most were just dull, and there was a depressing sameness to the run of them. Many indeed appear to have been built to a more or less standard pattern, based perhaps upon some suggested plan of the Ecclesiological Society, then the accepted arbiter of Anglican church architecture in England, and a prolific source of pamphlets and advice. Whatever their origins, you came across these familiar structures everywhere, in some places more expensively interpreted than in others, sometimes relieved with local materials or devices, or local architects' whims, or the liturgical requirements of the contemporary Bishop, or even occasionally a touch of spontaneous Indian arts and crafts, but in general all too much the same.

Churches to a standard plan

Let us visit one, on a Victorian Sunday morning, to stand for all the others. One will be enough, especially if we have been serving in India half a lifetime already. We leave our carriage at the iron gate and walk the last few yards through the compound, which is shaded by big trees and is either very dusty or very muddy, according to the weather, being not exactly turf, nor exactly sand, nor exactly soil, but something very Indian and Anglican in between. At the far end of the green stand the nondescript buildings of the church school, with the potted plants of first-form botany in its windows; at the other are the bungalows of the vicar and the schoolmistress, standard Anglo-Indian style, with standard Anglo-Indian furniture on their verandahs, and standard geraniums potted on their steps.

And here is the church. It is very churchy. No enthusiastic innovator has given life or surprise to it, as eager Captain Underwood vitalized St Stephen's at Ooty, or excellent Mr Growse gave the gift of his Church of the Sacred Heart. Christ Church, Muddipore is a textbook imperial church, as rigid and as regular at the Thirty-Nine Articles of its faith. Here we enter the shade of the statutory carriage-porch, here are the steps up to the front door – any experienced Anglo-Indian could negotiate them with his eyes shut – and here inside is the usual oblong pattern of nave and two aisles, separated by pointed arches in the approved Gothic manner.

The ultimate Anglo-Indian museum, was the one Kipling made famous in *Kim* – the Ajaib-Gher in Lahore, where Kim took the Lama in the opening pages of the novel. It was rebuilt in 1894, when the Kipling family had left India, but Rudyard's father Lockwood, formerly its Curator, had indelibly stamped upon it his own devotion to craftsmanship and meticulous design.

Each of its display-rooms is arranged around groups of iron columns, and affixed to these are the illuminated show-cases, like fungi on tree trunks. Nothing was done patchily or carelessly in this House of Wonders, and nothing was uncontrived.

STONES OF EMPIRE, The Building of the Raj, by Jan Morris with Simon Winchester (Oxford University Press £15) published November 10.

MAX HARRISON meets Philip Glass, the composer who has been called the thinking man's pop musician

Sound of success

Superstars are expected to be predictable, to have a standardized product upon which their legions of fans can rely. Yet Philip Glass, undeniably a musical superstar in New York, is not like that at all. Perhaps this is because it has taken him so long to reach his present position, and the journey is not yet over. The popularity is anyhow incidental, and he says of his work: "I've always thought of it as concert music. I've never tried to popularize it."

Certainly Glass's background and his present operatic preoccupations seem improbable for one who is now facilely spoken of as having brought together the audiences for "serious" music and rock 'n' roll. His grandparents were orthodax Jews from Russia and Lithuania, and he was born in 1937 in Baltimore, where his father managed a record shop. Something of a prodigy, he studied the flute at the Peabody Conservatory from the age of eight, took a Chicago University degree in mathematics and philosophy at 19, and in 1962 got his master's degree in composition at Juilliard: a respectable beginning.

Like countless American composers before him, he studied with Nadin Bonlanger in Paris, yet it was there, in 1965, that events took an unexpected turning. He believes, with some justification, that Europeans enjoy discovering new American artists before Americans do, but it was in Paris that Glass began to discover himself. Working on the music for a film with Ravi Shankar confirmed an interest in non-western music which had begun during an earlier trip through North Africa. In particular, he became concerned with the primacy given to rhythm, and with the working out of elaborate rhythmic processes over long periods of time.

He moved thus out of "a combination of *desperation and frustration. I hated* the music that was all around me; the Paris scene was dominated by Boulez, Stockhausen, a sort of dictatorship of contemporary music, and I wanted to start someplace else."

Understandably, he saw his reaction in personal terms, yet unbeknown to him, or to each other, several American composers of his generation, including Steve Reich and Terry Riley, were discovering principles similar to those on which he built his own new pieces.

What Glass, specifically, had arrived at was a music which "was extremely tonal, often based on as few as five or six notes; there was no harmonic change, but a strong rhythmic steadiness." There was much repetition, and a minimum amount of musical material; in effect, the new movement was a reaction against what has been called the twentieth-century information overload.

Yet it was also a by-product of it, because Glass's ability to adapt Indian musical procedures or Reich's use of practices from West Africa were only possible through a generally greater awareness of other cultures. It was again



Glass: the man who re-invented opera

ironic that Glass, having found a path of his own, now experienced the sort of audience hostility that had earlier been the lot of Schoenberg, Stravinsky and company. Among his first representative scores was *Music in Similar Motion* (1969), and this, Glass remembers, "was the piece during which people would decide whether they were going to stay at the concert. After the first two minutes half, the audience would get up and walk out."

Their problem was the usual one: a new music requires a new way of listening. In Glass's work the dramatic phraseology of western music – the cut and thrust, say, of a quick Beethoven symphonic movement – is replaced by an all-enveloping flow of sound. This can seem initially monotonous, the effect compounded by the high volume level made possible by electronic amplification.

An account of Glass's musical growth from *Strung Out* for amplified violin (1967) to the more than four hours duration of *Music in Twelve Parts* (1971-74) will soon be a matter for music history text books; and despite its increasing complexity, his music reached a widening circle of initiates. In 1968 he founded the Philip Glass Ensemble with a small instrumentation of keyboards and wind instruments. Faced with indifference from elsewhere, he founded his own record label, Chatham Square, though in the early 1970s a British rock label, Virgin, issued two sections of *Music in Twelve Parts*. Since then Glass has signed with CBS Masterworks, the first composer to do so since Stravinsky.

Success has been attended by the usual disadvantages. Glass no longer has to support himself by driving a New York taxi, but understanding has not increased in direct proportion to the size of his audience, and he has even been called "the thinking man's pop musician." Admittedly he took hints from rock as he did from India, but those no more make him a pop musician than he is an Indian musician; he turned these borrowings into something entirely his own.

FASHION by Suzy Menkes

The Princess line

The tailored coat is back in business – city slick, sharp-cut and full-length.

They call the fitted coat – appropriately enough – the princess line. For the Princess of Wales, with her trim coats flaring out below a neat waist, has been in the forefront of the current fashion trend. She favours quiet camels and greys, often with a velvet collar like a child's party coat, and a reminder of a different age of royal dressing-up.

The city coat is about looking smart. It is a challenge to the shawls and throws, the ponchos, serapes, heavy-knit cardigans and every kind of jacket that have done duty as winter warmers for the past decade. The tailored coat is the feminine face of the big tweedy mannish overcoats (often actually from men's shops) that young people are wearing.

The come-back of the dress

The impetus for the return of the coat is the come-back of the dress. The two go together as an outfit as much as the jacket traditionally goes with skirts and separates. It is interesting to see that the Princess of Wales often wears her coat as a coat dress (another incoming trend). That is, she attends one of her formal daytime functions wearing a fitted coat kept firmly bottoned up throughout.

The "college", schoolgirl or blazer coat is the one you are most likely to find at a good price (under £100) in the shops. As its name implies it is based on the school uniform, even though that last bastion of tailoring long since fell to the onslaught of anoraks. The basic "nanny" coat (and they wear anoraks too these days) is in wool and comes mostly in navy, camel and grey – a good fashion colour this winter. Black coats are splendid in cashmere, and the cashmere coat – light, soft and with a lustrous pile – remains the ideal.

A harder-wearing version is the fitted coat in tweed, usually called a redingote because it came in on the back of a horse and has galloped in and out of fashion ever since. Tweed is the meeting point between the oversized, straight-back sloppy masculine overcoats and the trimmer fitted coats. Redingotes are traditionally cut very tight at the arms and shoulders (no dolman-sleeved seaters under here). The modern versions have a more relaxed line.

It is important to decide what you want your coat for when you set out to buy. The best-selling coats have been swing-backed styles that cover a multitude of separates. New coats are wider at the shoulders, with a very deep armhole or kimono sleeve which fits easily over a suit or chunky knit. But these upturned triangles look best as a short coat – seven-eighths or even three-quarters – and that requires care in what you put underneath. Slim skirts and trousers are fine; full skirts look odd.

The best guide to buying a winter coat is your own wardrobe – its basic shapes and lengths – and your own way of life. A big, bulky mannish tweed is hopeless if you are jumping in and out of a car (but wonderful if you are a student standing at a bus stop). A tailored city coat is too lightweight for country winds (unless you are lapped in layers of cashmere).

Looking at men's coat departments I feel (as I often do these days) that men's fashion is more practical than our own. Their departments divide between city and tweedy coats both of which seem to cost about one third less than women's coats of the same quality. Women can find a proper wool winter coat for £75 to £100 (with some starting at less). The more stylish coats are between £150 and £250.

I believe that there is no substitute for wool, although you can find practical coats in fabrics like cotton corduroy used with a quilted or furry lining. These tend to be sportier shapes and apart from the current trend of streamlined and citified dressing.

You can certainly find fancy fabrics, blanket checks, bold patterns and strong colours, although I am very doubtful about investing a lot of money in a coat that is marked out by colour and appearance as a one-season garment. The stores seem to feel the same, for the predominant colours are classic and plain, with mannish tweeds the firm favourites.

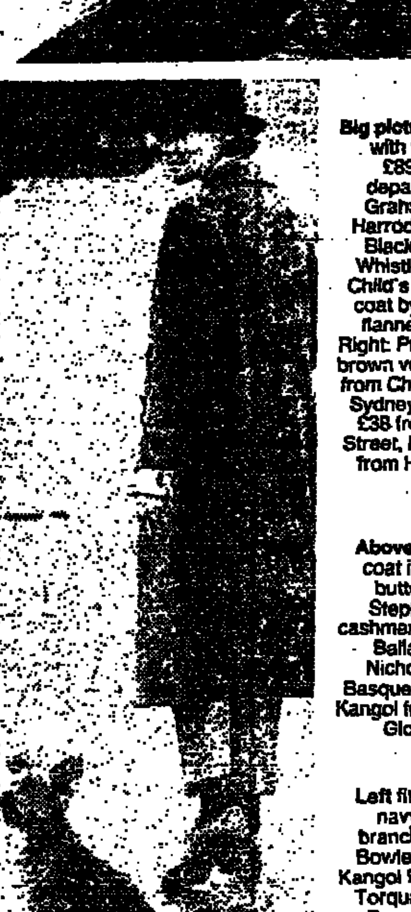
Mannish hats are much smarter

When you have got your coat, you need to make it live with the right shoes (heels very shaped, very flat or very high). Knee boots are now fashion's kiss of death, unless they are big, bold and baggy. Mannish hats are much smarter than tea cosy wool, berets are fun, headscarves are horsey and shawls are finished.

Perhaps it is a reflection of how we feel about coats that we have the urge to dress them up. I have never heard any woman enthuse about buying a coat or exult in wearing one. For a comparatively young fashion garment (they are only as old as this century) coats have a staid image.

If anyone can turn the solid, steady companion of winter days into something young and fun, it will surely be our glamorous, be-coated Princess.





● Big picture, left tailored blazer coat with tie belt, in camel or navy £89.50 from Harrods coat department. Velour cloche by Graham Smith at Kangol from Harrods, Salon Fay Manchester. Black brogue courts £85 from Whistles, 14 Beauchamp Place. Child's velvet collared blue tweed coat by Emily Jane £55.75, navy flannel troucers from Harrods. Right: Princess line camel coat with brown velvet collar, also navy, £395 from Chelsea Design Company, 65 Sydney Street SW3. Navy courts £38 from Hobbs, South Molton Street, Hampstead. "Lady Di" wig from Hairaisers, 105 Cleveland Street W1.

● Above double-breasted college coat in navy or grey with bone buttons, by Nicole Farhi for Stephen Marks, £125. White cashmere top and red vest, both by Ballantyne. All from Harvey Nichols, Knightsbridge SW1 Basque beret by Graham Smith at Kangol from Debenhams branches. Gloves by Dent-Fownes.

● Left fitted wool coat in taupe or navy £69.50 from selected branches of Marks & Spencer. Bowler hat by Graham Smith at Kangol £13 from Harrods, Hoopers Torquay, Schofields Harrogate. Brown tweed cuffed trousers £39.95 from Pacific, South Molton Street W1; Down to Earth Brighton. Leather lace-ups £39 from Pied à Terre, South Molton Street.





Silver Stream pram by Silver Cross exclusive to Harrods
Fashion assistant: Christine Painoll
Hair by Shaun Hunt at DANIEL GALVIN
Photographs by NICK BRIGGS

● Above herringbone tweed redingote by Sheridan Barnett £169 in brown or grey from Shaws, Beauchamp Place SW3; Roxy, Kensington Church Street W8; June Daybell, Elizabeth Street SW1 and Cheltenham; Mosaic Stratford on Avon; Young Ideas Ashbourne, Derbyshire. Cream mohair sweater £39.95 from Pacific, New Bond Street W1; Down to Earth, Brighton and Hove. Fleck wool nanny hat £46 by Philippe Model from Whistles, St Christopher's Place W1 and branches. Leather bootees £95 from Pied à Terre, South Molton Street W1; Sloane Street SW1 and Brighton.
Child's coat and trousers Harrods.

● Above left tailored cashmere coat in black, taupe, navy blue, camel, £250. White collared printed blouse £35 in red, navy. Both by Alexon from Harrods and Alaxon shops in Cheltenham, Nottingham, Harrogate and Bath. Hat from Whistles. String gloves by Dent-Fownes from Selfridges.

● Right kimono sleeved steel grey cashmere/wool coat by Max Mara £260 from Harvey Nichols; Harrods; Viva, Golders Green Road W11; Bette Davis, Ealing Broadway W5; Anne Laraine, Hornchurch, Essex; Lisa Sterling, Liverpool; September Three, Birmingham.



MEASURING TIME

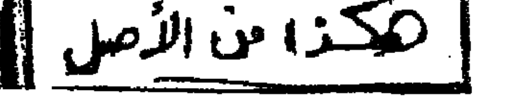
The smallest watch in the world has a face 2.25 mm square. The man who jet-sets around the world can have a watch set in each cuff-link, to mark time on each side of the Atlantic. And if you take some tumbles when out hunting, a reverso watch with a concealed face would be a prudent purchase.

The timepieces on display at Garrards from tomorrow are part of a special exhibition mounted by the courturier of Swiss watchmakers, Jaëger le Coultre, which is celebrating 150 years of work with 300 pieces, mostly for sale. For example Atmos clock, invented in 1928, which works on atmospheric change, is available in limited editions.

Historic pieces include the coin struck to celebrate the eightieth birthday of the Queen Mother – a hidden spring reveals a working watch inside.

● *Fashion in Time at Garrard from tomorrow until November 12.*

هكذا من الأصل


هكذا من الأصل

THE ARTS

Galleries

Context of delight for the great and good

Bernard Meninsky
Blond Fine Art

Alfred Wolmark
Mayor

Olympian Dreamers
Christopher Wood

Eric Ravilious
Garton and Cooke

Paul Maze
Browse and Darby

The Artists of the Yellow Book
Parkin/Clarendon

Autumn Anthology
Pyms



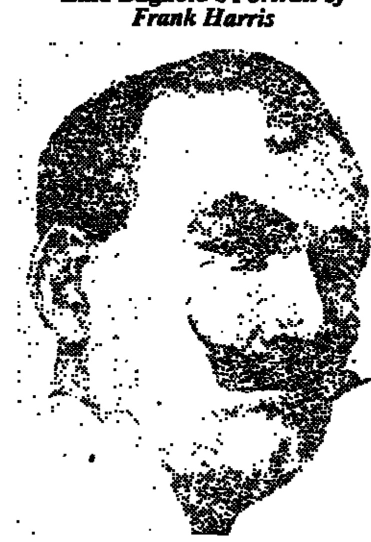
Obviously one of the most important functions of the small commercial gallery is to discover and display new talent for us: even today, no artist is likely to leap from total obscurity to a one-man show at the Tate without some significant intervention by a dealer in between. But another function which may well be equally important is revival of interest. Possibly it is true that no absolutely first-rate artist slips altogether from view after his death (though the history of Egon Schiele might make us stop and think). But many interesting, worthy, desirable lesser artists do just that: they may not scale the heights themselves, but at the very least they provide a necessary context for those few who have, and are often intensely pleasurable to encounter in their own right. For our knowledge of these, we depend largely on the enterprise of regional museums (birthplace pride may often be the spur) or London dealers.

Take the somewhat similar cases of Bernard Meninsky and Alfred Wolmark. Both were Jewish, born in eastern Europe (Wolmark in Warsaw in 1877, Meninsky in the Ukraine in 1891) and brought to Britain as children. Both were, consequently, entirely British in their artistic formation, and yet retained a tinge of exoticism which made them difficult to pigeonhole. And those who do not fit neatly into a pigeonhole tend to be left out altogether unless they are too important ever to be ignored. But there is no reason why such arbitrary dismissal should hold good for ever, and now we have dealers offering us a valuable opportunity to revalue.

Meninsky has found, of late, a faithful champion in Jonathan Blond, and the new show at Blond Fine Art until November 11 certainly makes out a compelling case for him. It concentrates almost entirely on the last phase of his career, when he retreated (if we can use the word in a religious rather than a military sense) to a pastoral dream-world where the influence of such English Romantics as Blake, Palmer and Calvert blended happily with that of Picasso in his Neo-Classical period to inspire any number of landscapes in which idealized peasants homeward wended their weary way while heavy-limbed women rested in the fields or bathed naked in paradisiac streams. This may not have been the most immediate response to the Second World War, but we may recall that these works were mostly painted in that same wartime Oxford which also encouraged the mystical-allegorical romances of Charles Williams, C. S. Lewis and Tolkien, and the impulses behind them all seem very similar.

Wolmark was always more of an international figure than Meninsky: though he studied at the Royal Academy Schools, he was advanced enough to show with the French Post-Impressionists in 1910, was a friend of Gaudier-Brzeska, and exhibited fairly regularly in Paris during the Twenties. So much you might guess from the show of his work at the Mayor Gallery until November 25: there is the strong sense of strong colour which never deserted him, and a boldness in the flattened modelling of his forms, whether figure or still-life, which clearly betray his continental affiliations. Also a powerful sense of pictorial drama: it was not for nothing that he designed also for Diaghilev.

Books, of course, can be a less immediate but more lasting way of redirecting attention than exhibitions. When the two are combined we get the best of both worlds. Christopher Wood, one of the more scholarly of our dealers, has already enlightened us on many byways of Victorian art, and to coincide with the publication of his latest book, *Olympian Dreamers* (Constable, £15), he has staged an exhibition under the same title at his Belgravia gallery, until the end of the week. The "Olympian dreamers" are those Victorians who turned to a fancied past of classical antiquity for their subject-matter, the most famous being Lord Leighton, Alma-Tadema and Edward Poynter.



The Olympian dreams of Lord Leighton in *Syracusan Bride leading Wild Beasts in Procession to the Temple of Diana*; and surprising draughtsmanship in Enid Bagnold's *Portrait of Frank Harris*

All of these are represented in the show by characteristic scenes, which demonstrate clearly that their way to the Victorian heart was often by the simple (and perhaps unconscious) ruse of dressing up familiar Victorian genre subjects in classical clothing (or unclothing) so that the material, apparently remote and exotic, seemed at the same time strangely familiar. To be fair, this is not true of Leighton's grand *Syracusan Bride leading Wild Beasts in Procession to the Temple of Diana*, a picture almost as long as its title which unmistakably dominates the show.

Eric Ravilious has never lacked admirers, but today, with a great revival of interest in British art and illustration of the Thirties, he is rapidly being put back in his proper place as the star of his distinguished generation. Helen Binyon's lavishly illustrated biography (Lutterworth Press, £15) satisfies curiosity about the man and the sources of his art, as well as the mechanics of the process by which he managed to impress himself so firmly on the industrial art of his time. To coincide, Garton and Cooke have a small but highly representative show of his drawings, wood engravings and lithographs, at their gallery in Lancashire Court until November 11, which demonstrates both his distinctive feeling for the English scene and the relish, uncloyed by sentimentality, with which he observed its surviving oddities.

A little more underlying toughness would probably enliven the work of Paul Maze (1887-1979), whom Anne Singer's new book (Aurum, £14.95) optimistically labels "the lost Impressionist". The related show at Browse and Darby until November 26 does not make any such eye-catching claim: it simply presents him on his own merits as a distinctly minor but highly agreeable follower in great footsteps. From the book we may learn that Maze was a French Anglophile who lived here most of his life, moved in quite lofty social circles and was a friend of Churchill. The recurrence of Goodwood and Cowes in his paintings and drawings might suggest the same; they also suggest careful study of Dufy, whereas elsewhere Bonnard and Vuillard are palely but affectionately evoked. Admirable for collectors who cannot afford the real thing.

Anthology exhibitions too can often happily redirect our attention. Beardsley's light has never been hidden under a bushel, but many of the other Artists of The Yellow Book and the Circle of Oscar Wilde were for long undeservedly neglected. Even today there are surprises to be found, as the two-part exhibition at the Parkin and Clarendon Galleries (the latter, appropriately enough, occupying the old offices of the Bodley Head) until the end of the week vividly demonstrates. It may come as a surprise to many to discover, for instance, that Enid Bagnold was such an extraordinarily capable draughtsman, even if we remember that she was one of Sickert's young ladies. Ricketts and Shannon expectedly shine, but so do such friends of the famous as Jacques-Emile Blanche. And, for those who like a little reading-matter with their visual entertainment, there are some classic Beerbohm cartoons to provide a thoroughly irreverent commentary on his more serious-minded contemporaries.

The **Autumn Anthology** at Pyms Gallery until November 25 centres, oddly enough, on much the same period, though showing a very different aspect of it. It is a much more coherent show than you might suppose from the noncommittal title, concerned as it is about half with the *fin-de-siècle* vision of the country and half with society at the same time. On the whole the artists represented took an idyllic view of life in the fields, ameliorating considerably the coldness of their great originator Bastien-Lepage (shown here with the very fine *La Pauvre Fauvette*) with an Impressionist or even Post-Impressionist flood of warm colour. They were not so happy about urban matters: Tonks and Orchardson incline to the "hopeless dawn" view, to judge from *Lady Reclining on a Sofa* and *The Story of a Rose* respectively, while Greiffenhagen's *The Soirée* suggests a world it is one's duty to be weary of. Nor is Orpen's exceptional *The Rape* exactly cheering. But, for the spectacle of minor artists maximising their talents, the show would be hard to beat, and if it makes us look again then it will have done its job well.

John Russell Taylor

Concerts

LPO/Rozhdestvensky
Festival Hall/Radio 3

A new focus of experience is beginning to benefit the Shostakovich symphonies, or at any rate the best of them, such as the Symphony No 8 which was played in London on Sunday for the second time in less than a week. On this occasion it was Gennadi Rozhdestvensky instead of the composer's son, Maxim, who brought an emotional, even tragic, character to bear on the music, in which sombre imagination seems to be triggered by grim reality and grief of heart.

The conductor pointed the recurring contrast between the often agonized frenzy of the symphonic ensemble and the still, small voices of instrumental solos which offer the only consolatory thoughts. His metrical insistence forged a strong armature for the music's motive force, as much for the quiet resignation of the slow movement as for the turbulent outbursts that preceded it. We were reminded that Shostakovich had the courage to make his music a testament of truth.

The orchestra was not always together at moments of greatest stress, especially near the start and towards the end of the finale, but at other times the leading violin, cello and cor anglais distinguished themselves with finely shaped solos. Earlier there was laboured support in places for Victoria Postnikova, as the pianist travelled from a placid beginning to a boisterously cheerful finale in Mozart's C major Concerto (K503).

Noël Goodwin

Philip Mead
Cambridgeshire College of Arts

Whether or not you can stomach Stockhausen's bizarre, self-centred mythology, there can be no denying the lyrical power of his latest music. First performed two years ago, *Piano Piece XIII*, a version for amplified piano of *Lucifer's Dream* (a scene from *Saturday* in the projected week-long opera-cycle *Light*), once more says new things in new but comprehensible ways, as its mesmerizing British première by Philip Mead admirably demonstrated.

Coming from such a source, *Piano Piece XIII* is pure music-theatre. The white-clad soloist, presumably Lucifer, takes on the instrument as if he were taming a lion, a process entailing equal amounts of violence and gentleness. The usual gamut of special effects is required – plucking the strings with the fingers, striking them with drumsticks, slapping and knocking the casework, even clambering on to the keyboard. And its ritualism is emphasized by Japanese geisha bells, the whispering or shrieking of sequences of numbers, and at the work's climax the launch of toy rockets which descend via cleverly sprouted parachutes.

All of that may make the work sound absurd, but it is, after all, about a dream. Heard in isolation it is an act of confrontation, a distillation of the battle between performer and medium. Where in most music the audience hears only the end results of that battle, *Piano Piece XIII* is a vivid translation of the processes involved in getting there.

But that does not prevent the music from possessing a raw sort of beauty, and in Mr Mead's performance every sound was made to count, each event springing organically from what had gone before. Even a feeling of a tonality centred on B eventually emerged. Such concern for motion and development was lacking in Stephen Montague's new piece, *Tongues of Fire*, which preceded the Stockhausen with a barrage of clever but inconsequential effects.

Stephen Pettitt

London debuts

Rewarded by the Kirckman Society with an official debut of his own, after a recent stand-in at five minutes' notice for a singer he was only advertised to accompany, the Australian pianist **Piers Lane** handsomely repaid their trust. It was moving to hear Brahms's youthful F minor Sonata dispatched with such technical assurance and accuracy, such tonal strength, such intuitive awareness of the intensity of its introspection no less than its demonstration, by someone not very much older than the composer when he wrote it.

Ravel's *Gaspard de la nuit* reaffirmed the arrestingly vivid imagination behind his finger fluency and control of tone, even if he betrayed his youth in a "Le Gibet" as dangerously slow as "Scarbo" was fast, as well as hurrying instead of broadening the climax of "Ondine". Rhythm could perhaps have been tauter in Weber's A flat Sonata.

The first of the new season's Maisie Lewis Young Artists Fund recitals introduced other British names to keep in mind. It would be wrong to dissociate the cellist **Richard Lester** from his pianist, **Susan Tomes**, since in sonatas by Debussy and Beethoven (No 3), as also in Schumann's *Stücke im Volkston*, Op 102, her characterization was engagingly spontaneous and positive enough sometimes even to suggest that her instrument, rather than his, was calling the tune. But of the sensitivity of Mr Lester's phrasing and shading, and equally of his beguilingly lyrical, even if not outsize, tone, there was never a moment's doubt.

He shared the recital with **Vanessa Williamson**, a mezzo-soprano whose full-bodied tone and unaffected warmth of heart found as happy an outlet in Mahler and Strauss as did her verbal clarity and frankness in Vaughan Williams and Howells.

Joan Chissell

Opera

Enlightening the inexplicable

La Passion de Gilles
Monnaie, Brussels

Though all but unknown in this country, the Belgian composer Philippe Boesmans is well established across the Channel as one of the most gifted among composers approaching 50, compared with Berio as a master of memory and seduction. Most of his works have been instrumental scores with such chic titles as *Sonances*, *Intervalles* or *Conversions*, but now he has come up with an orthodox three-act opera, *La Passion de Gilles*, which the Brussels Opera have mounted with lavishness and enthusiasm.

The piece springs from the strange circumstance that one of Joan of Arc's chieftains, surviving the battles, became a man of awesome depravity, the perpetrator of unspeakable acts on the living and dead bodies of young children: Gilles de Rais. It would be hard to find a case more difficult to bring within some understanding of the human mind, and yet this is what Boesmans and his librettist, Pierre Mertens, have attempted. Where the subject might have been an invitation to violent high jinks of the Ginastera or Penderecki sort, Boesmans's music is subtle and densely patterned, inviting one to travel down lines of coincidence and repetition.

Most importantly these concern Gilles and Joan, the two main characters of the opera. Gilles's crimes, it is suggested, were the result of a never-satisfied need to consummate and extinguish his passion for Joan: after her death she became for him a moral black hole, accepting a steady stream of evil. But of course the "passion" of the title is to be understood in another sense, for Gilles was as much martyr as Joan, whose fate he eventually shared. At the same time, and this is still clearer, Joan was as much monster as Gilles, being responsible for quite as many deaths in a cause whose gloriousness may now seem to us questionable.

There is nothing new, of course, in saying that the paragon and the devil are both perversions, but in *La Passion de Gilles* the theme is treated with intelligence, grace and calmness. Each act aims towards a confrontation between the two principals, or principles, and ends in spilling from their union a cascade of questions. In the first Joan appears to interrupt Gilles in his dalliance with another woman; in the second she arrives as phantom or impostor to stop him in the midst of his melancholy iniquities; and in the last she comes at his execution to join his destiny with her own.

According to Mr Mertens, both composer and librettist envisaged a traditional costume drama in order to present the facts of the case and the piece as plainly as possible. However, Daniel Mesguich, the producer, had other ideas, and he opts for a mystery as bewildering and unreal as the one he devised for Ligeti's *Le Grand Macabre* at the Paris Opéra last year. The stage is converted by Alain Batifoulier into a corner of some labyrinth of screened enclosures. While the main action goes on in the cell nearest to us, elsewhere there are other possibilities: one recurrent image is that of doubles of Gilles and Joan caressing one another after a car crash, the fond couple of a future that never happened.

But this is only one of Mr Mesguich's stunning inventions. The maltreatment and massacre of the innocents in the second act, which could have been grossly offensive, is made into a mime: chilling to behold, but surely not injurious to the children involved on stage. And the existence of a candid child's eye is perpetuated throughout the opera. A little girl in Alice costume crawls out of the prompt box to set the whole thing in motion, and appears to observe indifferently. She also takes two significant words from the text: "Quelle importance?".

Some time, I hope, there will be a chance to see how *La Passion de Gilles* stands up as the conventional opera its authors intended. I suspect it will work well, especially if given the striding force of Carole Farley as Joan, the cold, grave steadiness of Peter Gottlieb as Gilles and the fascinating interpretation under Pierre Bartholomée of a marvellous orchestral score. But in this production it is also two hours of remarkable theatrical magic.

Paul Griffiths

Carole Farley's powerful Joan, with Fanny Margenat-Roy as the little girl

Television

All on the surface

It was inevitable that Peter York, discoverer of the Sloane Ranger, should turn his sights to television. Style is, after all, to do with visual impact, and television influences the way people want to look. Hey Good Looking!, his series of five programmes on style, began last night on Channel 4.

In the first, and scrappiest, of the series, he pre-empted criticism to some extent by his declared intention to "dig as shallow as possible". Dark-suited and pale-faced, York's own style could be summed up as Dracula of the men's wear department. He seemed aware of the effect as he drifted around the palladian architecture of Chiswick House, or appeared suddenly through a pannelled door with a sepulchral invitation to come down to the "style vault".

The words were secondary to a confusing succession of shots of Mrs Thatcher (Political Style), the New Romantic Style Warriors and Princess Diana clones. Beginning with a quotation from Oscar Wilde, "Only fools don't judge by appearances", he summed up finally with a sub-Wilde aphorism, "Who says the art of conversation is dead when a man can make a point with his socks?".

If you have the patience after what was more a trailer than a programme, York does get to grips more thoroughly with his subject tonight when he charts the rise and fall in the past 25 years of Executive Style, to shots of grey-suited men with attache cases hurrying importantly along the concrete wasteland of the Barbican (an architectural example of Executive Style).

York's prediction is that, in a hundred years' time, the only place the word "executive" will be seen is in the dictionary. After the scenes of businessmen on executive-class air tickets indulging in "borrowed James Bondery on the company" that, at least, was a pleasing thought.

Clare Colvin

Theatre

The Emperor Jones
Gate, Latchmere

Eugene O'Neill's rarely performed expressionistic one-acter is the latest American classic in a series that Lou Stein has successfully directed in the Gate Theatres at Notting Hill and here at Battersea. I enjoyed seeing it, though its phenomenal demands on the production and the leading actor are not entirely satisfied. The throne-room of the self-appointed Caribbean emperor is one thing, but the forests full of fears and memories, where he spends his long night on the run, strain illusion to the utmost in a pocket theatre – despite Norman Coates's ingenious set with its stark throne folding into a flat stage, circled by ropes that suggest both trees and the rigging of the slave-ship. What sustains the evening is its conviction: the second subtle, dedicated performance by a black company (plus one white actor here) that I have seen in a week.

Since *The Emperor Jones* was written in 1920 theatrical fashions have passed (O'Neill's Chorus of Little Formless Fears quaintly marks the date), self-styled black presidents as rapacious as Jones and much more brutal have come and gone, and black music itself has developed. In this new score by the reggae drummer Barry Ford the tom-tom beat echoing through the forest as a numbing reminder of Jones's native enemies becomes more sophisticated, more appealing but less hypnotic.

But the ghostly scenes of slavery and murder from Jones's memory, however corporeal they are at these close quarters, have an eerie inward quality and Lewis St Juste's explosive arrival in a burst of flame as the grass-skirted, antelope-horned witch doctor sets the scene for Jones's prostration for self-sacrifice murmuring, ironically enough, "Mercy, oh Lawd...".

Mel Taylor makes an impressive but not intimidating Jones, curiously amiable and real even in debates with a Shavian gorblimey figure (Christopher Ryan) played as purest pasteboard. His earthbound terrors limit the play but I preferred his honest approach to a performance too blatantly concious of Jones's mythic status, and it made him as pathetic as his groaning mates sailing to the slave auction all too few years before.

Anthony Masters

One of the success stories of recent British publishing has been in travel writing. Caroline Moorehead here investigates the boom; later this week she interviews three leading travel writers

The touch of magic in other men's journeying

"I do not expect to see many travel books in the near future", wrote Evelyn Waugh in *When the Going was Good*. That was 1946. War, jet aeroplanes, new frontiers and a "world of displaced persons" seemed effectively to have put an end to the golden age of the writing travellers, such as Peter Fleming, Norman Douglas and Robert Byron, who journeyed so widely and so pleasurably during the Thirties and wrote memoirs and biographies, essays and adventure stories, all under a loose and reliably popular heading of "travel".

For the would-be traveller and writer today the picture is even more bleak that the one Waugh contemplated: warfare and politics have closed off more areas of the world, while tourists have invaded what remains. Yet travel writing, and the publishing of travel books, flourishes. In the last two years, at least two British publishers have set up in business producing reprints of the books of early travellers, larger publishing houses have devoted lists exclusively to travel, booksellers have moved travel down from obscure back shelves to central displays, and writers like Paul Theroux, Bruce Chatwyn and Shiva Naipaul enjoy the kind of celebrity until recently given only to popular novelists.

At least some of this new enthusiasm must be attributed to Sarah Anderson who, in 1980, opened a bookshop devoted entirely to travel – guidebooks, maps, histories, biographies, explorers' stories, new and second hand – reasoning that there was no one place in London from which someone setting off on a journey could acquire every kind of reading matter needed. (Similar shops now exist in Geneva, Zurich and Paris, and there is a travel kiosk in New York.) Interests are seasonal. "During the summer", explains Sarah Anderson, "mainly Europe. In the autumn and winter, India, South America, Indonesia and North Africa."

The present cult of the traveller consists however not so much in new books as in reprints. John Hatt is the author of a practical guide to the hazards of exotic travel called *The Tropical Traveller*. Three years ago he decided to set himself up under the name of Eland Books as a one-man publisher of a series of handsome paperback travel books, concentrating on the nineteenth and twentieth centuries and setting out to make what hitherto had been the province of expensive antiquarian booksellers available to the general public. After him, in quick succession, came The Century Travellers, Virago's collection of nineteenth-century women travellers, and Penguin's Travel Library, all paperbacks of varying degrees of handsomeness and only recently made possible, explains Anthony Cheetham of Century Books, by the new economics of publishing, neither prohibitive hardback nor mass market paperback.

Other publishers have hastened to bring back old successes. All report steady if not spectacular sales: Virago, 7,000-8,000 copies per book, Century a regular 5,000. Best sellers are Freya Stark, Norman Lewis and the tales of what one editor called "frothy, bored" Victorian ladies like Isabella Bird or Amelia Edwards.

The vogue for travel books is not, of course, new, and nor is the use by those who travel to write of the subjective "I", often wrongly seen to be the invention of contemporary writers. The era Waugh was looking back on was extraordinarily rich in a kind of book once defined by Norman Douglas as ideally inviting the reader to undertake three tours simultaneously, "abroad, into the author's brain and into his own". When he was writing, Jonathan Cape's Traveller's Library, Tauchnitz's green paper-bound travel books as well as Baedeker's guidebooks were all selling widely. It is no coincidence that so much of the present enthusiasm is for travellers long since dead.

"Good travel writing has not dated", says John Hatt. "And good travel writing, like good humourous writing, is extremely difficult. How do you avoid the sameness of it all – the dust, the surprise, the quaintness?" The best of the travel books contain, he believes, "a touch of magic". Most publishers agree. Kinglake's *Eothen*, Eric Newby's *A Short Walk in the Hindu Kush*, Paul Theroux's *The Great Railway Bazaar* are all widely held to possess it. It is, says Hatt, a curiously timeless phenomenon, and often has surprisingly little to do with how well an author otherwise writes.

Dame Freya Stark, on her return from one of her great voyages of exploration, was once asked by a young and nervous reporter whether she considered that travel broadened the mind. She paused, smiled, then replied, a little crisply, "No". Whether she was right about travel itself, or whether in fact she meant what she said, some of the current desire to travel vicariously seems born of what the American writer Paul Fussell described in his book *Abroad* as an "Ode to Freedom".

More even than in Waugh's day there seems to be a curiosity about a world either vanished or now prohibited, the brief historical period when the exotic places of the world were open to travellers now being apparently over. John Hemming, secretary of the Royal Geographical Society, reports a similar enthusiasm among young travellers, applying in ever greater numbers for support for expeditions to the few uncharted areas. Now, as perhaps never before, there is a nostalgia for the spirit of adventure that took a succession of doomed explorers across the inhospitable reaches of Africa, intrepid Victorian women to the Rocky Mountains and an Irishman called Arthur Kavanagh who, having no arms or legs, could neither walk nor ride, to Luristan, strapped inside a wicker basket.



Your management isn't short of energy. But is your energy short of management?

In industry and commerce, the emphasis today is on the more efficient use of energy for greater profit.

At the forefront of this trend, the gas people have developed new technologies which offer payback periods as short as six months. The examples below prove that efficient energy management could be the key to greater profits for your company.

Liquid Heating leaves the steam age.

Until recently, most industrial liquid heating was carried out using steam supplied through transmission systems, a method which involves large energy losses.

A more effective use of the prime fuel is now possible using a high-intensity gas-fired immersion tube heating system developed at the Midlands Research Station of British Gas. A profitable application of this system is currently in use at a factory in Oldbury, West Midlands.

The wide range of steel tubes produced there are passed through heated tanks containing a variety of aqueous solutions during manufacture. Until recently all the tanks were heated by steam – but a programme is now under way to convert them to direct gas heating.

The first tank was converted as a pilot scheme for the rest of the site. Prior to conversion, the cost of steam for this tank was £179 per week. An immersion tube heating system was purchased from one of the licensees appointed by British Gas, and this was installed under the supervision of West Midlands Gas.

The performance was monitored by Midlands Research Station personnel, and an efficiency of over 80% was recorded with a running cost of £72 per week. This represents a saving of 60% which will recover the cost of the system in about six months. Conversion of a further 12 tanks is now in train and the ultimate savings are estimated at more than £65,000 per year.

How British Industry is recovering from the flue.

Some high-temperature heating systems – such as batch-operated forging furnaces – can waste over 70% of their heat input as a result of heat loss by the discharge of flue gases.

The latest design of recuperative burner, developed by the Midlands Research Station of British Gas, recovers a significant proportion of this waste heat by using the flue gases to preheat the incoming combustion air in an integral heat exchanger.

A Darlaston factory is currently using such a system to save significant amounts of energy and money.

The annual fuel bill on one of the forging furnaces alone has been reduced by £5,000.

Two recuperative burners were installed for a field trial, the design being the result of a development programme to improve performance, reduce costs and simplify maintenance.

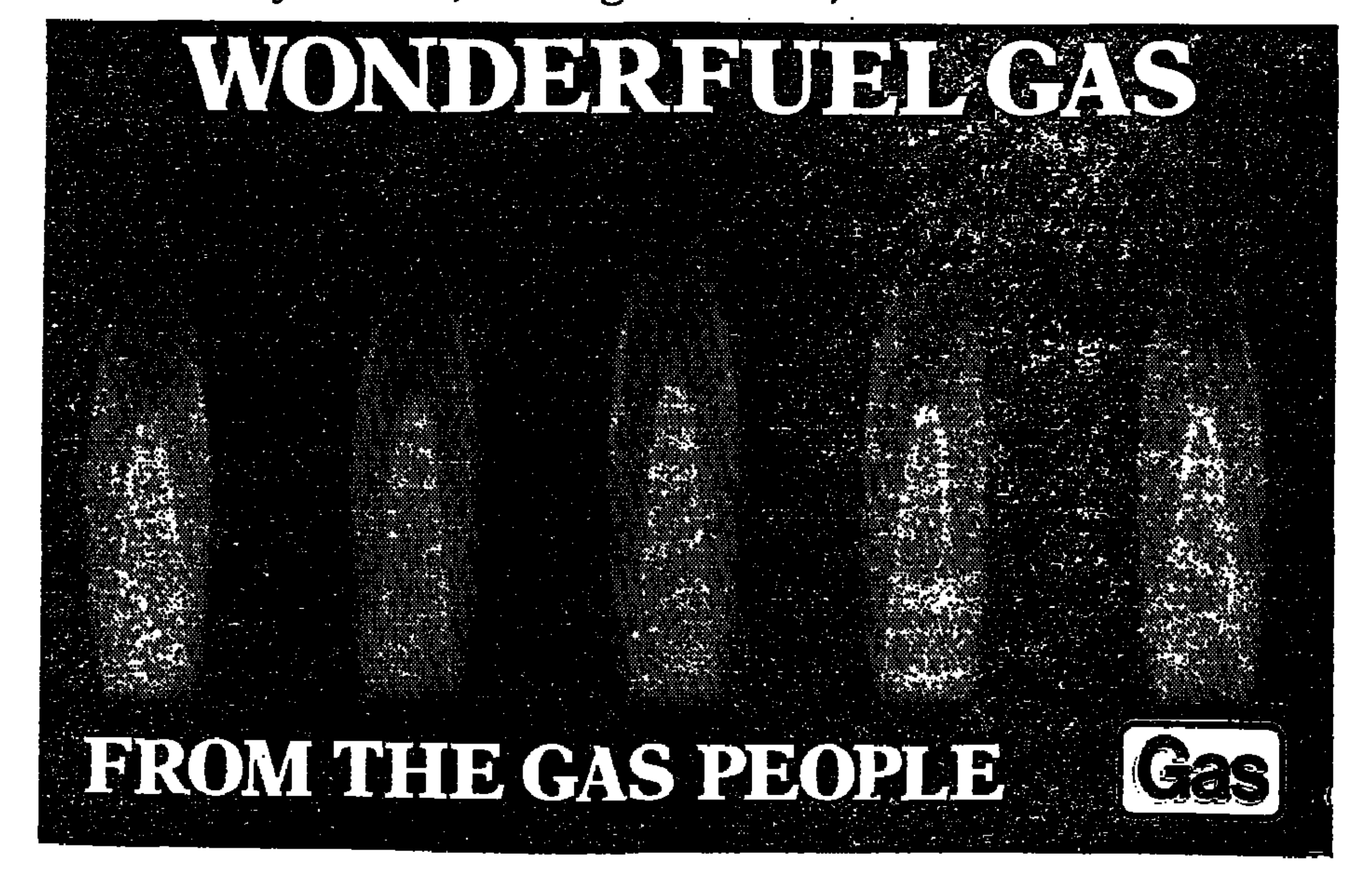
Detailed records of fuel consumption and production rates have been kept for the recuperative burner fired furnace and other similar units without heat recovery. Comparisons show that the furnace with recuperative burners uses some 46% less fuel.

The 12 month field trial is now complete, the system has proved reliable and the company involved are now in consultation to convert more furnaces. The cost of converting each furnace is around £6,000, which gives a payback period of just over a year on five-day single shift working. With an improved level of furnace utilisation, this payback period could be even shorter.

Profit from our experience.

If these high-efficiency developments – or perhaps even more important, the "Energy for Profit" philosophy behind them – interests you, you owe it to yourself – and your shareholders – to find out more.

For details write to the gas people – British Gas, Technical Consultancy Service, 326 High Holborn, London WC1V 7PT.





THE TIMES DIARY

A bird by any other name

The boycotting of Roald Dahl, on account of his anti-Israel article in *The Literary Review* has been short-lived. A pack of three of his children's books are now on sale at Marks & Spencer. The idea came from Penguin directors Peter Meyer and Tony Lacy who sold M & S an initial order of 10,000 books. For the purposes of the deal the Penguin logo has been removed from the cover of the Dahl books, which are now printed with the label of that most bountiful and civilized of patrons – St Michael.

Howe about that

Lord Thomas of Swynnerton, foreign policy adviser to the Prime Minister, is a keen supporter of President Reagan's invasion of Grenada. It is thus a fitting coincidence that his forthcoming novel, *Havannah*, is a vivid account of a courageous British invasion of the Caribbean in the eighteenth century. Less fitting perhaps that a key hero in that campaign is a Brigadier Howe.

Puzzling planner

Staff at the Independent Television Companies Association, the organization which coordinates the affairs of the 15 independent television contractors, are puzzled by the behaviour of their new programme planning director, Colin Shaw. He spends all day in his office and behind the closed door can be heard the sound of very rapid typing. It is thought that Shaw, until recently the deputy director of the IBA, might be moonlighting for the BBC. His six-part thriller, *A Story with Pictures*, has already found a home with Radio 4.

● **Clifford-Turner, the London solicitors for Banco Ambrosiano have made a rather macabre choice of company Christmas card this year. Admittedly, Clifford-Turner's offices are close by Blackfriars Bridge but while memories are still fresh of Ambrosiano's Robert Calvi ending up beneath the arches, the card, which shows a view of the bridge, doesn't strike one as particularly festive.**

BARRY FANTONI



"Say, what's this cricket everyone keeps saying it ain't?"

Oil and water . . .

The Welsh Water Authority is in splashy pursuit of the Aqua dollar. A brochure in Arabic, French and English has been distributed in the Middle East claiming it would be cheaper to import water from Wales than desalinating it from the sea. The WWA plan involves pumping water from the Llys-Y-Fran reservoir to Milford Haven from where it would be exported in redundant 250,000 tonnes oil tankers. Seven potential buyers have already expressed an interest. I hope some of the stuff remains in Wales – it could come in useful for putting out fires in weekend cottages.

Paper-chase

Several readers have written to complain about the treatment they received after visiting the Burlington House Antiques Fair. Not only were their handbags searched on their way in, but also on their way out, just in case they had managed to shoplift a walnut bonheur de jour or golden chalice. One hopes that the Queen Mother was not subjected to this suspicious treatment when she visited the fair. What caught her eye was some eighteenth century Chinese wallpaper, the same design which she had chosen herself several years ago. Sixteen rolls of the paper were on display – far too many to be smuggled out in a handbag.

● **Thames Television chairman, Hugh Dundas, has been complaining that his company's enforced subscription to Channel 4 has resulted in loss of profit. Even so, Thames is not tightening its belt: the company's reception area was recently refurbished at a cost of £250,000.**

Coo and bill

An unpaid telephone bill results, predictably enough, in a disconnected 'phone. Musician and film-maker, Vivian Stanshall discovered that an overpaid bill brings the same unkind cut. Mr Stanshall received a telephone bill for £310.51. Absent-mindedly, he filled in a cheque for £310.53. His cheque was returned for amendment – although it would have been less complicated to allow him 2p credit against his next bill. Before his amended cheque had time to hit the local British Telecom doormat, BT pulled out the plug.

PHS

Cruise: Britain out on a limb

by Oonagh McDonald

We are told that the first cruise missiles may be arriving at their bases any time from today. With little sign of agreement at the international talks on nuclear forces, the Prime Minister alone has no qualms. Other European leaders are loudly urging presidents Reagan and Andropov to reach agreement. The sound of Mrs Thatcher's support for arms reduction is faint by comparison. In the clamour of debates such as the one in Parliament yesterday, the importance of this difference is in danger of being lost.

Her strident support for deployment is damaging because, as Willy Brandt, the former West German Chancellor, has said, "It encourages narrow-minded people in Washington". It is now clear that it was Washington's decision to deploy the missiles in Europe as part of an overall modernization of Nato's nuclear forces.

In the words of Rear Admiral Carol, who was Deputy Director of Operations of the US forces in Europe under General Alexander Haig, "Anyone who believes that the initiative for deployment originated with Europe believes in the Easter Bunny".

Rear Admiral Carol was closely in involved in the original missile deployment decision and in his view "there is not a single military man in any service in Nato who will justify these weapons in military terms". The Americans were thus prepared to help their Europeans allies sell the new weapons by offering the "twin-track" proposal – that is, to deploy the missiles by December 1983 unless the Russians removed their SS20s. The Geneva talks on intermediate-range weapons were never intended to be taken seriously. In June Mr Richard Perle, US Assistant Secretary for Defence, admitted in private that the deployment decision had been a mistake, proving "difficult to implement". Mrs Thatcher's rhetoric strengthens the determination of those in Washington who want to go ahead with deployment and brush aside fears about its unforeseen consequences.

The Bonn government is plainly worried about the extent of domestic unrest. Only a third of West Germans support deployment even if the Geneva talks fail.

More nuclear weapons, all under US control, are concentrated in West Germany than anywhere else in Europe. When the Pershing II's arrive Germany will have nuclear weapons targetted on Russia for the first time in many years.

Willy Brandt says: "Bonn would like to find a way out", but is "too afraid of difficulties with Washington". Similar doubts have divided and held back the governments of Holland, Belgium, Italy, Denmark and Greece.

As Brandt warns: "Nothing is gained for the alliance if we deploy some additional missiles and lose the support of the hearts and minds of millions of people concerned. This support is also an element of strength and security". Against that background of domestic unrest and stalemate at the talks, it is not surprising that many Nato leaders are increasingly nervous about deployment as the arbitrary December deadline draws near. No doubt Mrs Thatcher regards their fears as weakness, but she ignores them at her peril.

Deterrence, as the Prime Minister surely recognizes, is not just a matter of weapons – it requires unity of will and purpose. We are not a nation of pacifists. Britain cannot be isolated from her Nato allies to stand alone against Russia's might. That could work against a non-nuclear Argentina but not against the Soviet nuclear arsenal. Mrs Thatcher's speeches imply isolationism, which could harm Britain's financial and economic future and, even more importantly intensify divisions in Nato.

It makes sense, given all the risks, for Britain to join the growing demand for a pause in deployment. There is nothing to be lost and everything to be gained.

The author, MP for Thurrock, is Opposition junior spokesman on defence.

Charles Meynell sees Sudan heading for civil war

The juggler misses a throw

A bloody civil war is unfolding in the vast and remote tracts of southern Sudan. War has been simmering since May, when southern troops began to mutiny and defect from army garrisons throughout the southern region.

Now the rains are over, the land is drying and the anti-government guerrillas are on the offensive in the fight for the secession of southern Sudan. Southerners are fearful, but most of them agree.

It has happened before – from 1955 to 1972 – when about a million people died. In 1969 a 39-year-old colonel, Gaafar Nimeiry, seized power in Khartoum and set about finding a political solution to the civil war which since independence in 1955 had preoccupied successive governments and prevented economic development.

In 1972 Nimeiry and his government signed the Addis Ababa agreement with the southern guerrillas, the Anyanya. It provided regional autonomy for the south, entailing three regional governments and a regional peoples' assembly in Juba with a High Executive Council to oversee the whole of the south. The president of the council was to be national vice-president.

The arrangement was a compromise, but it worked after a fashion for 10 years. The south, which has the resources and agricultural potential the north still needs today, was beginning to establish the means for economic development with the help of international aid. All this is now on the verge of grinding to a halt.

Nimeiry, having in 1971 purged the communists on whom he had once relied, began to cultivate the West, and by the mid-1970s was seen as a firm western ally in a much-troubled region. Ethiopia had its own longstanding civil war and was beholden to the Russians and their allies, Uganda was anarchy, Chad smouldered from one battle to another, Gadaffi's Libya was alarmingly upredictable and bellicose, and Egypt remained central to Middle-East conflagrations. Little has changed in the region.

Now, almost suddenly, southern Sudan is burning: Islamic (Sharia) law has been imposed by the Islamic north on the Christian south and Nimeiry's future looks bleak. What has happened?

The first thing to observe is that Sudan – the biggest country in Africa – is too big for a central government to manage. The 1972 agreement with the southerners and the division respectively of the north and south into three regions last June was in theory a devolution of power. In political reality, however, it was presidential "divide and rule".



EGYPT
RED SEA
Port Sudan
Nile
Khartoum
Blue Nile
SUDAN
White Nile
ETHIOPIA
200 miles
Addis Ababa
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC
Juba
ZAIRE
UGANDA
KENYA

President Nimeiry: running out of options

Nimeiry is not a statesman, but an excellent juggler. He failed to make his party – the Sudanese Socialist Union (SSU) – into anything more than a bureaucratic repository for politicians he wanted to neutralize. His secret service, not the SSU, became his executive arm. Any emerging nucleus of power, whether in the armed forces or among politicians, was divided, ostracized or imprisoned.

As a result Sudan is bereft of institutions. Even the army is almost leaderless, certainly demoralized. Nimeiry, perhaps weary of even cursory attempts at political consensus, has retreated progressively into whimsical isolation, discarding advice and becoming increasingly ill-informed. This would explain the apparent lack of will to keep the south happy, followed by a turning in September to Sharia law, despite the fact that 25% of Sudan's 20 million population is non-Muslim.

The only obvious logic behind this is the possibility that Nimeiry now has to undercut the Muslim Brotherhood – the one remaining "opposition" organization with any power. But that benefit is outweighed by the incentive it has given to southerners to make an outright fight for secession. Even if the southerners were not already itching for a fight it would be difficult to implement Islamic laws without legislatively separating the Christian south from the Muslim north.

The south's case against Nimeiry is that the Addis Ababa agreement was scrapped by presidential decree contrary to the wish of most southerners, that the regional government in Juba was disbanded in favour of three southern regions, that Nimeiry appointed stooges as governors of the new regions, and that at every turn Khartoum has imposed itself.

Greatly adding to the north-south rift is the vast amount of oil in the Nile river basin. So far most of it has been found in the south by the American company Chevron. In the political circumstances the south wanted some direct benefit. But a decision has been taken, after much prevarication, to ditch the idea of building a refinery in the south and to build a pipeline direct to Port Sudan on the Red Sea.

In the midst of all these acrimonious debates came the government's decision early this year to move more southern troops from the south to the north. The Addis Ababa agreement stated that the south should be garrisoned with 6,000 southern and 6,000 northern troops. Many southern troops had for years remained in the south, and not least for family reasons were loth to move. A mutiny at Bor against this move was followed in quick succession by similar insurrections in about 15 other southern garrisons.

Taking their weapons, up to 1,000 southern soldiers, mainly from the Dinka tribe, have joined the Anyanya II guerrilla movement. Led by a Colonel John Garang (who has a doctorate in economics), they include about 12 fairly senior army officers. There are now almost daily reports of attacks on government troops and massacres of villagers. Thousands of southerners have fled to Ethiopia, where some of the guerrillas have been trained.

The immediate future is explosive. Anyanya II is highly motivated, and has a core of professional officers, a good supply of small-arms and ammunition and the support of most southerners. Northern troops have little motivation and can be expected to be panicked into further indiscriminate killing and razing of villages. As a result all southerners will be forced sooner or later to take sides in a north-south confrontation in which there will be no middle ground.

Nimeiry might still reckon that he can woo the Equatorian tribes of the extreme south into remaining aloof from Anyana II. But the chances are very slim, especially after the introduction of Islamic law.

Southern Sudan is a double tragedy. Northern Sudanese Muslims are an easy-going people, drawn into the desperate politics of what appears to be a benevolent dictator turned despot. Most educated northerners, including many army and service officers, view the resurgence of the southern problem as a consequence of political ineptitude. And those southerners now fighting in the forests are aiming for a secession which is almost certainly unobtainable.

They argue, rightly, that the objective case for a separate sovereign state of the south is better than for any other of Africa's disputed territories. They plead an identity with western culture and religion and draw parallels with Biafra. But the West can only sympathize; it can hardly support secession. The heady days of Biafra are over.

The only conceivable way out of the crisis now is for Nimeiry to offer the south another opportunity to establish something similar to the former High Executive Council, and to acquiesce at once to a number of less consequential southern demands. That might just avert civil war, Nimeiry's own downfall and the serious repercussions which those occurrences could have in a region already wracked by four intractable civil wars.

The author is editor of Africa Confidential.

Turkey three years on: just what the general ordered

In the face of seemingly constant international criticism of his three-year-old regime in Turkey General Kenan Evren offers a simple head count to illustrate the benefits brought by military rule. In 1980, he says 20 to 30 people were being murdered every day while now "it is perhaps one single person a month".

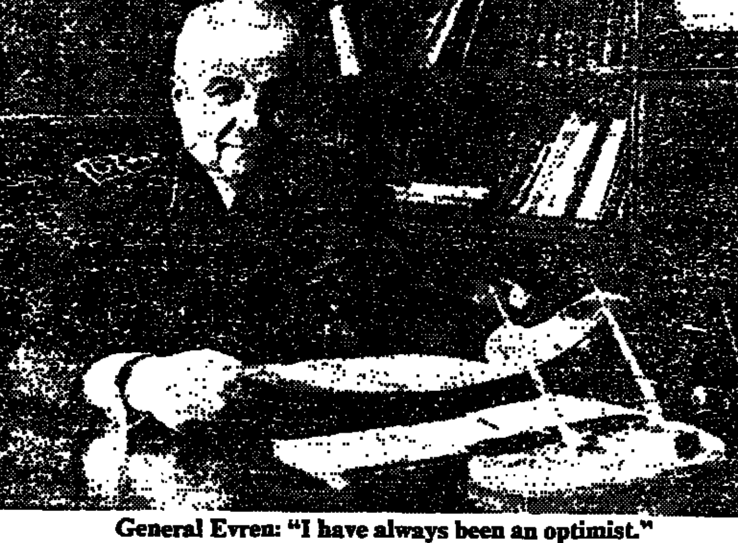
Three is nowhere nowdays, the general says where terrorism and anarchy could be totally eradicated in present circumstances because "certain countries encourage terror". If all countries in the world agreed to fight it effectively, terrorism could perhaps be destroyed. He did not identify the countries supporting terrorists but his advisers make clear that the Soviet Union is uppermost in the minds of Turkey's present rulers as the principal fomenter of violence.

General Evren had some rough words to say about Greece, too, but in another context.

The general was summing up his view of his country's condition after the drastic discipline imposed by the armed forces. General elections take place on November 6 and will provide Turkey with its first Parliament since the last was dissolved by the military when they took power on September 12, 1980. And a civilian government will be drawn from one or more of the three parties – all of them new – allowed to compete. Leaders of the old parties, under the electoral law, have to remain out of politics for the next ten years: continuity with the intervening military rule is provided by General Evren himself.

He became president of the republic a year ago when a new constitution was introduced and he is due to remain in office for another six years. He gave his summary of the situation in the only television interview he granted to mark the official opening of the election campaign, and this will be broadcast tonight by Italian state television.

The 65-year-old president does not at all live up to the idea one might well have of him as a heavy-handed soldier dispensing what he regards as fair, if rough, justice to politicians, terrorists, unionists, journalists and others who have felt the biting edge of the regime.



General Evren: "I have always been an optimist."

Only the clipped tone of voice gives a military impression. "Just imagine a country which has a democratic, parliamentary system, with its constitution, its institutions and its legislation. But imagine, too, that in that country the people are disturbed, and each day 30 of them lose their lives . . . Parents were worried for their children. Parents were concerned about the safety of their children. Schools, be it higher education, or even primary schools had become nests of anarchy. The students were injected with ideology and could not continue to study in normal conditions. There were free labour organizations which instead of dealing with the problems of the workers indulged themselves in ideology. Factories were occupied and illegal strikes were organized."

On the delicate subject in Turkey of human rights, the president said: "Naturally citizens do have the right to life which they could not exercise. People were afraid that someone might knock at their door, afraid of theft or of death.

"Terrorists and anarchists could shoot at the police but the poice could not shoot back and if they did, and killed a terrorist they would themselves be arrested. The economic situation grew worse each day. Inflation reached 100 percent and prices rose daily. The freely elected parliament which was to find solutions to all these problems did nothing."

This brought the general to his essential argument that then, as before, Turkish public opinion looked to the fighting services: "Naturally the Turks turned for hope to the armed forces because they believed that, as had been the case in the past, only the armed forces could clean up the sutuation, and put an end to this disastrous road so that Turkey would once again be able to live in a democratic regime. They were forced to take over – and did so very reluctantly."

He touches on the problem of difficulties with some Western countries over the human rights question in his answer to a question on foreign policy. When he took power in 1980, he issued a statement that foreign policy had been determined by Ataturk and that Turkey would remain loyal "to all its friendships and to all the alliances to which it belongs, and that there was no change in this. We tried very hard not to deviate from this policy. But there are some forces and circles which try to separate Turkey from Europe. These forces exist both inside and outside Turkey. One of the countries trying to separate Turkey from the Western community of nations is our ally Greece.

In these last three years, General Evren saw the achievements of the regime as the elimination of terrorism and anarchy, greater economic stability and a cut in the inflation rate to 25 per cent.

As for Turkey's future, he said: "I have always been an optimist, never a pessimist. We have our forthcoming elections. The parties will be represented in parliament in accordance with their rate of success at the polls. I do not believe that in the period after the elections and the new parliament and the new government is installed what happened before 1980 will be repeated. I do not think so . . . "

Peter Nichols

Roger Scruton

Peace is not just the absence of war

How can the "peace movement" be cured of its ruling illusions? How can it be brought to see that peace requires, not the absence of weapons, but the absence of war, that war exists just so long as enmity is not deterred, and that enmity – towards our freedom, our institutions, our custom, our religion and our ideals – has existed unaltered since 1917?

I do not know the answer to those questions. But I do know that "peace" means something more than the absence of war, and that, without that something more, the constant threat of war induces an unbearable longing for peace, a longing so great that men will throw down their weapons under its influence, believing that fate will not harm them, who intend no harm.

That is a religious belief, and the error of the "peace" movement, as I see it, is to have transferred on to the world of human relations a sentiment that attaches properly only to God. If God exists, then indeed he can do no harm to those who intend no harm. But "harm" is not, in God's eyes, what it is in ours. For God intends our death: the death of each of us individually, and (who knows?) perhaps the death of all of us together. A human being guilty of such an intention is indeed the enemy of peace. But that is because men are motivated differently from God, and because the peace of God is something other than the peace of man.

For us, "harm" has an earthly meaning, and includes such catastrophes as sickness and death. There is a certain impiety in supposing that we can guarantee that men will not produce those harms, by renouncing the intention to deter them. For this is to base our attitude to other men, not in a recognition of their partial evil, but in an illusion of their perfect good. It is to suppose that we should exchange provisional trust for absolute faith, and so make man, not God, the object of our worship.

Idolatry of the merely human is a normal feature of modern experience. It need not be dangerous, even if it is always faintly ridiculous; it becomes dangerous only in the face of genuine human enmity, for then it threatens peace. Men need peace, and of both kinds. They need the partial peace of human coexistence, and also the absolute peace of worship, in which they are reconciled to their condition. The old liturgies provided the language through which an image of that absolute peace could be briefly entertained. The cause of peace – of true peace – is therefore inseparable from that of liturgical tradition. The peace of the liturgy is a peace of reconciliation, which is granted only because we are permitted to see ourselves, for a moment, outside human conflict, set like a jewel in God's ring.

Now fashion me, the last stone
On one of your thousand rings,
Oh God – and I shall be filled
With good things, and with peace.

Having touched on the theme of the opera from which those lines are taken, I can now turn to what concerns me: the work itself. How is it that this, which combines one of the greatest scores of our century, with the most poetic of modern libretti, should have been presented only once in London during the 65 years of its existence, and then by a company of adventurous amateurs? How is it that a work of art that touches on the most vital issues of our time – the survival of religious and political traditions, the meaning of the liturgy, and the need for a more than human peace – should remain so neglected? I refer to Hans Pfitzner's *Palestrina* the sole work of genius by a composer who matched, in this opera, a chaste and noble musical style, with poignant and perceptive drama.

I am not blaming the opera houses. I have the greatest respect for all that they have recently done. Thanks to their efforts – and the efforts of the English National Opera in particular – we know that Janáček, Berg and Britten are the virtual peers of Verdi and Wagner. We have been brought face to face with powerful and demanding works, such as Szymanowski's *King Roger* (whose stupendous score just manages to survive the deflating effect of its mawkish librettto, and Schoenberg's *Moses and Aaron*, an opera that likewise suffers from its composer's total lack of literary judgment. But if such things can be attempted, why not *Palestrina*? It surpasses them in majesty and mystery, and in addition, it confronts the modern listener with issues about which he simply *has* to care, if he is to exist critically and consciously in his times.

Pfitzner's hero lives, as we do, in a period of spiritual conflict. He has lost his strength and inspiration, and cannot hope either to understand or to emulate the new musical styles that threaten the rule of polyphony It is also the time of the Council of Trent. The liturgy that had, until then, survived unattended, can now survive only because human consciousness takes note of it. Palestrina remains loyal to his tradition, and finally achieves both the liturgical renewal that is politically required of him, and the inner tranquillity which is his heart's desire. In the delicate movement of this private drama, Pfitzner shows a *small attempt to bring an end to vast* human conflicts. It is successful, but only because it has the more than human peace of the individual as its primary aim, and because the individual in question refuses to renounce the tradition and experience that created him.

We Europeans, who wish never again to know the reality of war, should take a lesson from this work of imagination. We should see that peace is created only in the human soul, but also that the human soul must work to preserve the institutions which contain it. Perhaps – whether or not inspiged by such a philosophy – some commissar of the opera house will now help us to judge whether it is true.

Louis Blom-Cooper

A wrong weapon for fighting crime

The Home Secretary is clearly embarked on a penal policy radically different from those of all his recent predecessors, Labour and Conservative. While there is a firm commitment to build more prisons to alleviate overcrowding, the twin aim of drastically reducing the prison population has been abandoned.

To be fair, Mr Brittan has declared himself in favour of keeping minor offenders out of prison by providing the courts with the power to impose alternative punishments, and he says he favours the "shortest reasonable" sentences when imprisonment is unavoidable. But he has made no direct appeal to the courts to help in substantially shortening the time prisoners spend in custody.

Instead, any onus for reducing sentences will fall on parole boards. Thus the question of how long a prisoner should stay in prison is being shifted perceptibly away from the judges to the executive, a dangerous precedent.

As far back as June 1977 the Advisory Council on the Penal System recommended that the courts should pass much shorter sentences for run-of-the-mill cases. It argued that there was no reason to suppose that longer sentences had a greater impact on the prisoner than shorter, and that the length of sentence made no difference to whatever deterrent value imprisonment might possess.

Successive Home Secretaries warmly endorsed the proposition and the Home Office has persistently advocated its adoption by the courts.

In response, the Lord Chief Justice and his colleagues in the Court of Appeal (Criminal Division) propounded a reduced use of imprisonment in a wide range of the less serious property and non-violent offences. But the response at lower judicial levels left much to be desired.

While there was some initial moderation in the length of prison sentences, the general pattern of sentencing has remained depressingly unaltered. Circuit judges and magistrates show no perceptible willingness to use powers of inprisonment more sparingly

Indeed, magistrates dealing with young adult offenders in the first six months of the new system established by last year's Criminal Justice Act, appeared to be ignoring the plea for using the short, sharp shock of the minimum three weeks' detention in a detention centre. (It is perhaps a little too early to conclude that this trend will become the regular pattern of sentencing for young adult offenders, but the signs are ominous).

If it is necessary to curb sentencing powers, it should be done constitutionally – by legislation.

Mr Britton's proposals for the hard end of the penal spectrum – the violent, dangerous offender – are nakedly retributive. He means to punish, and to punish severely those who commit the worst crimes by reducing if not taking away any prospect of early release on parole.

He has done this in spite of his implicit acknowledgement of the criminological evidence strongly suggesting that even the mandatory imprisonment of convicted offenders for long periods does not materially affect the total volume of crime.

Mr Brittan's justification is the fact that in the past the framers of penal policy lamentably failed "to understand, care about or share the values and fears" of the majority of people. He believes that adherence to past policies has weakened public confidence in the criminal justice system.

This new policy, which abandons the idea of a reduction in the prison population, radically departs from that of all other Western European countries. Their policy, actual or evolving, is for minimizing the use of criminal justice – and more so incarceration – to cope with the mass of offenders who now go to jail.

Britain's isolation might be acceptable if the policies adopted here were to have any influence on crime control, but all evidence suggests they will not.

The new policy is the least helpful to the police, the courts, the prison service and the probation service – none of whom has given it public support. For once it is not just the penal reformers who oppose penal measures; those at the heart of the administration of criminal justice and the penal system privately express doubt and misgivings, and even outright opposition.

The author is a QC and chairman of the Howard League.

TIMES PAST THE TIMES

P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

PERONISM IN DEFEAT

Senor Raul Alfonsin has once and for all ended the era in which Peronism could claim to be the unique mass party of Argentina, an era which lasted nearly four decades. It is a famous victory for a man who until recently looked like remaining in a minority, within a minority, and it is a triumph of democratic campaigning. The best man won.

Senor Alfonsin is the most lucid figure to emerge in Argentine politics for a long time. He has worked to restore the separate identity of his party and revived its vocation to govern: the Radicals are the oldest democratic force in Argentina, and were not always to be dismissed as "a middle class party". He opposed the Falklands invasion without equivocation. He intends to reform the armed forces, reduce them in size and confine them to a proper role in the nation's life. He will seek resolution by the courts to the problems posed by the crimes of the last decade. He has announced that he will democratize the unions and free the Argentine workers from the abuses of corrupt leadership. He has campaigned everywhere on these issues with admirable frankness and courage, and he has got his reward.

"We have won, but we have defeated no one." That is a generous pronouncement in victory, and some Peronists at least have reacted in similar civic spirit. But the defeat of Peronism is too palpable to be hidden, even if it can be argued that in so many ways the party defeated itself. It could not provide a credible alternative, or even decent semblance of unity. The movement is paying for its pride, which led it to assume that Argentine workers would go on voting for it however boorish some of its leaders might be, however much it lived in the past, however much it failed to face up to so much of the past it lived in. It was Senor Alfonsin not Senor Luder who got the true meaning of the Churchillian adage "trust the people".

The fall in the Peronist vote in some strongholds and the poor showing of some of the more disreputable candidates shows that the people are not to be taken for granted, but will reject those who assume that nothing has changed, and that elections do not need to be fought. Too many Peronists have underestimated the maturity of their own following. In defeat the party will have to reconsider its ways. Its unions have been proved an uncertain political force and conspiracy with soldiers an electoral liability.

The President-elect will wish to delay his assumption of power as little as possible, and in the face of the mandate of these elections the date may well be brought forward. He has now the support for a critical hundred days, and the state of his country requires exceptional measures. Inflation is approaching 400 per cent a year, and in Argentina elections usually accelerate it. Measures must be taken over the foreign debt. To bring those problems under control while pursuing the urgent tasks of political regeneration which are equally unavoidable will require the greatest political skill. Argentina's neighbours will watch particularly closely.

Argentina's foreign policy will be reshaped. Senor Alfonsin will seek an accord with Chile on the Beagle Channel dispute and will support the Contadora Group on Central America. This will not make him the less nationalist or anti-imperialist, and on the question of the Falklands his election may be thought to propel the ball more firmly into the British court than a Peronist victory would have done. The radicals will not formally end hostilities without some signs of British concession, but they renounce the use of force. We can still say that one step in the right direction is no more than a step. It is still a bigger step than was expected.

SECULAR AND SECTARIAN

Mr R. A. Butler's settlement of the century-old religious question in English state schooling has proved remarkably enduring. Teachers and parents remain broadly satisfied with the daily act of collective worship specified by the 1944 Education Act, even as its Christian content has become diluted. Working relationships between the local education authorities and the churches are good. Together the Established and Roman Catholic churches own nearly one third of all English maintained schools: the state inspects their secular teaching and, according to a school's status, helps with appointments, salaries and building. These "voluntary" schools are almost entirely Christian; a tiny number of Jewish schools (21 out of 8,200) are supported on parallel, uncontroversial lines.

It now appears that the present government's praiseworthy emphasis on parental choice in education may have sown the seeds of change in the religious order in education and, possibly, widened the scope for disagreement. Section 13 of the 1980 Education Act, put through by Sir Keith Joseph's predecessor, Mr Carlisle, makes it easier for parents and teachers associated with existing independent schools to approach the government for support; makes it difficult for a Secretary of State who already is the signatory to one hundred "special agreements" with denominational schools to refuse a reasonable bid for voluntary-aided status.

Taking advantage of the provision the Orthodox Jewish promoters of the Yesodey Hatorah Girls' Primary School in Stamford Hill, Hackney are applying (for a second time) for state support. The application has cogency. The school, which charges only small fees, has mobilized intense parental interest in a Hassidic community of determined beliefs. But the parents and their religious leaders see no obvious break between denominational faith and a way of life, between religious observance in worship and observance in everyday life: at this point the Butler consensus becomes fragile and Sir Keith is faced with a difficult decision.

To non-Orthodox eyes the school's religious fervour, its acceptance of a diminished and subordinate role for women are dismaying. But no one has suggested that it breaches public law (notably the Sex Discrimination Act of 1975 – even if it did, Sir Keith has power to waive that act's application for a transitional period). Nor have any of its secular educational practices yet shown themselves as so outrageous that Her Majesty's Inspectors have visited, as they are empowered; though the inspectors from the Inner London Education Authority do not like the school one jot. Unless the Hackney Jewish leaders adamantly refuse to share power over staffing and curriculum with governors appointed by the ILEA as they must under voluntary status, then Sir Keith should look again at this application.

Yet he knows and ought to make public his knowledge that there are wider issues raised by this test case. Inevitably they concern money. By his own department's calculation the ILEA is wildly "over-spent"; it is tardy in reducing its school places in line with falling rolls; a new commitment by the ILEA in Hackney would put additional pressure on redundant maintained primary schools: all these problems fall into his lap when, under the measure for reorganizing London government, he effectively takes direct control of the ILEA some time in 1985.

The wider issues also concern the limits to the concept of public education. With taxpayers' and ratepayers' money come obligations not just in terms of the public health acts nor even the 1944 Education Act's sketchy references to curriculum: there is a national programme of educational values which – no paradox – the the exisiting voluntary schools themselves work to uphold. Sir Keith has rightly been pressing for more uniformity of school curriculum: he is aware of the dangers of fragmentation and excessive local diversity. Hackney might well encourage the several non-Christian groups in Britain which are discontent with state schooling. Ideally parental enthusiasm, religious or otherwise, marries with a wider civic obligation. It is Sir Keith's right and his duty to negotiate with the Hackney Jewish leaders and, if necessary, place a barrier between confessional teaching and secular instruction. In a free society they have another avenue: to keep the independence – albeit impoverished – their school now possesses.

BACKBENCH DRIVING

Sir John Hoskyns did not rail against the Establishment in ...n. Friday's Commons debate on the Civil Service, the first for nearly five years, addressed itself to some of the issues Mrs Thatcher's former senior policy adviser wishes to see at the top of the political agenda including the ability of the central government machine to develop a strategy for the long-term recovery of Britain. Nobody had a good word to say abut Sir John's suggestion that a substantial infusion of politically appointed outsiders should be made into the upper reaches of Whitehall. But it was significant that Mr Edward du Cann, chairman of the 1922 Committee and former chairman of the two most influential Commons select committees, on public accounts and the Treasury and Civil Service, should seize upon other Hoskyns themes.

In the past ten years Mr du Cann has become the chief shop steward of backbench power, making much of the running in the movements which led to the new select committee structure and the first steps towards a reassertion of Commons control over the supply estimates. Many of the causes he has pressed have eventually been taken up by government. On Friday Mr du Cann guided the debate towards the constitutional issues that matter, the nature of Civil Service power and the imbalance he sees between elected persons (ministers and backbenchers) and appointed persons (officials). His thesis was convincing. Without greater openness and accountability in Whitehall public confidence in the public service will not be restored.

What was particularly refreshing about the du Cann analysis was its emphasis on the primacy of Parliament which must offer clearer leadership to the bureaucracy if it is to tackle the agenda set by Sir John Hoskyns. Sir John and Mr du Cann are as one in recognizing the need for hard analysis and the development of a long-term strategy if economic decline is to be arrested and reversed. Mr du Cann wants Parliament and the select committees in particuar to play a significant part in the process. He believes the performance of those committees since 1979 has shown that civil servants now have a wider role – to serve not just ministers but backbench MPs as well by coming and giving evidence at select committee hearings.

In the next few weeks the departmentally-related select committees will be reconstituted with a substantial number of the new MPs drawn into their membership. Mr du Cann set them a high and ambitious task on Friday. There is a long way to go. But there are signs that Parliament is, at last, turning its attention to serious, if less obvious, matters that transcend the customary divisions and factions of political life. Outside critics and catalysts for change, like Sir John Hoskyns, are indispensible to any dialogue leading to the reform of Whitehall. But constitutional health requires that, at some stage, Parliament picks up the torch and becomes that pathfinder.

Religious insight

From Fr Deryck Hanshell, SJ

Sir, If *trinitas* is a feminine noun in Latin, and therefore "can express the feminine face of God" as "trinity" in English cannot (letter, October 26), one is led to wonder about other insights lost to us in our own language: the feminine face of tables (*mensa*) or the an- ...ior example ... drogynous nature of sailors (*nauta*, a masculine noun with feminine endings).

Julian of Norwich's insight into the motherhood in God is at once more subtle and more trinitarian.

Yours faithfully
DERYCK HANSHELL,
St Ignatius' Presbytery,
27 High Road, N15.
October 27.

Female of the species

From Professor B. A. Thrush, FRS

Sir, I have just received a letter addressed to Proformm B. A. Thrush. Would the corresponding feminine form be "Proforma"?

Yours faithfully,
B. A. THRUSH,
Department of Physical Chemistry,
University of Cambridge,
Lensfield Road, Cambridge.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Fear of clash on farm tenancies

From Mr Peter Trumper and others

Sir, We are responsible, between us, for the management of more than two million acres of agricultural land let to tenants; land which is owned by individuals, institutions, charities, pension funds, local authorities and others.

The Agricultural Holdings Bill, just published, contains a large number of much-needed amendments to existing legislation, which we welcome. But the proposal to introduce a new, artificial, legalistic rent formula is bound to lead to bitter dissension between landlord and tenant, which can only do harm to the industry.

The declared intention of the Bill is to encourage landowners to let more farms; in our opinion it will have precisely the opposite effect. No owner can be expected to let a farm if almost all the advantages lie with the tenant. The parallel of what has happened to rented houses is all too obvious.

The landlord and tenant system accounts for more than one third of British agriculture. Almost everyone within the industry thinks that it is very much worth preserving and improving. The rental clause in this Bill will do great damage to it.

Yours faithfully,
PETER TRUMPER (Cluttons),
SIMON GRAY (Smiths Gore),
BRYAN KEATLEY (Humberts),
PETER LEE (Strutt and Parker),
DENZIL NEWTON (Carter Jonas),
FRANCIS PEMBERTON (Bidwells),
JEREMY WILSON (Savills),
c/o Cluttons,
5 Great College Street,
Westminster, SW1.
October 31.

From Mr T. H. Guyatt

Sir, I am 85 and can remember the days when successful tenant-farmers told me how they started as farm labourers, getting a bit of land and selling their produce from door to door by means of a horse and cart.

I hope that Mr Henry Fell and his colleagues (October 25) will have every success in persuading the minister to find ways of creating more tenancies – but for whom?

Farming, like so much else, has become big business and one has, I imagine, to be pretty well breeched to be able to rent, stock and provide machinery and equipment for a 2,000-acre farm on which the landlord requires fair interest on the £2,000 or so an acre which he paid for it.

If we come down to the small farm (is the "smallholding" extinct?) it must all, to some extent, be prorata, even on the poorer land.

I should be more than happy if Mr Fell could assure me that there is still a farming ladder up which those who love the land, but lack the wherewithal, are able to climb.

Yours faithfully
T. H. GUYATT,
The Rowans,
Beacon Road,
Crowborough
Sussex.
October25.

Planning for leisure

From Mr J. W. Lambert

Sir, Sir Ian Hunter (October 24) raises a matter of great importance and potential benefit to the future of civilised life; and I hope Lord Gowrie, as Minister for the Arts, will feel able to take it seriously, even in today's inhospitable climate.

Sir Ian's proposal of a Council for Amateur Activities in the arts should be deeply pondered – all the more so since it comes from a man fully aware of the highest possible professional standards and still alive to the importance of the amateur (not to be confused with the amateur*ish*).

The activities and influence of such a council would be quite different from those of the Arts Council and could not sensibly be effected by the latter body. What would be needed from the suggested council is not essentially money, but a network of information and encouragement.

Schools today, private or state, provide a degree of imaginative stimulus through the arts unimaginable fifty years ago; but it is probably not generally realised how much of this is allowed to wither after school – and how much talent with it.

It withers because there is, for too many, an unsympathetic social background (and, it must be admitted, because far too many amateur groups, in the grip of enthusiastic middle age, are indifferent, not to say hostile, to youth).

Sir Ian's council could gradually do much to remedy this state of affairs. If it were remedied hundreds of thousands in future generations will have vastly enriched lives – enriched from the best source of all, the exercise of their own talents.

Yours etc,
J. W. LAMBERT,
30 Belsize Grove, NW3.
October 24.

Tasks at Transport

From Mr M. B. F. Ranken

Sir, Your third leader on October 21 rightly warned against a downgrading of the public image of the Department of Transport but implied that Mr Nicholas Ridley's only important tasks are in the heavily subsidised internal rail, bus and road sectors. It also omitted to mention the major change made by Mrs Thatcher in June, when she transferred shipping and aviation – both primarily international – from the Department of Trade to the Department of Transport.

This is hardly what one would expect from you, Sir, least of all on Trafalgar Day.

Last month the OECD annual *Maritime Transport, 1982*, stated: "World shipping experienced one of its worst ever trading years in 1982. Large parts . . . were trading at below the break-even point". Also in September, the chairman of the International Maritime Industries Forum stated that "the maritime industry had never had a worse year – that is until this year".

Seaborne trade dropped drastically in 1981-82, for the first time in *all* sectors, averaging 8 per cent in tonnage, 10 per cent in ton-mile performance. UK trade in 1980 totalled 232m tonnes, one third carried in UK registered ships, but it has dropped since and we are now net importers of manufactured goods.

UK ocean-going ships are now below half the tonnage of 1975 and still falling rapidly, with large numbers laid up, others only partially employed. The impact on the shipbuilding and supporting industries is catastrophic or serious, as it is also on employment of ships' officers and crews (28 per cent drop since 1979), on port and yard labour and on industry.

Our fleet is presently sixth in the world and contributes substantially to our invisible earnings through cross-trading and import freight earnings. Unlike roads and railways, shipping does not call for subsidies; but it does ask for "political and diplomatic support from the Government against any damaging action by foreign governments" (*British Shipping Review*, 1983, General Council of British Shipping).

HM Government's policy of relying on market forces alone to determine the size and make-up of the Merchant Navy simply will not do in today's world.

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL RANKEN,
28 Clare Lawn Avenue, SW14.
October 24.

Principles behind invasion of Grenada

From Sir Peter Smithers

Sir, Events in Grenada provide an interesting example of the ability of Russian policy to create "no-lose" situations. Grenada is a small island with a population of 110,000 persons. In the United States a town of this size would be considered insignificant. Cuban and Russian technicians have constructed an airfield in this primitive community which would be capable of accommodating nuclear bombers and other heaviest military aircraft and have trained an army larger than that of all the adjoining islands put together. The purpose of this is so clear that anybody who does not perceive it must be wilfully blind.

This situation confronted the United States with a plain choice, to acquiesce or to intervene to end it. In the first case the Russians would gain an inestimable military advantage and would signal the takeover in due course of the rest of the small Caribbean states. In the second case they would gain political and propaganda advantages from the dissensions caused by intervention. The French, German and Canadian governments, none of which carried any responsibility in the matter, are amongst those which have obliged the Russians by responding as calculated.

The United States has a population of about 220 million for whose safety the President is answerable not only as Head of State but also as Commander-in-Chief. The responsibility for his being placed in a position where he is confronted with the choice between acquiescence or intervention rests squarely and solely with Moscow. No responsible person accountable for the safety of so vast a population and for the welfare of free peoples elsewhere could have come to any other decision than that which the President actually made.

Those who were not in a position of responsibility and who now criticize the American decision are resolutely refusing to confront the real dilemma. Argument rages over the legal and moral issues involved, but the lesson of events is that legal and moral structures cannot in the last resort be exploited through the agency of minuscule primitive states to endanger the security of great Powers. If events in Grenada have demonstrated this, the cause of peace has been served.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
PETER SMITHERS,
6911 Vico Morcote,
Switzerland.

From Mr Peter Foster

Sir, Perversely, the intervention in Grenada is being compared to the Soviet invasions of Afghanistan (whose people are still resisting four years later) and even of Hungary and Czechoslovakia (to overthrow governments trying to give Communism a more human face).

Would not a more appropriate analogy be the 1979 military intervention in Uganda to free it from Amin's brutal dictatorship? As I recall, today's vociferous critics of President Reagan expressed understanding, even approval, of President Nyerere's action.

In what way do the two cases differ, morally or legally? Let us hope in at least one respect. To put it mildly, the Tanzanian troops in Uganda did not show exemplary discipline. Nor did the Tanzanian government show perfect impartiality in the political use it made of their presence.

We have a right to expect better of the Americans and their Caribbean allies. Is that not where our judgment should focus?

Yours sincerely,
PETER FOSTER,
Rew Cottage,
Abinger Common,
Near Dorking, Surrey.

From Mr John Hartnell

Sir, Your leading article on Grenada (October 26) begins well, but ends badly. To claim, on the one hand, that US aggression against Grenada constitutes a "breach of international law and the Charter of the United Nations" and yet on the other that the self-same action "may provide a usefully salutary warning in some quarters", is a grotesque evasion of a fundamental principle.

Either you, Sir, support the right of sovereign states to control their own destiny or you do not. You imply negotiability on the principal cornerstone of international law.

To make matters worse, not only do you fudge the issue on Grenada, but want to use this acknowledged breach of international law as a weapon of foreign policy so as to influence events in other "quarters".

What this adds up to is saying that aggression can influence political events in third states. Of course it does. The question is, should that remain an acceptable form of international relations in the world of 1983?

More than that, should the policy of the current British Administration be tied hand and foot to those who clearly regard aggression as preferable to international law?

Yours etc,
JOHN HARTNELL,
North East London Polytechnic,
Longbridge Road,
Dagenham,
Essex.

Advertising by lawyers

From Mr Graham Lee

Sir, Torin Douglas (*The Times*, September 30) may be surprised to learn that The Law Society is not totally opposed to the concept of informative advertising by solicitors. This has taken place through the medium of legal-aid directories for some years and in March, 1984, a new form of solicitors' directory will be published by The Law Society. This will contain details of the areas of work undertaken by each solicitor and will be available in both national and regional form.

This is the result of a continuing study of the subject of advertising which has gone on since the report of the Benson commission in 1979 and which has resulted in a number of relaxations of professional rules.

The more difficult problem is that of advertising prices. The nature of solicitors' work does not, save in the most simple cases, enable fixed prices to be advertised without the risk of misleading the public. In the USA, where lawyer advertising has been permitted for several years, only a small percentage of the profession advertise and those only in a relatively limited range of legal work. There is no reliable evidence that it has had any noticeable effect on the cost of legal services; but there is some that fixed-price advertisements have sometimes led to misunderstandings.

The subject is a complex one which has taxed and still is taxing the minds of many people in The Law Society and elsewhere – and incidentally, The Law Society minds are not, despite suggestions to the contrary, closed on the matter. But it does not admit of superficial or facile solutions; at the end of the day it is members of the public, not solicitors or advertising agencies, which would suffer from that.

Yours faithfully,
G. LEE,
The Law Society,
The Law Society's Hall,
113 Chancery Lane, WC2.
October 3.

When tax is an ass

From Mr M. Martin

Sir, Your leader, "Tasks for Mr Tebbit" (October 18), touches on the apparent anomalies in the current regional development policy. As one who is closely involved with a labour-intensive manufacturing company in an unemployment blackspot (25 per cent) in the north of the country I have had first-hand experience of the strong conflicts that exist.

Having moved to the area from the South in the late 1960s we have struggled throughout the seventies to survive. Light is now glimmering at the end of the tunnel, but the past ten years have seen the growth of an overdraft in excess of £2m.

Some time ago we received planning permission for a change of use on land we own in the Home Counties, since when we have spent months of precious management time and energy trying to discover how we can lawfully sell the land (worth approximately £2.5m) without the Revenue appropriating £1.5m of it in development land tax (DLT).

On the one hand the regional policy appears to encourage enterprises such as ours into special development areas while on the other the Treasury seems set on stopping us transferring this asset from the prosperous South to one of the worst unemployment areas in the country.

This situation is not peculiar to our company. The politicians and civil servants admit it and admit that it does not appear to make sense. They claim they are powerless to change the situation.

In the event we have discovered that this Government has reduced the rate of DLT from 80 per cent to 60 per cent, but made it impossible to circumnavigate. If we fail, the local unemployment rate will approach 40 per cent. The civil servants and politicians will be miserable.

In the short term Mr Lawson gets our money. At best he can use it to fund the unemployment this will create. At worst he will have to pay out a great deal more in enticement grants to a new enterprise.

Of course there are arguments against a policy of giving incentives to depressed areas at all, but unless or until we decide to abandon it there seems little point in making the whole exercise such an ass.

As you say, Mr Tebbit's clear thinking should help.

Yours faithfully,
M. MARTIN,
13 Redan Street, W14.
October 18.

Care of London's listed buildings

From the Chairman of the Royal Fine Art Commission

Sir, The Royal Fine Art Commission's long experience of the GLC Historic Building Panel suggests that Mr Norman Howard (October 22) is too modest. The officers of its Historic Buildings Division have given invaluable help to my commission over the years in enabling it to reach its views.

The division constitutes an interdependent team, unique in the international field, in which architects, surveyors, historians, record draughtsmen and archaeologists support one another in the tasks of looking after London's architectural heritage.

These are tasks which reach across the artificial boundaries of the London boroughs and which demand a centralised authority with the ability to plan on a long-term strategic basis in the way in which the GLC has been able to do at Covent Garden with such outstanding success.

Far from searching (as the White Paper puts it) "for a strategic role which may have little basis in real needs", the division's strategic role is fundamental and acknowledged as such by the London boroughs.

Equally fundamental is the practical role of recording, restoring and maintaining London's 30,000 listed buildings. In this work the division relies on powers of direction and on the ability to dispense grants for town schemes and restoration projects and on the fact that it is the owner of over 1,000 listed buildings and can, therefore, practise restoration on itself.

In the same way the *Survey of London*, which the panel publishes, should be regarded primarily as a working tool and as an integral part of its practical role. Seen in this light it would make little sense to entrust the *Survey* to The Royal Commission on Historical Monuments in whose hands it would surely become an academic exercise.

In my commission's view it is vital, therefore, to find a way of keeping the division together, complete with legal powers and the ability to draw money, without which its role would be rendered largely ineffective.

Yours etc,
D. CHRISTOPHERSON,
Chairman,
Royal Fine Art Commission,
2 Carlton Gardens, SW1.
October 28.

Argentine anomaly

From Dr Desmond Flower

Sir, May I support the letter of Mr Cutler (October 22) on the distressing anomaly about Argentine books.

Early in September I wrote to my Member of Parliament on this subject and, after a prompt and courteous acknowledgment, took immediate action. In due course he sent me a copy of a letter which he had received from the Minister of State, Treasury, dated September 17.

I found this letter evasive and unsatisfactory and said so at length and a certain acerbity, imploring that the Treasury be asked to take further action. That was late in September, since when I have heard nothing.

I have the utmost confidence in my member, who is not one to let matters rest, so I find myself forced to the same conclusion as Mr Cutler: "the department has retreated into silence." This, I am sure, is not accidental but an exercise of the old principle that if you ignore something long enough it will go away.

Yours faithfully,
DESMOND FLOWER,
187 Clarence Gate Gardens, NW1.
October 24.

Vote for Gibraltarians

From Dr Cecil Isola

Sir, I would like to refer to Mr Robert Peliza's letter (October 24), in which he states, quite erroneously, that Gibraltarians, like the English, Scots, Welsh and Northern Irish, are full British citizens.

The majority of Gibraltarians have not opted yet for full British citizenship, as Mr Peliza stated. Gibraltarians would like to be represented in the European Parliament as Gibraltarians and not as a minority group of British citizens who live on the Iberian peninsula.

Gibraltarians are not UK-status passport holders and whilst representation in the European Parliament would be welcomed by all, it must not be at the expense of our hard-fought battle for [illegible] identity as Gibraltarians.

Yours sincerely,
CECIL ISOLA,
244 Main Street,
Gibraltar.
October 26.

Health hazards

From Dr P. W. M. Copeman

Sir, Dundee's "neonatal secretary" (letter, October 27) sounds to be a more healthy hazard than our hospital's "pathological laboratory".

P. W. M. COPEMAN,
Department of Dermatology,
Westminster Hospital, SW1.
October 27.

From Dr N. D. Groves

Sir, A signpost near the Casualty Department of my previous hospital directed patients to the "Traumatic Department"!

Yours faithfully,
N. D. GROVES,
Nuffield Department of Anaesthetics,
The Radcliffe Infirmary,
Oxford.
October 27.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
October 31: The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh gave a Reception at Buckingham Palace this evening to mark the 21st Anniversary of Community Service Volunteers (Founder and Honorary President, Dr Alec Dickson).

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, Patron of the National Union of Townswomen's Guilds, today attended the Halloween Fayre of the North Middlesex Federation, in aid of the Save the Children Fund, at the Winston Churchill Hall, Pinn Way, Ruislip, Middlesex, where Her Royal Highness was received by the Mayor of Hillingdon (Councillor A. J. Tyrell).

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips this evening attended the White Ensign Association's Dinner, on the occasion of its Silver Jubilee, at Guildhall.

Her Royal Highness was received on arrival by the President of the Association (the Lord Boardman) and the Chairman (Sir Donald Gosling).

The Hon Mrs Legge-Bourke was in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE
October 31: The Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornwall, continued to visit the Isles of Scilly today.

Mr John Higgs was in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE
October 31: The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon, Deputy Colonel-in-Chief The Royal Anglian Regiment, was present this evening at a Reception held to mark the publication of the book, *Decision in Normandy*, at Blenheim Camp, Bury St Edmunds.

Mrs Jane Stevens was in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE
October 31: The Duke of Gloucester was present this evening at a Reception to mark the 75th Anniversary of The Royal Commission on Historical Monuments (England) at Fishmongers' Hall, London.

Lt-Col Sir Simon Bland was in attendance.

YORK HOUSE
ST JAMES'S PALACE
October 31: The Duke of Kent, Honorary President of the Royal Geographical Society, this evening attended the Presidential Dinner at the Savoy Hotel, London.

Captain John Stewart was in attendance.

THATCHED HOUSE LODGE
October 31: Princess Alexandra and the Hon Angus Ogilvy were present this evening at a Halloween Ball, held in aid of the Royal Star and Garter Home for Disabled Sailors, Soldiers and Airmen of which Her Royal Highness is President, at the Inter-Continental Hotel, London W1.

Lady Nicholas Gordon Lennox was in attendance.

The Duke of Gloucester will attend the Inaugural Dinner of City of London Business in the Community at Mansion House, on November 8. The Duchess of Gloucester will visit Bobath Centre, Netherhall Gardens, London, on November 9.

An anniversary requiem Mass for the Princess Grace of Monaco will be offered at 11 am on November 12, 1983, at the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Farm Street, London, W1.

A memorial service for Sir Dudley Cunliffe-Owen will be held at Holy Trinity, Brompton Road, SW7, at 11.30 on November 24.

A memorial service for Mrs Maeve Peake will be held at St James's, Piccadilly, at 11.30 today.

Forthcoming marriages

The Hon H. N. T. Fairfax
and Miss V. J. Neave
The engagement is announced between Hugh, younger son of the late Lord Fairfax of Cameron, and of Sonia Lady Fairfax of Cameron, of Gay's House, Holyport, Berkshire, and Victoria, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Digby Neave, of Champflour, Marly-le-Roi, France.

Mr D. Morrison
and Miss V. Salmond
The engagement is announced between David, son of the Hon Charles Morrison, MP, and the Hon Sara Morrison, and Venetia, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs Julian Salmond.

Mr R. N. C. Knight Bruce
and Miss C. M. B. Finlay
The engagement is announced between Robin Nigel Cleave, elder son of Mr Nigel Knight Bruce, of Crediton , Devon, and Mrs N Alexander, of North Morton, Oxfordshire, and Catrina, younger daughter of Sir Graeme Finlay, Bt, and Lady Finlay, of Rozel, Jersey, Channel Islands.

Mr M Barnfather
and Miss I. A. Bass
The engagement is announced between Maurice, son of the late Mr M. Barnfather and Mrs Violet Barnfather, of Roehampton, London, and Isabel Anne, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs Walter Bass, of Dukes Lodge, Holland Park, London, and San Francisco, California.

Mr R. J. Burton
and Miss M. C. K. Bell
The engagement is announced between Richard, elder son of Mr John Burton, of Irchester, Northamptonshire, and of Mrs Boxall, of Wavendon, Buckinghamshire, and Clare, third daughter of Mr John Bell, of Wootton-by-Woodstock, Oxfordshire, and the late Mrs Pamela Bell.

Mr N. D. J. Bundy
and Miss P. Ritchie Calder
The marriage will take place in the spring between Nicholas, son of David and Joyce Bundy, of Sevenoaks, Kent, and Penny, daughter of Nigel and Lizzie Calder, of Crawley, Sussex.

Mr D. A. R. Finch Noyes
and Miss S. C. Garcia
The engagement is announced between Dominic, elder son of Mr and Mrs Anthony Finch Noyes, of Clatterford House, Fyfield, Essex, *and Susan, daughter of Mr and Mrs* Ernest Garcia, of 2 King Street, Gibraltar.

Mr S. J. Hatch
and Miss V. M. Dodd
The engagement is announced between Stephen James, son of Mr and Mrs Edward J. Hatch, and Victoria Maria, daughter of Mr and Mrs John Dodd, of Thorpe Bay, Essex.

Mr R. J. Hillier
and Miss E. Hall
The engagement is announced between Richard John, younger son of Mr and Mrs D. A. Hillier, of Thorney, Peterborough, and Elaine, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs C. Hall, of Sunderland.

Mr P. F. James
and Miss M. E. C. Standeven
The engagement is announced between Peter Frank, eldest son of Mr and Mrs G. F. James, of Channings, Hove, Sussex, and *Morag Elizabeth Crossley, daughter* of Mr Trevor Standeven, of the Old Vicarage, Chardstock, Axminster, Devon, and the late Dr E. M. Standeven.

Mr M. D. Kemp
and Miss L. Buggs
The engagement is announced of Martin, eldest son of Mr and Mrs G. D. Kemp, of Cadogan Park, Belfast, and Laura, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs K. Buggs, of Higham Ferrers, Northamptonshire.

Mr W. M. McNicol
and Miss F. R. Dean
The engagement is announced between William, second son of Mr and Mrs J. McNicol, of Dunblane, Perthshire, and Fiona, daughter of Mr and Mrs D. H. White, of Mapperley Park, Nottingham.

Mr C. W. Rees
and Miss M. F. M. Williams
The engagement is announced between Christopher, son of Mr and Mrs D. E. Rees, of Killay, Swansea, and Mari, only daughter of Mr and Mrs J. T. Williams, of Synod Inn, Dyfed.

Mr T. J. Spencer
and Miss A. J. Gillham
The engagement is announced between Timothy, son of Mrs A. Spencer and the late Rev D. J. Spencer, of Wotton-under-Edge, Gloucestershire, and Anne, youngest daughter of Mr John M. Gillham, MC, and the late Mrs Sheila Gillham and stepdaughter of Mrs Rosemary Gillham, of Letchworth, Hertfordshire.

Mr D. H. Vaughan
and Miss J. Sinclair
The engagement is announced between David, son of Mrs Zara Vaughan and the late Mr Malcolm Vaughan, of West Wittering, Sussex, and Janie, daughter of Mrs Pam Exton and the late Mr Ian Sinclair, of Sydney, Australia.

Marriage

Mr T. Chichester
and Miss M. Cooksey
The marriage took place at the Church of St Lawrence, Southleigh, Devon, on October 22, between Mr Timothy Chichester and Miss Mary Cooksey. The Rev Donald Peyton-Jones officiated.

St Andrew's Ball

The St Andrew's Ball will be held on Monday November 28, at Grosvenor House. A baby creche will be available. Application for ball tickets at £20 each should be made to *The Ball Secretary, PO Box 10,* Alresford, Hants. Tel: 01-405 1197.

Luncheon

Ironbridge Gorge Museum Development Trust
Sir Peter Gadsden, President of the Ironbridge Gorge Museum Development Trust, gave a luncheon at Plaisterers' Hall yesterday. Among those present were:
Lord Erroll of Hale, Mr Peter Rees, QC, MP, Lady Labouchere, Sir Arnold Hall, Sir Trevor Holdsworth, Sir Hugh Wontner, Mr H P N Benson, Mr P Bowring, Mr C J Chetwood, Mr David Cohen, Mr T J C Crocker, Mr H Humber and Mr R H Lloyd.

Reception

Imperial War Museum
The Chairman of the Trustees of the Imperial War Museum, Marshal of the RAF Sir John Grandy, was the host at a recption held at the museum yesterday to mark the publication of *The War Artists* by Mr and Mrs Meirion Harries, published by Michael Joseph in association with the Imperial War Museum and the Tate Gallery, and the opening of the accompanying exhibition by the Minister for the Arts, the Earl of Gowrie. Among the other guests were:
Lord and Lady Grantley, Lady Vaizey, Dame Felicity Peake, Vice-Admiral Sir Ian McGeoch, Professor Sir Alan Harris, Sir George MacFarlane, Sir John Rothenstein, Sir Geoffrey Agnew, the Hon Timothy Sainsbury, MP, Mr Edward Bawden, Mr and Mrs Anthony Gross, Mr F J P Gore, Mr and Mrs Raymond Coxon, Mr Bernard Hailstone, Mr John Worsley, Mr Leonard Rosoman, Mr Richard Eurich, Mr Roy Fuller, Mr and Mrs Patric Dickinson, Mr Alan Bowness, Mr Alan Brooke, Mr J D Brown, Mr and Mrs Victor Bonham-Carter, Mrs Neville Marriner, Mr Ronald Blythe, Mr Michael Croft, Miss Linda Kitson and Dr and Mrs Alan Borg.

Dinners

Royal Geographical Society
The Duke of Kent, Honorary President of the Royal Geographical Society, was present at the president's dinner held last night at the Savoy Hotel. Sir Vivian Fuchs, president of the society, presided. Baroness Young proposed the toast to the medallists and guests and Sir Peter Scott, who received the Founder's medal, and Viscount Tonypandy also spoke. Among others present were:
Sir Peter and Lady Allen, Commander and Mrs N A B Anson, Mr and Mrs George Band, Professor and Mrs F Beavington, Dr and the Hon Mrs R Bergel, the Hon Sir Clive and Lady Barbara Bossom, Mr and Mrs Arthur Bourne, Professor and Mrs E H Brown, Professor and Mrs Denys Brunsden, Lord and Lady Chorley, Colonel and Mrs Andrew Croft, Mr and Mrs Peter Fuchs, Dr Andrew Goudie, Mr Harold Gould, Brigadier and Mrs G Hardy, Rear Admiral D W Haslam, Sir Donald and Lady Hawley, Mrs Alice Hemming, Dr and Mrs John Hemming, Lord Hunt, Nancy Countess of Lonsdale, Dr and Mrs George Marsh, General Sir James Marshall-Cornwall, Professor W R Mead, Professor K J Miller, Mr Tony Morrison, Sir Rex and Lady Niven, Mr and Mrs Charles Parker, Mr and Mrs G P Pirie-Gordon, Mr and Mrs John Raisman, Lord Shackleton, Dr Marjorie Sweeting, the Hon James and Mrs Tennant, Mr and Mrs Alan Tritton, Dr Helen Wallis and Mr and Mrs Brian Ware.

St George Dining Club
Mr Tom King, Secretary of State for Employment, was the principal guest at a dinner held last night for members of the St George Dining Club and their guests at the Arts Club, Dover Street. Mr Robert Brum, President of the Chipping Barnet Conservative Association, presided, accompanied by Mrs Brum. Mr Sydney Chapman, MP, and Mrs Chapman were among those present.

Gardeners' Company
The Gardeners' Company held a Court meeting yesterday at Painter Stainers' Hall. A dinner was held afterwards when the speakers were the Master, Rear Admiral M. J. Ross, Admiral of the Fleet Lord Hill-Norton, Sir Andrew Huxley and Mr John Brunel Cohen.

Royal Society of Medicine
Professor Ralf Dahrendorf last night gave the Jephcott Lecture, *In Defence of the British Professions*, at the Royal Society of Medicine. After the lecture the president, Sir James Watt, entertained the following guests at dinner:
Professor Ralf Dahrendorf, Sir John Stallworthy, Sir John Walton, Mr R A S Brock, Mr J I Burn, Dr B I Hoffbrand, Mr P T Jennings, Dr A H Raper and Mr R N Thomson.

International Chamber of Commerce
The annual dinner of the British National Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce was held last night at Grosvenor House. Sir Peter Macadam, Chairman of the British National Committee, presided. The guests of honour were Mr Kenneth Baker, Minister for Information and Technology, and Mr Christopher Tugendhat, Vice-President of the Commission of the European Communities.

Service dinners

Middlesex Yeomanry Officers of '78
The Middlesex Yeomanry Officers of '78 dined on Friday, October 28, at La Giralda, Pinner Green, Middlesex. Captain R. R. Ives presided.

The London Scottish
The annual reunion dinner of The London Scottish was held last night at Regimental Headquarters, Buckingham Gate, SW1. The guests were received by Major S. Henwood and Colonel A. F. Niekirk presided. The prinicpal guest was the Hon George Younger, Secretary of State for Scotland, and the other guests included:
Lieutenant-General Sir Alexander Boswell, Vice-Admiral Sir Ronald Brockman, the Master of the Distillers' Company, Colonel D Carnegy-Arbuthnott, Colonel G S Carden, Brigadier P C Bowser, Lieutenant-Colonel A Murdoch and Captain R E Wilson.



Military memories: Mr Joe Lyndhurst, owner of the Warnham War Museum, near Horsham, West Sussex, among his collection of twentieth century military equipment, which includes an Auster, used as a spotter plane. The museum is preparing for a collectors' fair on November 13, *Remembrance Sunday, to celebrate the publication of a* book, *Military Collectables*, for which Mr Lyndhurst was the consultant. (Photograph: Harry Kerr).

Sale room

£6,050 for early Constable

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

Phillips's sale of English watercolours and drawings yesterday was packed with private collectors in search of moderately priced decorative pictures, with the result that prices were well up. The sale totalled £102,205 with 10 per cent unsold.

An early and precisely executed watercolour of Stratford St Mary church by John Constable made the top price at £6,050 (estimate £2,500 to £3,500), selling to an American collector. It dates from around 1798-1799 and passed through a Christie's *auction in 1978* at £1,650.

Another eighteenth-century watercolour in particularly good condition was the 1795 view of the Royal Exchange, London, by Edward Dayes. There was interest from the City and it was strongly competed for at £3,960 (estimate £1,500 to £2,500).

Portrait drawings, which are often difficult to sell, did better than usual, with a romantic and highly finished study of the Young Pretender in armour by Giles Hussey securing £1,760 (estimate £500 to £800). It is supposed to have been drawn in 1746 in Scotland while the prince was in hiding after the *failure of his rebellion.*

The Royal Hussars Museum invested £880 (estimate £600 to £1,000) in a huge (84cms by 130cms) watercolour depiction of "The March of the Forlorn Hope", the Light Camel Corps making its way across the desert too late to rescue General Gordon in Khartum.

It is by Orlando Norie and another rather smaller battle scene from his brush, in slightly better condition, secured £2,640 (estimate £1,200 to £1,800). That shows the Warwickshire Regiment attacking the stronghold of the Bapedi tribe in the Transvaal in November 1879. The difference in price reflects the fact *that there* are *more* potential watercolour collectors in the Transvaal than in the desert.

Church news

Appointments

The Rev D. J. Rees, Vicar of Milton Ernest, diocese of St Albans: to be Vicar of St Martin, Bedford, in the same diocese.
The Rev F. E. Rusby, Rector of St Nicholas, *Sutton, diocese of Southwark: to be Parish* Priest of St Mary, Home, and Priest-in-charge of St John, Outwood, in the same diocese.
The Rev M. W. Thomas, Assistant Curate of Seaford, diocese of Chichester: to be Vicar of Gomersal, diocese of Wakefield.
The Rev D. W. Van Leeuwen, non stipendiary: to serve at Brussels Pro-Cathedral, diocese of Europe.
The Rev D. Walker, Parish Priest of Crundale with Godmersham, and Elmsted with Hastingleigh, diocese of Canterbury: to be Vicar of Holy Trinity, Sheerness, in the same diocese.
The Rev L. T. R. Welch, Curate of Desborough, diocese of Peterborough: to be Priest-in-charge of Lingwood with Burlingham, diocese of Norwich.
Retirements and resignations
Canon C. G. S. Cox, Rector of Appleby *Magna with Swepstone with Snarestone,* diocese of Leicester: to retire on October 31, when he will become a Canon Emeritus of Leicester Cathedral.
Canon S. A. Jackson, Rector of Aylestone, diocese of Leicester: retired on October 3, and has become Canon Emeritus of Leicester Cathedral.
The Rev A. H. Loveluck, Vicar of Williton, *diocese of Bath and Wells: to resign.*
The Right Rev St J. S. Pike, Assistant Bishop of Guildford and Vicar of Botleys and Lyne, and of Long Cross: to retire on November 26.

The Church in Wales

The Rev. J H Winston, Curate of Bassaleg, to be Vicar of St Arvan's with Penterry and Itton with Kilgwrrwg with Devauden, *Diocese of Monmouth.*
The Rev P W D Flavell, Vicar of Ynysddu, Diocese of Monmouth, nominated to the benefice of Llanaber with Barmouth and Caerdeon and Bontddu, diocese of Bangor
The Rev A J Way, Vicar of Llanbadoc and Llanllowell, to the benefice of Llanhilleth, diocese of Monmouth.
The Rev J R Ellis, Vicar of Llanddewi *Rhydderch*, Rector of Llanfapley and Llanfihangel Gobion and Llangattock-Juxton-Usk to the benefice of New Tredegar, diocese of Monmouth.
The Rev D Francis, Vicar of Llantilio Pertholey with Bettws Chapel to be Vicar of Llanddewi Skirrid, newly grouped with Llantilio Pertholey with Bettws Chapel, diocese of Monmouth.
The Rev W H Chivers, recently of NW Australia, to be Rector of Llandogo with Tintern Parva, *diocese of Monmouth.*
The Rev R W H Allen, Assistant Curate of Shepton Mallet, to be Vicar of St Matthews, Newport, diocese of Monmouth.
The Rev T J Greedy, non-stipendiary minister at St Mark's Newport, to be Vicar of Goldcliff and Whitson and Nash.

Bridge pairs qualify

The second stage of exhaustive trials being held by the English Bridge Union to determine the team to represent England in the Home Countries internationals in the new year was held at the Grand Hotel, Birmingham, over the weekend. Only one of the five pairs who qualified from the first stage, M. Hoffman and D. Shek, survived, which is a tribute to the selectors.

The following eight pairs have qualified for the third stage of the trials at the London International Hotel next weekend:
1. G T Kirby, J Armstrong, 205; eq 2. M R Pomfrey, S J Ray, D Shek, M Hoffman, 184; 4. S J Lodge, A P Sowter, 169; 5. A J Waterlow, J Sadler, 106½; 6. J Reardon, J A Butland 157½; 7. J Holland, B Ewart 153; 8. A R Forrester, A Calderwood 149.

Birthdays today

Mr Umberto Agnelli, 49; Lord Balfour of Inchrye, 86; Professor Sir Hermann Bondi, 64; Lord Brockway, 95; the Right Rev L. A. Brown, 76; Admiral Sir John Bush, 69; Air Marshal Sir Edward Chilton, 77; Major-General T. B. L. Churchill, 76; Mr Terence Cuneo, 76; Miss Victoria de los Angeles, 60; Mr Michael Denison, 68; Miss Tazeena Firth, 48; Lord Harmer-Nicholls, 71; Mr Alec Higgins, 69; Professor K. H. Jackson, 74; Mr Andrew Knight, 44; Dr J. Dickson Mabon, 58; Mrs Naomi Mitchison, 86; Mr Gary Player, 48; Mr John Pullen, 42; Mr James Ramsden, 60.

Latest wills

Mrs Olive Mima Holt, of Heaton, Bradford, West Yorkshire, left estate valued at £109,440 net. She left legacies totalling £2,030 and the residue to the RSPCA, Bradford branch.

Mr Benjamin Langford Richard Dowse, of Reading, Berkshire, left estate valued at £113,301 net. He asked that his body "be clothed in white cricket shirt and trousers and silk scarf" and then cremated.

Other estates include (net, before tax paid):
Taylor, Mr John Ronald, of Cardiff, insurance manager £561,111

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:

Sir Michael Tippett to be President of the London College of Music.

Mr Richard Rodney Bennett to be vice-president of the college.

Mrs Joan Mackintosh to be Lay Observer to the Law Society of Scotland to succeed Mr John Bain.

City Livery Club

The following have been elected officers of the City Livery Club for the ensuing year:
President, Mr Jack Neary; Vice-President, Mr Bernard J Brown; Honorary Secretary, Mr Deputy Bernard L Morgan; Honorary Treasurer, Mr Philip F Allday.

Memorial service

Professor J. Robinson
A memorial service for Professor Joan Robinson was held on Saturday in the Chapel of King's College, Cambridge. The Dean of King's officiated. The provost of King's and Mrs S. Chatterjee read the lessons and Miss R. C. Cohen gave an address.

Name change

Members of the Diesel Engineers and Users Association (including Gas Turbines) have formally voted to change the name of their organization to The Institution of Diesel and Gas Turbine Engineers.

Science report

When rain is more acidic than vinegar

By Tony Samstag

The Royal Society's recent announcement of a £5m study into the causes of acidification of surface waters in areas of Scandinavia has focused attention on the phenomenon of "acid rain" in Britain.

A study commissioned by the Department of the Environment last year reported high acidity readings in the east of England, Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, East Midlands, Cumbria and the west central Highlands and southern uplands of Scotland as high as anything in Norway or Sweden.

Probably the most acid rain ever recorded, at pH2.4, about six times more acid than vinegar, was at Pitlochrie, Scotland.

The Nature Conservancy Council, in a report drafted last May but still unpublished, notes that rainfall readings of below pH4.6 (the lower the reading, the higher the acidity) are common throughout Britain, and "in eastern areas it averages less than 4.3". Some attempts by the Forestry Commission to establish new plantations in the Pennines have failed because of the effects of sulphur pollution; but even successful afforestatin "appears to be able to increase acid conditions in freshwater streams and lakes".

The report also identifies some of Britain's most important conservation areas and nature reserves as being at risk from acid rain, surmising that dwindling populations of otters in south-west Scotland may be a symptom.

"Phytoplankton invertebrates, bog vegetation and fish seem to have been affected in Britain in a similar way to that in Scandinavia and North America", the council concludes. "A loss of species diversity and increased abundance of acid tolerant species has been recorded."

Professor F. T. Last, of the Institute of Terrestrial Ecology, identifies Galloway, the upper stretches of the River Tay, and the headwaters of the Forth as areas in which lakes and streams have "fewer, if any, fish".

He urges "the maintenance of natural and semi-natural vegetation" as one possible means of minimizing the worst effects of acidification, particularly in the most vulnerable terrain, described as "catchments afforested with evergreen conifers growing in acid soils, overlying slowly weathering bedrock in areas receiving large amounts of acidic deposition".

A study by the Norwegian Institute for Water Research of 72 lakes and 40 streams in Galloway in 1979 also concluded that the region was one "in which acidification of freshwaters has occurred because of deposition of strong acids from the atmosphere".

The Welsh experience has been similar, so much so that a new research programme by *the Welsh Water Authority* is to include the monitoring of rainfall, testing of surface waters, possible liming in some areas, and survival tests on various species of fish.

In North and Mid-Wales natural fish populations have suffered from "the combined effects of the acidity and elevated aluminium concentrations found in water draining from conifer forests in the area", according to the authority.

OBITUARY

MR LES DIXON

Former president of the NGA

Mr Les Dixon, who as president of the National Graphical Association for nearly a decade was regarded as the most formidable trade union negotiator in Fleet Street, has died aged 66.

A man of strong views and resolute style, he was seen as a forceful advocate by newspaper proprietors and printworkers alike in a career that spanned many difficult years in the industry, and a succession of crises.

He was probably best known for the determined and successful defence of the NGA's traditional monopoly of the typesetting keyboard in the long and often bitter dispute at Times Newspapers Ltd in 1978-79. This saw a lock-out of his members and a 11½ month suspension of publication by the Thomson Organisation.

Leslie Dixon began his career as an apprentice machine manager at the *Leicester Mercury*, and joined the Typographical Association, which recruited provincial craft printworkers. After completing his apprenticeship he moved south to Sun Printers at Watford *shortly before* the outbreak of the Second World War.

In 1940, he joined up in the Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire Regiment, and saw active service in Norway, India, Burma and Saigon. He was a regimental sergeant major in the Military Police before being demobilized. His experiences of the war years, and of the injustices he witnessed, turned *him towards radical reform* and he decided to take an active part in trade union affairs upon his return to civilian life.

He became active in the Labour Party and was elected to the NGA chapel (office *branch*) committee at Sun Printers, becoming Father of the Chapel in 1948. He remained FoC there for 10 years, becoming lay vice-president of the TA, before being elected full-time Watford branch secretary.

When the Typographical Association and the *London* Typographical Society amalgamated to become the NGA in 1964, Dixon was vice-president of the new union, and in 1974 he was voted into the general presidency. He brought to that role a strong personality, and became the union's main negotiator for the national newspaper industry.

His negotiating skills were acknowledged by other unions in Fleet Street, where he was often accorded the leading role in joint talks with newspaper managements. He was a firm believer in the constitution of his union, deploring unofficial industrial action and arguing in the NGA journal *Print* that if craft printers felt they had a genuine grievance they should talk to the union before striking. "Before you stop at the drop of a hat, make sure you consult us first," he insisted.

Dixon saw his task as *negotiating a gradual shift* towards new technology in Fleet Street beginning at the *Daily Mirror* and also as opposing it where the employer demanded direct input by journalists to *printing computers – a function* that brought him into direct conflict with Times Newspapers.

At the conclusion of that dispute, widely regarded as favourable to the NGA, he was carried out of *The Times* office shoulder-high by fellow trade unionists. But the wear and tear of that battle is thought to have seriously undermined his health. He soldiered on, leading for the union in further Fleet Street crises, before retiring at 65 in 1982. Even after retirement he was in demand, assisting in the solution of the strike by NGA machine managers at the *Financial Times* less than three months ago.

In private as in public, Les Dixon was a frank, disarming man. He leaves a widow and two sons.

MRS LILLIAN CARTER

Mrs Lillian Carter, the mother of former President Jimmy Carter and a great influence in his life, died in Americus, Georgia, on October 30 at the age of 85.

"Miss Lillian", as she was known, was a blunt, outspoken woman who was unusual for her generation in the South for being a strong believer in racial integration. She emerged into the *limelight in 1976* when Carter was campaigning for the presidency, and national attention turned to his roots in rural Georgia.

"Miss Lillian" typified for many the combination of folksiness and strong moral principle which was an important part of Carter's appeal. After Carter had been elected, she travelled abroad as an official representative of the United States, going both to India, where she was enthusiastically received, and to Israel.

She was born Bessie Lillian *Gordy in Richland*, Georgia, where her father was the postmaster, on August 15, 1898. She trained as a nurse, and in 1923 married James Earl Carter, who managed a farm supply store in Plains, Georgia. Her husband's business expanded to include a 700-acre farm and a peanut warehouse, and he went into politics.

Lillian Carter continued to work as a nurse, however, and surprised her white neighbours by treating blacks as well as whites and by advocating racial *integration.*

In 1966, after her husband's death, she saw a television commercial appealing for people to join the Peace Corps, and emphasizing that age was no bar. So though she was already 67 she applied for a job, saying she would like to go to India, and was accepted. She spent two years in the Bombay area, working first at a family planning clinic and later at a general clinic.

During Mr Carter's 1976 election campaign Lillian Carter made speeches in his support. And she continued for some years to be a favourite subject for interviews because of her pithy comments.

DR GERHARD PRINZ

Dr Gerhard Prinz, who died at his home in Stuttgart on October 30 at the age of 54, had been chairman of the German motor firm Daimler-Benz since *1980.*

Born in 1929, Prinz was trained as a lawyer but was attracted to industry, working in steel before going into manufacturing. His entry into the German automobile industry began when he joined Volkswagen in 1967 and he was a member of VW's board of management from 1969 to 1973. In 1972-73 he was also chairman of Audi-NSU-Auto Union.

He joined Daimler-Benz in 1974 as a director and in that capacity and as chairman he had played a role in maintaining the solid improvements in Daimler-Benz's manufacturing performance

More specifically he had overseen the introduction of the concept of smaller quality cars, a response to considerations of fuel economy, which gave birth to the Mercedes-Benz 190 saloon, a much lighter, smaller engined and somewhat shorter Mercedes than any of its predecessors, which appeared on the German market at the beginning of this year and had only recently made its debut in Britain.

He was, however, a critic of the West German Government's plans for stringent environmental measures which he saw as victimizing the motor car unfairly.

MR W. A. BRENARD

Mr W. A. Brenard who has died at the age of 63 was an aviation journalist who, from small beginnings at Croydon Airport in the 1930s established the news and picture service at Heathrow Airport which informs the world's press with news of the movements of those people whose activities are of public interest.

Bill Brenard's father had started such a service at Croydon Airport before the war and Brenard himself learnt his trade with him.

During the war he joined the RAF and flew with 168 Squadron, a Mustang fighter reconnaissance squadron on missions over German occupied Europe. It was on one of these operations in 1943 that his Mustang was shot down by a Focke-Wulf Fw 190 night fighter, but Brenard escaped from his aircraft by parachute and after spending the night in his dinghy in the Channel was picked up by British rescue services the next day.

He spent the remainder of hostilities in Training Command ending the war as a Wing Commander.

After the war he returned to the scene of the prewar journalistic activities at Croydon and when Heathrow became established as London's main airport established Brenard Press Ltd, of which he was chairman, there, with its news agency, Air News Services. Brenard was also publisher of *Skyport*, Heathrow's staff newspaper.

MR J. V. D. WEBB

Mr J. V. D. Webb, whose death was announced recently, had for the last six years been Principal Clerk of the Judicial Office, House of Lords, and Fourth Clerk at the Table.

John Webb was born in 1930; he was educated at Tonbridge and Wadham College, Oxford; he was called to the Bar (Cholmeley Scholar) in 1955.

In 1958 he entered the Parliament Office where he served in a variety of departments but principally in the Committee Office, where the soundness of the advice he gave quickly earned him the confidence of all those members of the House who served on Select Committees.

In 1977 he was appointed to the Judicial Office where he had the sometimes delicate task of arranging the programme of business for the Law Lords. He also held the exacting and difficult post of taxing officer of judicial costs. His functions brought him into contact not only with the Law Lords themselves but with many members of both branches of the legal profession amongst whom he had many friends.

A man of great modesty he was extremely conscientious in the performance of his duties and earned the respect and attention of all who knew him. He will be sadly missed.

He had one daughter by his first marriage. In 1972 he married his second wife, Libby, who survives him.

ADVERTISEMENT

Marketing – The Key to Prosperity

Ask the five winners of the 1983 National Marketing Awards to what they attribute their outstandingly successful financial performance and they would all stress the importance of a planned and sustained marketing effort.

The purpose of the Awards, now in their 22nd year, is not only to pay tribute to the successful companies but also to demonstrate *how an effective marketing* plan can result in a considerable and sometimes dramatic improvement in growth and profitability.

Barratt Developments, joint winners with Sainsbury's of the Award for companies with a turnover above £50m, have brought about a revolution in the house building industry during the last 15 years. They have achieved this by concentrating on marketing philosophy, product innovation and by de-centralising their management structure. The company now dominates the house building sector with 18,000 homes planned for this year – 7,000 more than their nearest rival.

Until Barratt's segmented the market it was product dominated and the single family three-bedroom "semi" reigned supreme. Barratt's realised that housing needs change and set about satisfying demand by researching the type and style of house people wanted and then designed and built them at a price which people could afford. A range of new style homes were developed for particular segments of the market – "Solo" studio flats for the young first time buyer through a whole range of designs and sizes to retirement accommodation for the elderly. Another major innovation in marketing terms was the total service which Barratt provided to house buyers including help with the mortgage.

Strong branding has been at the centre of their company's philosophy and the familiar helicopter and oak tree appear regularly in TV advertising while national press ads stress the ease of buying Barratt with special purchase plans.

The result of Barratt's efforts has been to raise the company's turnover and profit dramatically in a fairly depressed market. Profit before tax shot up from £5.6m in 1973 to £52.2m in 1983.

Sainsbury's is the UK's most successful food retailer. Accelerated growth has been achieved over the last five years since the "Discount" programme was introduced. This is a modern interpretation and continuation of Sainsbury's tradi*tional policy – that the company's lead in* quality should be matched by a lead in low prices.

The "Discount" programme set out to offer new low prices which could be maintained, long-term, over a wide range of frequently purchased foods. Shopping hours were increased by 25%, flexible ordering systems responded quickly to the customers' requirements and an efficient distribution network ensured fully stocked shelves. The product range was improved and extended and many new innovative lines were introduced.

A full range of marketing techniques was employed and the two main components were market research and advertising. Market research evaluated and monitored the fast changing requirements of Sainsbury's customers. Advertising on TV, in newspapers and magazines all combined to reinforce the themes of "Discount" and the well established slogan "Good Food Costs Less at Sainsbury's".

The "Discount" strategy was a great success. While competition intensified, Sainsbury's maintained a steady and consistent marketing position and, in the five years since the planned approach was introduced, Sainsbury's sales increased by 283% from £811m to £2,293m; sales per employee rose 60% and, at the same time, 12,000 new jobs were created.

Sodastream, winner of the Award for companies with a turnover of above £20m and up to £50m, has grown dramatically since 1973 and in ten years a £25m business has been built up employing 500 people.

The company manufactures and sells Sodastream machines, refill cylinders and concentrates. In 1979 it adopted a principle fundamental to its future success – it established that it was not only in the home carbonated drinks market (which it dominates with a 94% share) – it was in the take home soft drinks business. In this sector it has now carved out a 6.6% share against competition from well established big brand names.

Sodastream's marketing strategy, based *on research, has been to promote its* products to families with children and 1.5 million homes in the UK now have a Sodastream system. The "Get Busy with the Fizzy" TV advertising campaign rapidly increased awareness and the fun aspect of the machine appealed to both adults and children. There were benefits of economy in comparison with take home drinks. The convenience of the system, and wide distribution through 6,000 outlets helped to build Sodastream's share of the market.

Sodastream now operates on an international basis and half the company's production of machines and cylinders is exported to 20 countries. In 1980 they won the Queen's Award for Export Achievement.

Horsell Graphic Industries manufactures offset litho plates and a range of chemicals and other products for the printing industry at its headquarters in Morley near Leeds. They win the Award for companies with a turnover of above £5m and up to £20m.

In the sixties and early seventies Horsell could sell everything it produced but in 1978 it became apparent that a different approach would be needed. Research gave the company the information it needed about the total market, which was declining. They also undertook an analysis of customer requirements and reviewed their product range in the light of this.

As a result of this study some products were discontinued and a number of initiatives were taken. The technical department developed a plate "Taurus" with an exposure time faster than any competitors. This was the first of a new range of products launched with astronomy-linked brand names. "Aquarius", a negative plate with a water based developer, followed soon after and then the "Gemini" system, an innovation in the industry which enabled positive and negative plates to be used with one set of chemicals.

In 1981 a £1.5m reel fed computer controlled production facility came on *stream. This system is widely regarded* as the most modern installation of its kind in the West.

Horsell's return on capital has grown from 22.5% in 1979 to 29% in the current year and Horsell now have export sales accounting for over 40% of their turnover.

Bath replacements now vastly outnumber new installations and acrylic baths now account for 64% of sales. Ram Bathrooms Limited was formed in 1980 to capture a share of this growing acrylic market and trading under the name Spring Bathrooms it now supplies 20% of all acrylic baths sold. Its factory is at Sowerby Bridge near Halifax and Spring win the Award for companies with turnover up to £5m.

Architects, builders and plumbers made the decisions about bath installations but Spring planned to involve the consumer. Now more people choose their own bath and in many cases install it themselves. Design played a vital role in the company's strategy and their range included modern designs with features previously only available with more expensive luxury products.

Product availability was all-important at a time when distributors were destocking. A new manufacturing process perfected by Spring's engineers enabled quick change over of moulds and this facilitated a 'made to measure' mode of operation.

Spring distributes its products mainly through major DIY multiples, and builders merchants. Through own branding and special promotions it has forged strong ties with retailers. The company's commitment to design and their distribution strategy has paid off handsomely and the first figures issued since Spring Ram Corporation plc went public earlier this year show a half year pre-tax profit of £635,000 on a turnover which has now risen to £5.82m.

All the components of marketing – research, design, product planning, pricing, advertising and promotion, sales and distribution – have played their part in the success stories of the Marketing Award winners this year. The opportunities these companies grasped in their particular sectors exist in abundance elsewhere and valuable lessons can be learned from the initiatives taken.

It is also worth noting that each of these companies has increased employment opportunities, by over 12,000 jobs in the case of Sainsbury's, for example, and this alone is an excellent reason for exhorting more companies to adopt a dynamic marketing approach at the present time.

Teaching by example

One of the "Victorian values" which is currently enjoying a revival is the increasing amount of attention which businesses are now paying to the requirement of their customers. The recession has brought to an end the days when companies could sell everything they produced and the competition for existing business has brought about a remarkable interest in marketing and marketing techniques.

Peter Blood, Director General of the Institute of Marketing, hopes that this new awareness will, once and for all, end the belief that marketing is just another word for selling. "There is certainly a greater recognition, at all levels, of the need for companies to have a planned approach to securing and keeping customers" he says. "But the industrial sector in particular has been slow to adapt to market changes." To support this view Blood quotes from a 1981 NEDO Sector Working Party report which said 'The sector committees continue to identify the lack of commitment to marketing as the single most important constraint on improving UK and overseas market shares'.

"Our Award winners and other successful companies have demonstrated that marketing is not an expensive luxury. By adopting a marketing philosophy which permeates the whole organisation, it is possible to achieve outstanding results without spending a fortune" says Blood.

The Institute of Marketing is about to publish a survey which provides evidence that there is a noticeably higher profit level in companies which claim to operate a marketing strategy. So, what holds some companies back from following their example?

Two major constraints to progress were identified by 300 top executives questioned last March – a shortage of well trained marketing executives and a lack of commitment to marketing at Board level.

Blood believes that his Institute – the largest professional marketing body of its kind in the world – is playing a major part in winning over "hearts and minds" and tackling the more practical education and training problem. As evidence of the better understanding of marketing's role, he cites the frequent references made in speeches by Cabinet Ministers and top industrialists. In addition, the Department of Trade and Industry is currently conducting a survey into the possible take-up of a government-funded Marketing Consultancy Service. The survey is the result of a proposal made by the Institute to the Department and a service, similar to the successful Manufacturing and Design Consultancy Services, may eventually be set up. "If this comes into being it will make available a fund of marketing expertise which many companies, particularly in the industrial manufacturing sector, lack" says Blood.

The Institute's own Marketing Advisory Service is believed to be unique and involves over forty managing or marketing directors who voluntarily *give up some of their time to advise individual* companies with a marketing problem. The participants include Sir Kenneth Corfield, Chairman and Chief Executive of STC and Eddie Nixon, Chairman and Chief Executive of IBM, and a few hours of their time could bring a breadth of knowledge and experience which would be almost impossible to obtain elsewhere. However, Blood is quick to point out that this service is not offering long-term consultancy and many businesses require a more sustained level of marketing support.

The standards of professionalism in marketing have risen dramatically over the past ten years, and a recognised marketing qualification, together with management experience, is now a mandatory requirement for membership of the Institute of Marketing. Over 5,000 students in the UK are studying for the Institute's Diploma in Marketing and about 3,000 young people acquire some kind of marketing qualification from universities and colleges each year. However, there is still a long way to go in convincing top management that, just as they would not employ an unqualified accountant, engineer or architect, they should not gamble with their company's future by employing unqualified marketing executives.

Blood believes that the recession has led to a great improvement in the standard of management in general, and of marketing management in particular. The level of interest in marketing and sales training is a good guide to the state of the economy and the Institute's College of Marketing at Cookham in Berkshire has shown an increased level of occupancy in the last few months. "The best way to teach is by example" says Blood. "I am delighted to say that our Institute's return on average capital employed was 33.5%, which is certainly better than the national average. The good news is that, because we are a professional body, owned by the members, all this money goes towards improving our services and publicising the importance of marketing to the British economy."

At last, something Sainsbury's would like to see stay on the shelf.

Congratulations to

Sainsbury
Sodastream
Horsell Graphic Industries
Spring Bathrooms

From 

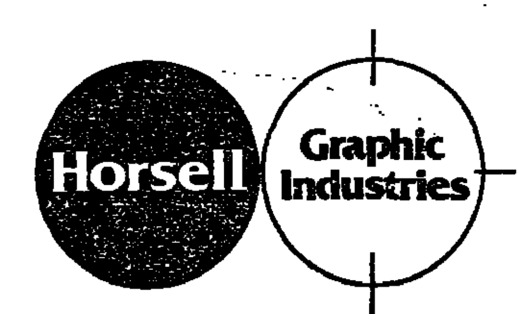
10/10 ✓

Full marks and Congratulations to the Winners



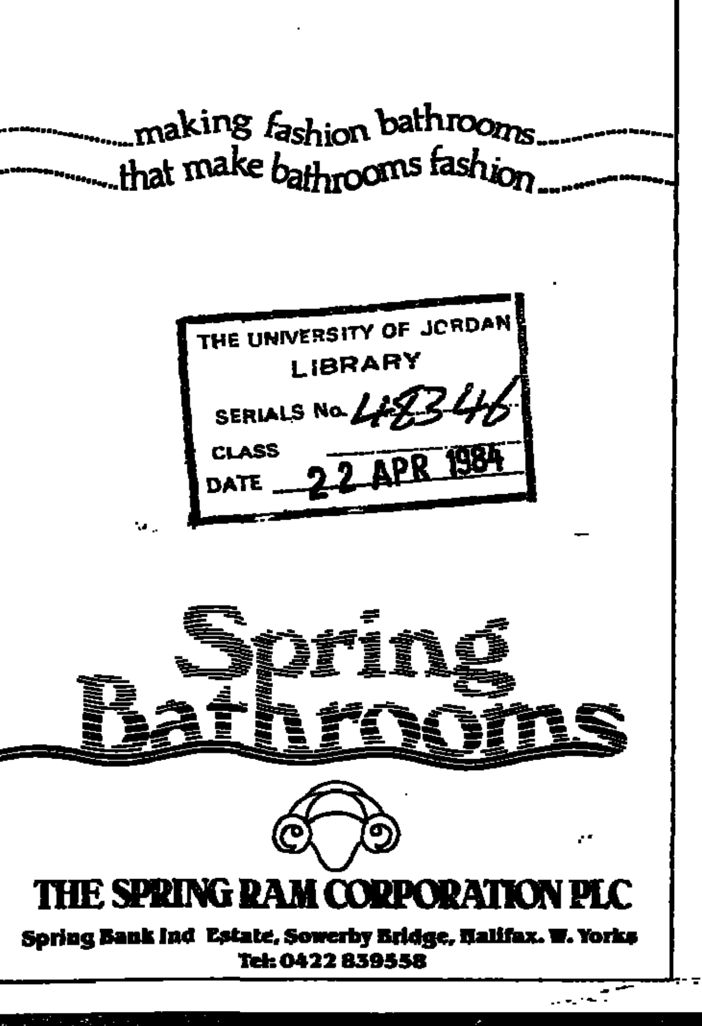
pacemakers

n.pl. those who set standards that others are judged by.



pacemakers in printing products:

HORSELL GRAPHIC INDUSTRIES LTD,
HOWLEY PARK ESTATE, MORLEY,
LEEDS, LS27 0QT.
Telephone: 0532 537711





The National Marketing Awards

The National Marketing Awards have been presented annually by the Institute of Marketing since 1961 to recognise the marketing achievements of British companies and thus give encouragement to every business throughout the country. The four Awards are made on the basis of a written submission.

The adjudicating panel evaluate the submission by assessing the company's performance under the following headings:

Use of marketing approach and techniques
Marketing Performance
Company Growth and Profit
Innovation and Exploitation

For more information write to the Director General, Institute of Marketing, Moor Hall, Cookham, Berks SL6 9QH

RECENT ISSUES

	Closing Price
A & M Hire 10p Ord (a)	21½−½
Acorn Computer Grp 1p Ord (120a)	104+1
Atlantic Computer 10p Ord (230*)	298+5
BP 25p Ord (435*)	194+8
Central Independent Tv 50p N.V.Ord (a)	160
Cifer 10p Ord (*a)	121
Com Industries 10p Ord (10*)	108
D J Security Alarms 10p Ord (60a)	93+3
Edinburgh Fund Managers 5p Ord (75a)	79
European Assets Dfl 1 (97)	106
Flextech 10p Ord (14a)	138
Freshbake Foods 5p Ord (60a)	73
Imtec Group 10p Ord (94a)	87
Mainmet Hldgs 10p Ord (63a)	72+1
Oxford Instruments 5p Ord (285*)	298−5
PCT Group 10p Ord (150a)	156
Telemetrix 5p Ord (158)	220+2
Thermal Scientific 25p Ord (83a)	87
Tottenham Hotspur 25p Ord (100)	97+1

Issue price in parentheses a Unlisted Securities, * by tender.

MARKET REPORT by Michael Clark

Akroyd surges to 453p

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings began Monday. Dealings end, Nov 11. Contango Day, Nov 14. Settlement Day, Nov 21.

Shares of Akroyd & Smithers, the biggest of London's two publicly-quoted stockjobbers, surged 28p to a new high of 453p yesterday on rumours that one of the big American broking firms is building up a stake.

Security Pacific, who last year paid between £10m and £12m for a 30 per cent stake in the broker, Hoare Govett, was being tipped as a favourite contender.

Last night, Mr Timothy Nixon, finance Partner at Akroyd, admitted he had heard the rumours, but said: "I have nothing to tell you that would be of any constructive use".

Certainly, one broker appeared to be active in the shares yesterday, although this might be explained by the full-year figures, due out later this month.

Last year, Akroyd made record pretax profits of £29m, but given this year's record-breaking performance in the equity market and the level of Governament funding in the gilts market, profits are easily expected to exceed this figure.

Shareholders are also looking forward to a bumper dividend payment. Last year, they received a total of 23p gross. However, at the interim stage, Akroyd reported profits down from £10.6m to £9.4m.

Yesterday's flurry of activity was also good news for smaller rival, **Smith Bros.** which closed 6p up at a new "high" of 55p.

Lilleshall yesterday denied that its 20.5-acre former steel works will form the key office and hotel development site in the Telford Enterprise zone. The site is included in the zone, but fans of the shares have been wondering whether a development would push the 130p asset-value still higher. The shares eased a penny to 33p yesterday, having been 36p earlier this year.

The rest of the equity market was enjoying something of a revival at the start of the new account, with the *FT* Index climbing back above the 700 level to close 12.0 up at 703.1.

Gilts also found a new lease of life looking for a further cut in US and domestic interest rates. This follows the latest US money supply figures over the weekend showing a $2.4bn fall in spending.

A cheerful forecast on the economy from the London Business School also helped sentiment.

Hoever, despite the double-figure gains among most to our leading shares, turnover remained thin with the institutions refusing to budge from the sidelines. Most of the buyers contented themselves with those stocks that appear to have been neglected recently, including breweries and electricals.

Among these, **GEC** rose 5p to 192p. **Thorn EMI** 11p to 602p and **Piessey** 6p to 210p. The breweries had **Allied-Lyons** 3p dearer at 143p and **Grand Metropolitn** 7p at 323p.

Stores were also buoyant on hopes of a bumper spending spree in the High Street this Christmas. This has led brokers James Capel to raise its consumer spending estimate from 1.4 to 1.8 per cent.

Among the best performances, **Marks & Spencer** rose 6p to 213p ahead of interim figures tomorrow. The market has been looking for pretax profits of between £105m to £110m, but yesterday a few late runners were looking for nearer £112m.

A bid looks near for De Vere Hotels and Restaurants, owner of London's famous Mirabelle restaurant and a string of provincial hotels. The chairman, Mr Leopold Muller, aged 81, and his deputy, Mr Leonard Jackson, would be receptive to an offer at, of course, an agreeable price. Mr Muller has more than 51 per cent of the capital. At 275p, De Vere's shares are at a peak.

This compares with £97m last time. In this the group's centennial year, shareholders are looking for a little something extra from the board – possibly a free share handout.

Mr Frank Phillips has paid £100,000 cash to his former employers, Amalagmated Estates as part of an out-of-court settlement following his departure as managing director last month. In the year to the end of that month, Amalgamated, a property investment company, with a market value of £1.5m, lost £1.8m

Amalgamated confirmed the figure last night. As part of a recovery, the English Associated Trust have underwritten £1.2m rights at 7p a share.Last night the shares closed unchanged at 8½p.

Private housebuilder **Barratt Developments** enjoyed a 12p rise to 192p following some words of encouragement from Sir Lawrie Barratt, chairman, in his annual report.

Sales of new houses are well up to expectations in both Britain and the United States and Sir Lawrie is confident about the group's ability to achieve planned growth in 1984 and beyond.

BRITISH FUNDS

1982/83 High	Low	Stock	Price	Ch'ge	Int. only Yield	Gross Red. Yield
SHORTS						
101⅞	91⅞	Exch 10% 1983	100⅛	..	9.997	9.237
99⅛	87¼	Fund 5½% 1982-84	99⅛	..	5.551	9.807
103¾	91⅝	Exch 11½% 1984	100⅝	..	11.181	8.769
107¼	98½	Exch 14% 1984	102⅝ ●	..	13.642	9.148
96¼	81¼	Exch 3% 1984	96¼	..	3.117	9.238
105¼	91½	Treas 12% 1984	102¼	−1/16	11.751	9.425
111⅞	96⅝	Treas 15% 1985	105¾	..	14.185	10.095
112¼	89½	Exch Cv 12% 1985	102⅞	+⅛	11.693	9.918

[illegible]

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

[illegible]

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

[illegible]

DOLLAR STOCKS

[illegible]

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

[illegible]

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

A—B

[illegible]

C—E

[illegible]

F—H

[illegible]

I—N

[illegible]

O—S

[illegible]

T—Z

1982/83 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
17¼	13¾	TDK	14⅜	+⅜	9.2	0.7	23.4
182	90	TI Group	136	+2	10.7	7.9	..
166	14	TACE	126	+4	4.3	3.4	42.3
106	41	TSL Therm Synd	43	..	..	..	7.9
24	13	TSW	22 ●	..	1.7	7.8	8.8
25⅛	16¾	Takeda BDR	£25	..	17.6	0.8	24.0

[illegible]

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

[illegible]

INSURANCE

[illegible]

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

[illegible]

SHIPPING

[illegible]

MINES

[illegible]

OIL

[illegible]

PROPERTY

[illegible]

PLANTATIONS

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS

[illegible]

UNLISTED SECURITIES

[illegible]

Sterling: Spot and Forward

	Market rates (day's range) October 31	Market rates (close) October 31	1 month	3 months
New York	$1.4915-1.4965	$1.4950-1.4960	0.03-0.08c disc	0.16-0.21c disc
Montreal	$1.8390-1.8440	$1.8425-1.8435	0.03c prem-0.07c disc	0.03-0.13c disc
Amsterdam	4.39½-4.42½fl	4.40½-4.41½fl	1⅛-⅞c prem	3⅝-3¼c prem
Brussels	79.65-80.15f	79.90-80.00f	8c prem-2c disc	par-10c disc
Copenhagen	14.14-14.19½k	14.18-14.19k	7-11⅞ore disc	369-484ore disc
Dublin	1.2615-1.2670p	1.2640-1.2650p	27-41p disc	93-109p disc
Frankfurt	3.91½-3.94½m	3.93-3.94m	1⅛-1pf prem	3½-3pf prem
Lisbon	186.25-187.75e	187.00-187.50e	209-440c disc	690-1295c disc
Madrid	226.90-227.90p	227.30-227.50p	230-280c disc	730-850c disc
Milan	2384-2391lr	2389-2391lr	14-16lr disc	44½-47½lr disc
Oslo	11.01-11.05k	11.04-11.05k	372-441ore disc	1111-1188ore disc
Paris	11.94-11.98f	11.97-11.98f	2½-3⅛c disc	9½-11c disc
Stockholm	11.66-11.70k	11.69-11.70k	254-301ore disc	776-837ore disc
Tokyo	346½-351y	349½-350½y	0.99-0.76y prem	2.58-2.53y prem
Vienna	27.50-27.70sch	27.63-27.68sch	8-7gro prem	21-17gro prem
Zurich	3.18½-3.21½f	3.19¾-3.20¾f	1⅛-1¼c prem	4⅛-3¾c prem

Effective exchange rate compare to 1975, was up 0.2 at 83.7.

Money Market Rates

Clearing Banks Base Rate 9½%

Discount Mkt Loans%
Overnight: High 9 Low 8½

Week Fixed: 9

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	8¾/32	2 months	8⅞/16
3 months	8⅞	3 months	8¹³/16

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) Trades (Dis%)

1 month	9⅟32-9	1 month	9²³/32
2 months	8³¹/32-8¹⁵/16	2 months	9¹⁹/32
3 months	8²⁹/32-8⅞	3 months	9¹⁷/32
6 months	8²⁷/32-8¹³/16	6 months	9¹⁵/32

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	9⅝-9½	7 months	9½-9⅜
2 months	9⅝-9½	8 months	9½-9⅜
3 months	9½-9⅜	9 months	9½-9⅜
4 months	9½-9⅜	10 months	10-9⅞
5 months	9½-9⅜	11 months	10-9⅞
6 months	9½-9⅜	12 months	10-9⅞

Secondary Mkt. £CD Rates (%)

1 month	9⅛-9⅟16	6 months	9⅛-9⅟32
3 months	9⅛-9⅟16	12 months	9¹⁵/32-9¹¹/32

Local Authority Market (%)

2 days	9	3 months	9⅟32
7 days	9	6 months	9½
1 month	9⅟16	1 year	9⅝

Interbank Market (%)

Overnight: Open 8⅞ Close 9½

1 week	9⅟16-9⅛	6 months	9½-9⅜
1 month	9⅛-9⅟16	9 months	9¹¹/16-9⁹/16
3 months	9⅜-9¼	12 months	9¹³/16-9⅝

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate%)

3 months 9¾ 6 months 9½

Finance House Base Rate 10%

Other Markets

Australia	1.6235-1.6385
Bahrein	0.5615-0.5645
Finland	8.4455-8.4935
Greece	139.30-141.30
Hongkong	11.6245-11.6645
Iran	n.a.
Kuwait	0.4330-0.4360
Malaysia	3.4880-3.5180
Mexico	230-265
New Zealand	2.2450-2.2650
Saudi Arabia	5.18-5.21
Singapore	3.1730-3.2050
South Africa	1.7185-1.7335

Dollar Spot Rates

* Ireland	1.1810-1.1825
• Canada	1.2323-1.2326
Netherlands	2.9460-2.9475
Belgium	53.49-53.53
Denmark	9.4775-9.4875
West Germany	2.6305-2.6315
Portugal	124.75-125.75
Spain	151.95-152.15
Italy	1598.00-1599.50
Norway	7.38-7.39
France	8.0010-8.0040
Sweden	7.8200-7.8300
Japan	234.00-234.10
Austria	18.47-18.49
Switzerland	2.1405-2.1420

* Ireland quoted in US currency.
• Canada $1 : US $0.8114-0.8117

Euro-$ Deposits

(%) calls, 9-10, seven days, 9⅟16-9⅟16, one month, 9⅟16-9⅟16; three months, 9⅜-9¼; six months, 9⅝-9½.

Gold

Gold fixed: am, $383.50 (an ounce); pm, $382 close, $382.80-383.25 (£256-256.50).

Krugerrand* (per coin), $394-395.50 (£263.5-264.50).

Sovereigns* (new), $90-91 (£60.28-61).

* Excludes VAT

ex dividend a Ex all b Forecast dividend c Corrected price e Interim payment passed f Price at suspension g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment h Bid for company k Pre-merger figures n Forecast earnings p Ex capital distribution r Ex rights s Ex scrip or share split t Tax free y Price adjusted for late dealings .. No significant data.

هكذا من الأصل

THE TIMES
FINANCE AND INDUSTRY
Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

Sterling and Broackes look for green light

Mr Jeffrey Sterling is nothing if not a realist. Today he becomes chairman of P & O, where his immediate brief is precise. He owes his appointment to succeed Lord Inchcape to the belief that if anyone can save P & O from piratical seizure by Trafalgar House, he can.

Should he fail, his failure would be redeemed only if he extracted a much higher price for the loss of P & O's independence. It is a tall order.

Mr Sterling has a fair City wind behind him. His stature is based essentially on his record of skilful financial and property management and a burning ambition to succeed.

He is moving to the head of a company where senior management is largely burned out and ambition run dry.

Apart from Lord Inchcape, Mr Oliver Brooks, P & O's managing director, is leaving the boardroom and Mr Richard Adams, the chief executive, does not intend to remain there long.

The new chairman has a big restructuring job to do – and time is not on his side.

Dispassionate evidence

Like his adversary, Mr Nigel Broackes, chairman of Trafalgar, Mr Sterling is convinced that the Monopolies Commission, to which the original Trafalgar bid in May was referred, will report in December, comfortably ahead of the conventional six-months deadline, let alone the nine months the commission thought it might need in this case.

The two men are also agreed on one other point: the commission will recommend to Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, that Trafalgar is given the green light to bid again. I am sure they are correct, on both counts.

Sir Godfrey Le Quesne, the commission chairman, and his fellow panellists, have been impressed with the dispassionate and adult evidence, both written and verbal, given by Mr Broackes, his Trafalgar directors and their legal counsel.

In contrast, much of P & O's case has seemed to them either unnecessarily belligerent or juvenile, or indeed both.

P & O for example, complained that Trafalgar had omitted results from Express Newspapers, hived off last year, from its historical comparison of P & O's and Trafalgar's profit performance.

It made the fatuous assertion that, had P & O been "fortunate enough" to have been in shipping, P & O would be burying Trafalgar and Mr Broackes praising Lord Inchcape.

At a slighty more serious level of argument, P & O has sought to persuade the commission of drastic consequences for Trafalgars' gearing if it merged with P & O. Two particularly interesting reasons were offered. First, if the merger happened, Trafalgar would have the financial burden not only of its two new cruise ships, Vistafjord and Sagasfjord, and the replacement for the Atlantic Conveyour, but of P & O's £100m Royal Princess, due for delivery from Finland next year. Second, the changed relative positions of the two companies' share prices since May would force Trafalgar to a much higher bid.

Mr Broackes's responses were even more interesting. The May offer of four for five he had not regarded as "a kickout in


Sterling (left) and Broackes: agreed that Trafalgar will be allowed to bid again

the foreseeable circumstances. We would have to add some cash or some addition to the securities." That was true before the advent of Mr Sterling, "the only new factor" since May.

The Trafalgar chairman was equally sanguine on the specific issue of gearing: "theirs is a significant handicap and ours is tolerable." It was perfectly open to Trafalgar to sell P & O's "dormant" properties, including its Leadenhall Street head office (for £65m?). Twentieth Century Banking, P & O's finance subsidiary would be sold.

Beyond that, Trafalgar would not make permanent funding arrangements until it was clear whether it would be required to sell (for perhaps £100m) P & O's 47.5 per cent stake in the OCL container consortium.

Compelling presence

Although Mr Sterling had not appeared before the commission, his spirit was a compelling presence during the "live" sessions. Mr Broackes was his customary languidly eloquent self on P&O's saviour-elect.

He is "an able, numerate person and I have little doubt that his appointment as chairman of P&O will be an improvement. But I do not think it can achieve for P&O as much as P&O's merger with Trafalgar could."

He would be "part-time, and this is a full-time job".

It would be right to say that at this stage a renewed Trafalgar bid, given clearance by Monopolies Commission and minister, is an even money bet. That does not mean that Mr Broackes and his hungry managing directors have faltered in their belief that a successful bid for P&O is a dream deal for Trafalgar, offering at the same time a superb opportunity for the British passenger fleet and at least a chance for a radical and much needed rationalization of the merchant fleet.

P&O, Mr Broackes told the commission, "has done virtually all it can on its own" and it needs to be taken over to achieve its true potential.

And what if Mr Sterling, as part of his defensive strategy, was to put part of all of his Sterling Guarantee Trust, formerly Town & City Propertirs, into P&O?

Trafalgar wants no part of SGT. If marriage, or even a lasting affair, were proposed, Trafalgar "would present shareholders of P&O with a choice: would you like P&O to acquire part of Sterling or would you prefer Trafalgar to acquire P&O excluding Sterling?"

State group takes 30% stake in international consortium

Rolls-Royce seeks £113m for 'world' aero-engine

By Andrew Cornelius

Rolls-Royce, the state-owned aero-engine company, yesterday called for £113m of government aid to build the first "world" aero-engine in collaboration with partners from the United States and Japan, Italy and West Germany.

The appeal for government aid come after Rolls said it was taking a 30 per cent stake in a company being formed to handle the $1 billion project to build engines for the 150 seat civil aircraft market.

The new company, International Aero Engines, is being established on neutral ground in Switzerland within the next few weeks. Its first chairman will be Mr Ralph Robins, a Rolls director.

Sir William Duncan, chairman of Rolls, said that the new company aims to deliver its first engines by early 1988.

He said that Rolls' share of the non-recurring costs of the project is estimated at £226m at today's prices. The company is asking the Government to provide half this amount from public funds.

The balance of the consortium's funding will be provided by Rolls partners according to their shares in the project. Pratt & Whitney in the US is also taking a 30 per cent stake, the Japanese Aero-Engine Corporation 19.9 per cent, MTU of West Germany 12.1 per cent, and Fiat Aviazonie of Italy 8 per cent.

Sir William said that the partners in the project to build the new V2500 engine had decided to go ahead with the project aftr the US Department of Justice declared that it had no intention of challenging the proposed venture on monopoly grounds.

He said that the consortium estimates that there will be a market for 5,000 engines in the 25,000lb thrust class of the V2500 over the 20 years from 1988. The consortium aims to win a 60 per cent share of this market.

Early soundings with the big airframe manufacturers have been encouraging. Boeing has indicated that the engine would be suitable for its Boeing 737 aircraft and also the projected 7-7 aircraft.

However, the immediate target is to power the proposed A320 150-seat aircraft which the European Airbus Industrie consortium wants to build.

Control of the V2500 project will be shared between the partners, who will each nominate directors to serve on an executive board chaired by Mr Robins.

Sir William said that the V2500 would use the latest technology to provide an engine which would be 14 per cent more fuel efficient than any rivals.

Sir William indicated that no new jobs would be provided in Britain as a result of the project, but that jobs at Rolls' existing plants would be safeguarded.

BL clears loans obstacle

BL, the state-owned car company, was yesterday forced to call an extraordinary meeting of shareholders in London to overcome a technical hitch in obtaining a £100m injection of public funds.

The meeting was needed to change the arrangements whereby the Government puts funds into BL by buying shares in the company after an increase in BL's share price from a low of 13p this year to a peak of 81p in recent weeks. The previous arrangements were possible only as long as BL's share price was 50p or less.

At yesterday's meeting the rules were changed to allow new shares to be issued at the middle market share price on the five days before the new share issue.

Index at 703.1

The scent of cheaper money acted as a much-needed tonic for the stock market yesterday as share prices climbed back above 700 and government securities enjoyed gains of up to £1 at the longer end of the market.

The FT Index closed at its high for the day 12 points u at 703.1 – its best level for more than a month. But with two weeks of the account left to run, nobody ws sticking his neck out last night to predict if it would last.

Despite the double-figure gains among blue chips, turnover remained below par with the institutions still willing to leave their money on deposit rather than risk it in this market.

The biggest gains were seen in those sectors left behind by the rest of the market during the summer.

STOCK EXCHANGES

FT Index: 703.1 up 12.0
FT Gilts: 82.07 up 0.37
FT All Share: 437.38 up 6.29
Bargains: 21,014
Datastream USM Leaders Index:93.57 up 0.77
New York: Dow Jones Average: 1226.63 up 3.15
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones Index 9,356.79 up 55.23
Hongkong: Hang Seng Index 865.22 up 39.09
Amsterdam:145.0 down 0.6
Sydney: AO Index 687.3 up 4.6
Frankfurt: Commerzbank Index closed
Brussels: General Index closed
Paris: CAC Index closed
Zurich: SKA General Index 291.6 down 0.3

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE
Sterling
$1.4955 unchanged
Index 83.7 up 0.2
DM 3.9350 up 0.0125
FrF 11.9750 up 0.04
Yen 350 up 1.75
Dollar
Index 126.8 up 0.6
DM 2.6300
NEW YORK LATEST
Sterling $1.4955
Dollar DM 2.6300
INTERNATIONAL
ECU£0.574723
SDR£0.709802

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Bank base rates 9
Finance houses base rate 10
Discount market loans week fixed 9
3 month interbank 9⅝-9¾
Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar 9⅝-9¾
3 month DM 5 15/16-5 13/16
3 month Fr F12⅝-12⅜
US rates
Bank prime rate 11.00
Fed funds 9¼
Treasury long bond 102 9/32-102 7/32
ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling Export Finance Scheme IV Average reference rate for interest period 7 September to 4 October, 1983 inclusive: 9.719 per cent.

GOLD

London fixed (per ounce):
am $383.50 pm $382
close $382.50-383.25 (£256-256.50)
New York latest: $383.60
Krugerrand* (per coin):
$394-395.50 (£263.50-264.50)
Sovereigns* (new):
$90-91 (£60.25-61)
*Excludes VAT

Receiver called in at Mettoy

By Derek Pain
City Correspondent

Mettoy, the toy company responsible for such famous lines as Corgi cars and Petite typewriters, announced yesterday that it had called in a receiver.

Mr Bernard Hansom, chairman, said: "It's a very sad day for us, but it is a fact". The receiver, Mr Richard Smart, intends to keep the group going to see if buyers can be found. Mettoy employs about 1,000 at its toy factory in Swansea and its engineering plant at Northampton.

It is the latest casualty in a series of toy company failures. Others in recent years include Lersney Airfix, Dunbee-Combex-Marx and Berwick Timpo.

Ahead of Mr Smart's appointment, Mettoy shares were suspended at 7p. Earlier this year topped 50p as excitement grew about the group's involvement in the Dragon Data home computer group.

Dragon is not caught up in the Mettoy failure. Mr Hanson said: "It's back on form and running again".

Mettoy was forced to cut its shareholding in Dragon because of its toy losses. After a £3.5m rescue package, master-minded by the Prudential, the Mettoy shareholding was reduced to 15 per cent, although the toymaker retained certain options which, if exercesed, would increase its involvement to 18 per cent.

Dragon itself was hit by disappointing sales and cash flow problens. Mr Brian Moore, drafted in to Dragon from the General Electric Company after the rescue deal, said: "Dragon Data is a fully independent company and the news of Mettoy's receivership can have no significant effect on the running of this company.

"We have a full order book and anticipate a healthy run up to Christmas which is traditionally a very active period

The Prudential has 42 per cent of Dragon and the Welsh Development Agency 23 per cent. Other shareholders include the Water Development Council, two investment trusts and Dragon executives.

Mettoy said it had suffered losses "which have ultimately forced the directors to conclude that it could no longer continue to trade with the existing debt burden".

Since 1979, when it last made a profit, it has lost more than £10m.

Norwich Union sells bank to Americans

By Peter Wilson-Smith, Banking Correspondent

Riggs National Bank, the largest bank in Washington DC, has agreed to pay £25m for the London-based AP Bank, a subsidiary of Norwich Union.

AP Bank, with total assets of £400m and net profits of £1.3m in its last financial year, was founded to finance Anglo-Portuguese trade but now offers a range of banking services including trade finance and foreign exchange. It was bought by Norwich Union in 1975.

Riggs is controlled and run by Mr Joe Allbritton, its Texan chairman and chief executive who once owned the *Washington Star*. Riggs already has a branch in London.

Mr Allbritton said yesterday: "We are delighted at the prospect that AP Bank will soon join Riggs. This affiliation will enable Riggs to broaden its base of banking services by drawing on the indigenous strength of AP Bank and appropriately enhance the base for activity in both UK and Europe."

Riggs had assets of $4.22 billion at the end of September 1983 and has been closely identified with the Washington establishment. More than half the US presidents have been personal depositors there.

Mr Michael Falcon, chairman of Norwich Union, said yesterday that changing conditions in financial markets and banking regulations had substantially altered the advantages of the group operating a full range of banking services, so it decided that it was best to sell AP Bank.

However, Norwich Union will keep a close association and still hold £10m of unsecured stock in AP Bank.

The takeover is subject to regulatory approvals. However, the Bank of England has been kept informed and is happy with the deal.

Late rush of freeport applications

By John Lawless

The Treasury faced an avalanche of would-be freeport operators as it cloaed its list for applications.

The Government's experiment to introduce the tax-advantageous manufacturing zones to Britain, had looked as though it would fail. Only three applicatiions had been received by the end of last week.

By yesterday evening, however, the list had stretched to more than 40.

The Treasury has not yet decided to formally announce the applicants, but Southampton yesterday declared its interest. A consortium of Associated British Ports, Trafalgar House, Ocean Transport and Trading and Kleinwort Benson announced that it was bidding for a licence.

There are fears within the infant industry that only two or three sites might be sanctioned and only the most financially stable cases will get the go-ahead.

When it announced guidelines for applicants in July, the Government made it clear that it did not want freeports to be sought by towns to brandish in front of foreign manufacturers intending to locate a factory in Europe.

It is not convinced that freeports – which allow goods to be processed or manufactured duty-free, with tax applied only when final shipment is made to the customer – will work in Britain.

Rotterdam and Hamburg are seen as Europe's best examples, but they are mainly involved in entrepôt (or trans-shipment) trading, with few factories involved.

Shares up in active trade

New York (AP – Dow Jones). – Shares were higher in active early trading yesterday, helped by an easing of tenion concerning Grenada and by a much sharper than expected decline in the money supply.

The Dow Jones Industrial average was up by more than three points.

Advancing issues were about seven-to-five over falling shares.

International Business Machines was 128⅝, up ¾; **General Motors** 77, up ⅜; **General Electric** 52⅛; **Merck** 96, up 2¼; **Atlantic Richfield** 43⅛, up ⅜;

WALL STREET

Pillsbury 70⅜, up ½; **Motorola** 135½, off ½; **Honewell** 123¾, up 1; **US Steel** 27⅝, up ⅜; and **Exxon** 38⅜, up ⅛.

Digital Equipment rose ½ to 66¼, **Data General** fell ⅛ to 71⅜, **Commodore International** rose 2⅛ to 33⅜, **Burlington Northern** was unchanged at 105, **Raytheon** was up ⅜ at 44, **National Semiconductor** was up ½ at 53¼, **Homestake** down ⅜ at 26⅝, **McDonnel Douglas** up ⅝ at 54¼, and **Westinghouse** up ½ at 48½.

Tax haven loophole faces closure

The Government has drawn up proposals to close a loophole through which British companies use tax havens.

The Inland Revenue's revised draft of proposals to be considered for inclusion in the 1984 Finance Bill are designed to make British companies liable to corporation tax on profits from their interests in British-controlled companies based in tax havens from next April.

Under the revised draft the tax charge is based on an apportionment of chargeable profits rather than notional British tax.

NEWS IN BRIEF

● Mr Robert Gunn, previously managing director of Boots' industrial division, has been appointed chief executive of the group in a reshuffle of senior executive posts

● Bond Corporation, controlled by Mr Alan Bond, the Western Australian entrepreneur, plans to acquire 49 per cent of Sulperto, a Canadian oil and gas company with British interests, in return for an investment of $C150m (£81m).

● **The World Bank** is raising £100m with an offering of 20-year bonds on the British domestic market.

● **The US Senate** was trying to avert a new government borrowing crisis last night by passing highly controversial legislation to raise the federal debt ceiling to a proposed $1,615 billion. Neither conservative nor liberal members appeared eager to approve a Bill increasing the Government authority to finance the deficits.

● **Samuel Montagne & Company (Holdings)** is raising a £35m medium-term loan to finance fixed assets as part of the group's reorganization.

C & W head 'must be British'

By Our Financial Staff

Cable and Wireless is changing its articles of association to include a requirement that the chief executive of the group be a British citizen. The requirement will be protected by making it subject to Governmental veto.

The company is to issue a special £1 preferance share to the Government to help ensure that it is not taken over after the Government reduces its share stake.

The Government's special share, which has to be approved at an extraordinary shareholders' meeting on November 23, will allow the Government to veto alterations in the group's articles of association which prevent individual shareholders, or shareholders acting in concert, from owning more than 15 per cent of the group.

Mr John Moore, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, said last week that the Government planned to sell about half its present 45 per cent holding in the telecommunications group.

The sale is to help the Government meet its target of raising £1.25 billion through asset sales this financial year.

● The Government and British Telecom joined forces yesterday to insist that they intend to complete the privatization of the corporation next autumn, despite reports that the record £4,000m issue might have to be postponed, Jonathan Dars, Financial Correspondent, writes.

Mr Kenneth Baker, Minister for Information Technology at the Department of Trade and Industry, said that "no one should underestimate the Government's determination to privatize BT. This is a top priority, and we are on schedule to achieve this by the autumn of 1984.

Banks welcome Alfonsin

By Our Banking Correspondent

The new Argentine Government may try to press for easier terms on new loans and refinancing of existing debts, bankers in London said yesterday.

However, the victory of the Radical presidential candidate Senor Raul Alfonsin in the country's elections is not expected to lead to any dramatic changes in the country's attitude to its $40 billion of external debts.

Although bankers gave a qualified welcome to the election result, there is still some concern over the latest proposals for release of the first $500m tranche of a $1.5 billion medium-term loan to Argentina.

Amex calls for moderate drop in US currency

Recovery tied to lower dollar

By Frances Williams, Economics Correspondent

A moderate drop in the dollar – now up to 50 per cent overvalued on some calculations – would help to boost world recovery, reduce inflation and ease the problems of debt-ridden developing countries, according to an analysis published yesterday in the October issue of *Amex Bank Review*.

But too sharp a fall would risk rekindling inflation in the United States, prompting a rise in interest rates and perhaps an early return to recession, which quickly swamp the short-term benefits of a lower dollar, the *Review* says.

The longer the dollar remains strong on world currency markets, the greater the risk that the decline will be precipitate, the Amex economists say. But though economic fundamentals – the deteriorating trade balance and rising inflation – increasingly point to a weaker dollar, it remains underpinned by high US interest rates and political risks elsewhere.

"The timing of any decline ... continues to be very uncertain," the *Review* admits.

The Amex economists identify three main benefits of a moderate fall (say, 15 to 20 per cent) in the dollar.

First, it would enable European countries and Japan to cut interest rates without risking currency depreciation and higher inflation. The resulting stimulus to their economies would far outweigh the contractionary effect of a higher exchange rate, the *Review* says.

Second, it would reduce inflation overall because countries outside the US would benefit from lower import price as their currencies strengthened.

Third, developing countries would be able to charge higher dollar prices for their commodity exports. This, plus a stronger world recovery and faster growth of world trade, would reduce the burden of servicing debt, most of which is denominated in dollars.

A note of reservation is entered, however, by Capel-Cure Myers, the City stockbroking firm, which has also looked at the likely impact of a weaker dollar. Lower import prices for the rest of the world means fewer gains for developing countries, the firm points out, though some beneficial combination of both is possible.

"Overall, a lower dollar would probably be the best news for the world economy since the switch of US monetary policy in August 1982", the brokers say.

● Medium-term prospects for the British economy look better than at any time since the 1973 oil crisis, Mr David Kern, a senior economist with National Westminster Bank, said

He predicted growth of 2.25 per cent a year over the next five years, with inflation averaging about 6.5 per cent, compared with yearly growth of 0.6 per cent and inflation of 14.7 per cent between 1974 and 1982.

● Trade specialists said yesterday that the exceptional rise in world sales of factory-made goods in the first three months of this year will not be repeated in subsequent quarters, John Lawless writes.

"If it were," said one, "all of our troubles would be over."

Even the London Business School, which has been bullish in its prediction that an expansion of world trade this year will grow into a healthy rise in 1984, said that people should not go overboard about the 3.8 per cent first-quarter rise.

"It is a tremendous turnround," Mr Giles Keating, head of financial forecasting, said. "But it is probably a quirk of world trade unwinding from last year's falls."

"There has been an awful lot of anecdotal evidence, and some firm indicators from the United States. Yet this is certainly the first statistical evidence of a general world trade upturn.

Gieves revival continues with quadrupled profits

Gieves Group famous for its tailoring, is continuing the strong recovery since its capital reconstruction in 1980 and two years of losses.

Profits for the first six months have quadrupled to £497,000 and the interim dividend is up from 0.75p to 1.1p.

But it is the full-year forecasts that most helped lift the shares yesterday. The directors say that second-half profits are likely to "slightly" exceed the first half, implying a total of more than £1m compared with £671,000 last year before exceptional items.

Gieves Group
Half-year to July 31
Pretax profit £497,000 (£121,000)
Turnover £11.5m (£10.5m)
Forecast annual dividend 3.5p (2.25p)
Share price 95p up 3p. Yield 5.2 per cent

On that basis, the board is thinking of a 2.4p final dividend making a rise of more than half for the year.

The group now has four main businesses. The Gieves and Hawkes tailoring side pushed trading profits up from £32,000 to £167,000. The publishing and library supply side, mainly Chivers Book Sales, more than doubled from £97,000 to £217,000. The book and magazine production business, Redwood Burn, raised trading profit from £112,000 to £252,000, but the Roundabout petrol retailing business slipped back from £55,000 to £40,000.

The board says that Roundabout still earns a good return on capital employed. Chivers Book Sales, having done particularly well in the first half, will not match this in the second six months, though returns will be "acceptable".

Redwood Burn's business will no longer be so seasonal since it has expanded from book manufacturing into new markets through web printing.

Australian loss hits Newman Tonks

By Jeremy Warner

Newman-Tonks Group
Year to 31.7.83
Pretax profit £2.8m (£2.7m)
Stated earnings 8.75p (9.19p)
Turnover £49.4m (£47.1m)
Net dividend 5.1p (same)
Share price 78p up 3p. Yield 9.4%

Newman-Tonks Group, the engineering company, has reported a rise in pre-tax profits for the year to the end of last August. On sales up from £47.1m to £49.4m, profits rose by 4 per cent from £2.7m to just over £2.9m.

The figures include the first contribution from Monarch Hardware in the United States, bought for £1.75m in August last year, £156,000 net of financing charges and group marketing costs in the United States of £316,000.

Results were hit by a severe downturn in Australia where the group's business lost money last year. It has now been slimmed down and is once more profitable.

The company has changed its year end to October 31 because of the inconvenience of preparing accounts during the summer holidays.

Trading in the quarter between August and October is traditionally the least profitable, but the indications are that the figures will be better than budget, the company said.

Complementary production within certain mainstream areas have been consolidated and the company expects to benefit from this organization during 1983/4.

Monarch Hardware in the US has exceeded its profit budget for the year

A final dividend of 1.275p is to be paid for the three months to the end of October on top of the 5.1p the group is paying in respect of last year.

Jobs go as Nabisco reorganizes

By Vivien Goldsmith

Nabisco, the American biscuit and snack food manufacturer which took over Huntley and Palmer Foods a year ago in an £84m deal, is cutting jobs in the marketing and selling divisions.

Last month the company closed two biscuit plants with the loss of 1,300 jobs. Now the selling and distribution activities of the company are being drawn together.

Mr Michael Hopkins, director of corporate affairs, said that the number of redundancies would not be known for two or three weeks.

The company is combining the biscuit activities of Associated Biscuits and Nabisco and the cereal and dry-mix products under a new operation – Nabisco Brands Foods.

The peanut part of the business will operate alongside Smiths crisps' lines in the Nabisco Smiths division.

Radical changes in another biscuit manufacturer, W & R Jacob, of Dublin, are on the way. The recession would have caused a dent in profits this year anyway, but half-time figures released yesterday show huge losses as a result of a three-week strike

Turnover slipped from £18.38m to £17.97m, but pretax profits of Ir£763,000 were turned into losses of Ir£140.000.

Strong and Fisher returns to black

By Our Financial Staff

Strong and Fisher (Holdings), the leather goods group which went into the red during its first half, has turned in a profit at full time. But the group has passed all ordinary dividend payments.

The resumption of payments depends on its continuing the profit levels which emerged during the second half of the year to July 1. The company said yesterday that the second-half improvement has been maintained but some markets are difficult, and some customers remain cautious.

Strong has reported pretax profits of £413,000, against a loss of £407,000, on turnover down from £39m to £36.6m. The figure has been struck after administrative costs, down from £2.8m to £2.4m, distributions charges of £940,000, against £1.2m and interest of £1.57m, against £2.1m. However, it includes associated company profits of £196,000, against £293,000.

Strong and Fisher
Year to 1.7.83
Pretax profit £413,000 (loss £407,000)
Stated earnings 3.6p (loss 3.1p)
Turnover £36.6m (£39m)
Net total dividend nil (1.67p)
Share price 77 unchanged

Strong dropped sharply into a £826,000 loss at the half-way stage in January. At that time, Sir Ian Morrow, chairman, said that leather sales declined sharply in volume and value, resulting in deficit. Recent cutbacks, plus and improvement in orders, had brought the tanneries back into profitability.

For a full year, Strong suffered extraordinary losses of £573,000 against half that fugure in the previous year.

The group makes no mention of the current state of the balance sheet.

Loans agreed for Boardman

The future of K. O. Boardman, the Lancashire wholesale textile importers, now looks more secure with news that refinancing negotiations with its seven bankers have been concluded successfully.

The Company confirmed at the annual meeting that the banks had agreed to replace the unsecured overdrafts with new secured loans. The negotiations were first disclosed in the annual report released this month.

The company expects a small profit for the first half compared with a loss of £180,000 a year earlier. A statement said there were indications that the improvement would run through into the second half.

Boardman lost £190,000 in the year to last March, on sales of £15m and disclosed bank loans of £2.6m. The group regularly made a profit until 1978. Mr S. G. Ruia and his Wrengate group which then took charge, bowed out at the end of September selling their 26 per cent stake.

Back in favour: visitors on the steps of St Paul's Cathedral

US tourists flock back to Europe

By Our Correspondent, The Hague

The economic recovery in the United States and the strength of the dollar have led to a marked revival of American tourism to Western Europe.

Figures released at an American Express Travel European sales conference here indicate that air passenger volumes from the United States to Europe were up by 50 per cent this year.

Travel to Britain and Ireland was up by as much as 59 per cent while hotel bookings by American visitors to Britain were up by 37 per cent this year compared with last year.

American Express also noted increased bookings by British tourists to the United States after a marked drop over the past two years.

According to Mr William McCormack, president of American Express Travel Related Services International: "The rebounding economies all over the world and the expected weakening of the US dollar next year should lead to a balance in 1984 of the flow of tourists to and from the United States."

The money spent by American tourists on package holiday tours abroad was up by an average of 30 per cent. They spent an average 10 per cent more, after inflation, with their American Express cards.

The average British card-holder, according to American Express, is 43 years old, male, earns approximately £20,400 per annum, is either employed in a senior management position or is self-employed, spends 28 nights a year away from home, 19 of them abroad and his favourite sports are golf and squash.

Of 16.7 million card holders worldwide, 800,000 live in Britain and Ireland.

COMMODITIES

LONDON INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL FUTURES
Rudolf Wolff Financial Services Ltd.

Month	Volume	Settlement
YEN		
Dec	1	4293
Mar'84	3	4328
Jun'84	–	4363
Comment: Quiet.		
STERLING		
Dec	17	14961
Mar'84	–	14988
Jun'84	–	14988
Comment: Slightly weaker.		
D-MARK		
Dec	81	3823
Mar'84	–	3868
Jun'84	–	3891
Comment: Weak.		
SWISS FRANC		
Dec	47	4707
Mar'84	–	4763
Jun'84	–	4828
Comment: Weakening.		
EURODOLLARS		
Dec	1191	9035
Mar'84	163	8996
June'84	88	8968
Sep'84	6	8937
Dec'84	–	8913
Comment: Steady.		
SHORT STERLING		
Dec	296	9082
Mar'84	738	9058
June'84	82	9023
Sep'84	–	8989
Dec'84	–	8983
Comment: Quiet.		

GILTS			
Dec	2827		10804
Mar'84	4		10722
June'84	–		10710
Sept'84	–	10630	
Dec'84	–		10618
Comment: Firm.			

MEAT AND LIVESTOCK COMMISSION: Average fatstock prices at representative markets on October 31:
GB: Cattle, 96.10p per kg lw (+0.79).
GB: Sheep, 127.48p per kg est d c w (-6.16).
GB: Pigs, 77.13p per kg lw (+0.38).
England and Wales:
Cattle nos. up 0.2 per cent. ave. price. 96.83p (+0.88).
Sheep nos. down 7.8 per cent. ave. price. 129.48p (-5.02).
Pig nos. down 0.3 per cent. ave. price. 77.17p (+0.40).
Scotland:
Cattle nos. down 2.8 per cent. ave. price. 97.99p (+2.26).
Sheep nos. up 7.0 per cent. ave. price. 120 40p (-9.64).
Pig nos. up 28.0 per cent. ave. price. 74.28p (+0.09).

London Grain Futures Market

Month	WHEAT Close	BARLEY Close
Nov	£120.20	115.70
Jan	£123.40	119.30
Mar	£126.40	122.30
May	£129.36	124.30
Jly	£132.30	–
Sep	£117.15	115.00

Total lots traded:
Wheat: 38.
Barley: 110.

Cramphorn shares rise on advance in profits

By Our Financial Staff

Cramphorn, one of the first companies to arrive on the Unlisted Securities Market, continues to blossom. Yesterday, it announced that pre-tax profits had climbed from £304,000 to £377,500.

The dividend is up 5p to 25p and not surprisingly the shares responded with a 50p jump to £10. They have been above £11.

The company is in an old-fashioned growth business. It runs ten garden centres and has 34 shops in the South-East.

Once a corn miller, Cramphorn pioneered the highly successful garden centre concept in this country. It seems set for further progress.

Cramphorn shares suffer from their unfashionable, heavyweight look. Although on all fundamentals they are not dear, the £10 quote is inclined to put many an investor, particularly the sort who trudge round their garden centres, off the shares.

But assets, on a conservative valuation are well ahead of the share price.

INVESTORS' NOTEBOOK ● edited by Michael Prest

Small diamond mines doing well

Whatever the problems of De Beers and the Central Selling Organization over the past two years, there are plenty of other companies for whom diamonds are proving good friends. Ashton Mining, Bridge Oil and the tiny Afro-West demonstrated yesterday that the intricate market structure sustained by the octopus leaves room enough for independent profits.

Ashton, of course, is poised to become quite important in the diamond business, holding as it does 38.4 per cent of the Argyle deposit in northern Western Australia. Net earnings for the six months to the end of July shot up by no less than 125 per cent to $A2.68m (£1.67m).

The reason was simply that Ashton had sold diamonds in quantity for the first time. Until now it has depended, like all exploration companies, on investments.

Significantly, however, the Ashton share price moved hardly at all. It closed in Australia at $A1.37 – 1.42. The harsh truth is that important as the Argyle deposit may be, its prospects have been common property for a long time.

Investors who have held the stock for a while might feel that it is fully valued.

If exposure to the second-tier diamond mining companies is the goal, Bridge Oil might be an alternative. The company revealed yesterday that it is raising $A42m by way of a Euromarket issue of convertible 10-year bonds carrying a coupon of 4.75 per cent. The initial conversion price is $A3.43, compared with a current share price of $A3.05-10.

Part of the proceeds will be used to refinance Bridge Oil's 50 per cent stake in the Aredor-Guinea diamond project. The political risk in West Africa is not to be denied, but, equally, there is no doubting the potential of the field.

Only 50 square kilometres of the 23,000 square kilometre concession have been explored properly and a find of 1.4m carats has been proved. Full production is scheduled to start in the first quarter of 1984.

Oddly, however, Bridge Oil's price was unmoved at A$2.98-3.07. So for the brave yet another possibility is looming. Afro-West, which lost a lawsuit with the giant CRA over claims to the Argyle deposit, has a real deposit further downstream towards Lake Argyle.

It has recovered its first stones and if tests are satisfactory, will apply for an Australian quotation next year. Placing the stock is unlikely to be difficult.

P&O
Share price
Source: DATASTREAM
240– 220– 200– 180– 160– 140– 120– 100–
RELATIVE TO FTA ALL-SHARE INDEX
OCT NOV DEC JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT

As Mr Jeffrey Sterling formally steps into the chair at Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation today, the shares have understandably been strong.

They have been helped by buying on behalf of Mr Sterling's company, Sterling Guarantee Trust. Although modest in numbers, at 3 million shares, the buying has at least helped to provide a strong undercurrent of support. It is expected to continue.

Underlying this is the unwelcome £290m bid from Trafalgar which on the five-for-four share terms is currently worth £204p per P & O share and, in advance of the Monopolies Commission investigation, was always seen as a sighting bid.

John Finlan

John Finlan
Half-year to June 6, 1983
Pretax profits £103,000 (£232,000)
Stated earnings 2.15p (4.06p)
Turnover £1.62m (£1.54m)
Net interim dividend 3p (3p)
Share price 184, down 3p Yelid 4.9 per cent

Mr Stewart Jamieson, the new chairman of industrial buildings specialist John Finlan, is to seek shareholders' approval to buy a 15,5000 square feet property in the American high technology zone of Colorado Springs, for a total of $1.245m (£830,000) cash.

Mr Jamieson, the Belfast venturer, who is a fellow director holds a sixth of Finlan's shares, took over from Mr John Finlan as chairman in July.

He views the Colorado purchase, which would bring in a rental from a base of £131,000, from a subsidiary of Borroughs Corporation, as a plan to develop Finlan's interests in property investment in the United Kingdom and abroad "whilst maintaining its commitment to its traditional activities."

Meanwhile, Mr Jamieson shrugs off the halving of profits for the half year, which, he says, reflects the earlier forecast that "due to the predominance of development work now commenced, by far the major part of turnover and profit in the current year would be achieved in the second half".

Scott & Robinson

Scott & Robertson
Half-year to 26.8.83
Pretax profit £569,000 (£124,000 loss)
Stated earnings 7.65p (2.55p loss)
Turnover £11.7m (£8.8m)
Net interim dividend 0.75p (nil)
Share price 58p

A year ago, Scott & Robertson was described as a textiles and Jute company, serving the industrial textile sector. The nimble-footed management decided two years of losses were enough.

They sold the jute interests into a new partnership with the Co-operative Wholesale Society and began rationalization, and then merged the rump with Plastic-Covers, a maker of polythene packaging products. The group is now described as a manufacturer of packaging products.

The result has been a return to profitability overall and a drastic reduction in the losses of the jute side.

Japan cuts steel investment

From Richard Hanson
Tokyo

Japanese steel industry investment in new plant and equipment next fiscal year is expected to fall well below the 861.5 billion yen planned this year, according to a private estimate.

Investment among the top six steel mills should be down by more than 20 per cent on a construction basis, according to one report. This year's total already reflects a 5.1 per cent decline compared with last year.

Steelmakers have seen some improvement in demand in recent months as the US economy showed better-than-expected growth, and exports to China have boomed. But crude production, though higher than early forecasts, is expected to be around the still unprofitable level of 97 million tonnes this year.

For the half year which ended September 30, most companies were running an operating loss and dipping into financial reserves.

The likelihood of a slowdown in investment reflects both poor business and the completion of a number of big pojects this year.

In some cases, companies are tightening financial belts. Only two of the companies are seen as maintaining or increasing investment next year. Kawasaki Steel puts 1984 fiscal year investment at an unchanged 138 billion yen. Nisshin Steel, which cut spending sharply this year, is expected to raise spending by 132.4 per cent.

On the other hand, Nippon Steel, the largest integrated steel maker in the world, is said to be planning a 20 per cent cut to 200 billion yen next year. But the company would not confirm the estimate, made by *Nihon Keizai*, a leading business daily.

Nippon Kokan's spending will be down 40.5 per cent to 110 billion yen, Sumitomo Metal down 35.5 per cent to 100 billion yen and Kobe Steel down 26.1 per cent to 85 billion yen.

COMPANY NEWS IN BRIEF

Dualvest
Half-year to 30.6.83
Pretax profit £559,000 (£569,000)
Turnover £611,000 (£629,000)
Net interim dividend 4.1p (same)

John C. Small and Tidmas
Half-year to 30.6.83
Pretax loss £136,000 (profit £6,000)
Loss per share 11.37p (profit 0.47p)
Turnover £2.7m (£2.3m)
Net interim dividend None (same)

Tate of Leeds
Half-year to 30.6.83
Pretax profit £253,000 (£297,000)
Turnover £12.3m (£10.4m)
Net interim dividend None (same)

Fleming Universal Investment Trust
Half-year to 30.9.83
Attributable profit £821,000 (£829,000)
Stated earnings 3.69p (3.73p)
Gross revenue £1.4m (£1.4m)

English and International Trust
Half-year to 5.10.83
Pretax profit £535,000 (£572,000)
Gross revenue £718,000 (£840,000)
Net interim dividend 1.5p (same)

Makers count cost in fight for small computer market

By Andrew Pollack

New York (NYT). – The losing battle of Texas Instruments in the home computer market has taken a severe toll on the company's finances, its reputation and its employees. Yet more than one million other people – the owners of the Texas Instruments' 99-4A home computers – will suffer as well.

They are likely to find it much more difficult to get their machines repaired and to find new programmes and peripheral equipment such as data storage devices and printers, to use with the machines.

Their situation will be somewhat akin, but perhaps more severe, to the situation confronting those who own eight-track tape players and find that many of the latest recordings are no longer available in that format.

It was a real hindrance to have almost two million users left without support, said Mr Roger Harrison, vice-president of a group of Texas Instruments' home-computer users in northern New Jersey. His estimate of the number of users is higher than many others.

Texas Instruments announced late last week that because of continuing heavy losses, it was ceasing the manufacture and sale of its 99-4A home computer. But it said it would continue to advertise the 99-4A and slash the price to clear stocks.

The company lost $110.8m (£74m) in the third quarter, following a loss of $119.2m in the second. It also made a $330m write-off against earnings to cover losses and withdrawal from the home-computer business. This followed a second-quarter pretax loss of $183m on home computers.

Texas Instruments is not the first – and is not likely to be the last – to get out of the highly volatile home and office computer business.

Osborne Computer, which made somewhat more expensive machines than Texas, went into bankruptcy last month. Many other smaller companies are expected to fall by the wayside and even some larger companies might pull out of the business, which is plagued by severe price-cutting and rapidly changing technology that can make a product obsolete overnight.

Buying a home or office computer is thus becoming a risky task for consumers. Analysts say say the net result of both the Texas pullout and the Osborne bankruptcy is that consumers will either defer purchases of computers until the market settles down or will stay with big companies such as International Business Machines and Apple Computer.

Some think that Texas Instruments' abandonment of the market, despite repeated statements to the contrary, will also discourage people from buying its more expensive office personal computer, the Professional Computer, which the company is continuing to make.

Indeed, analysts say the Texas pullout leaves the market even more wide open for IBM, which is expected to introduce its home computer, the PC Jr., on Tuesday.

Texas, Commodore International and the Atari unit of Warner Communications have been battling at the low end of the market, with computers selling for $200 or less.

Both Texas and Atari have been plagued by heavy losses. Commodore, which has emerged the victor for now, also seems to be feeling the pressure, with product reliability problems and product shortages.

For Texas customers the future is not clear. The company has said little about how customers are to be supported.

Future Computing, a market research company in Richardson, Texas, estimates that between one million and one and a half million 99-4A computers have been sold, making the machine the second most widely owned machine after the Commodore Vic-20 and slightly ahead of the Apple II.

Texas Instrument did say it would continue to provide service for the computer, meaning that owners can send broken machines to the company's service centres for repairs. It is not clear how long that will continue, but it should be for at least a year, since the company is selling its computers today with a one-year warranty.

It is likely that it will be more and more difficult to get new software or new peripherals, which expand the machines' capabilities.

Hongkong banks in £177m rail loan

Hong Kong, (AP-Dow Jones) – Despite the recent turbulence in Hongkong's financial system, a HK$2 billion (£177m) loan is being successfully put together for the Government-owned mass transit railway (MTR) Corporation, *the Asian Wall Street Journal* reports.

The loan has been arranged in the face of wildly fluctuating interest rates and foreign exchange rates, widespread nervousness about the health of some local banks and continuing jitters over Hongkong's political future.

A source from one of the banks involved in the transaction said: "There was so much uncertainty around that there was a chance that we couldn't put the deal together."

According to this source, some banks which might otherwise have joined the deal decided to stay away because Hongkong became too confusing and it seemed that there were no longer any safe assumptions.

But as it turned out, Manufacturers Hanover Asia Limited, the Hongkong-based merchant bank that is lead manager of the loan, has gathered considerable support from other banks for the transaction. Manufacturers Hanover is a subsidiary of Manufacturers Hanover Corporation of New York.

Sixteen banks, all of them Hongkong offshoots of foreign banks, joined Manufactrs Hanover in the loan's management group. This exceeded Manufacturers Hanover's original target of 15 banks.

Another six banks have joined the transaction at a lower level, as co-managers, which means that they will contribute less to the loan. Efforts are underway to find other banks to join at the lowest level, as participants.

Each of the 17 banks in the management group formed in early October was responsible for providing an average of HK$118m for the loan. But they expect this amount to be reduced to HK$80-85m by the time the process of finding other banks to join the loan is completed.

The loan to the MTR is repayable over eight years. Lenders have the option of increasing their commitment by as much as 100 per cent which means they could add up to HK$2 billion to the loan, in 1986, when the MTR will have fresh financing needs. New funds provided will be repayable over 6½ years.

Several bankers say the loan's success in the face of adversary reflects the high credit rating of the MTR.

Interest payable on the loan is based 75 per cent on the Hongkong interbank offered rate (Hibor), and 25 per cent on the Hongkong prime rate. Hibor, which is a rate financial institutions charge one another for funds on the local interbannk market, is normally lower than the prime rate, which is what banks charge customers.

Indonesian debt confidence

By Our Correspondent
Jakarta

Indonesia's Economics Minister Mr Ali Wardhana said yesterday that only 24 per cent of export revenues would have to be used to service the country's debts.

He urged foreign financial institutions not to lump Indonesia with other developing countries, such as Poland, that were unable to meet their debt

Mr Wardhana, talking to the 14th - world congress of the International Association of Financial Executives Institutes, said that favoutrable terms won on three large loans so far this year, including a £1 billion syndicated credit, hadindicated continuing confidence in the Indonesian economy.

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	9%
Barclays	9%
BCCI	9%
Citibank Savings	†10¾%
Consolidated Crds	9%
Continental Trust	9%
C. Hoare & Co	*9%
Lloyds Bank	9%
Midland Bank	9%
Nat Westminster	9%
TSB	9%
Williams & Glyn's	9%

† Mortgage Base Rate.

APPOINTMENTS

US post for Gillette chairman

Gillette Industries: Mr R. H. Burton will retire as chairman on January 1 when he will become deputy to the chairman of theparent,. Gillette Company, Boston.

Baker & McKenzie: Mr Anthony Davies has been appointed to the partnership. R Robert Pick, recently resident in Baker & McKenzie Hongkong and Singapore, has now returned to the London partnership.

Location of Industry Bureau: Mr du Parc Braham has joined the board.

Stockdale Filtration Systems and Fluid Systems Europe BV: Mr Geoffrey Sneddon has become managing director of both companies.

Scott Paper International: Mr Raymond Dinkin has been appointed vice president – Continental Europe.

MCP Electronics: Mr Ronald Adams has been promoted to managing director.

Thorn EMI Dynatel: Mr Donald Billington becomes technical director, while Mr Colin Richards has been promoted to financial director.

Prutec: Dr John Ballard has been made a technical business manager.

SB Tietz & Partners: Mr R. S. Narayanan has been made a partner.

Highgate Optical & Industrial: Mr John Tozer, a director, has been elected chairman.

St James's Corporate Communications: Mr Simon Cullum is now chief executive. Mr Peter Frost, has been appointed executive deputy chairman. Mr Bill Colbert and Mr John Ellwood, have become directors of the agency and Mr Roy Bennett, Miss Diane Johnson and Mr Derek Prebble have been made associate directors. Mr John Castle, the chief executive of Lopex, has been appointed non-executive chairman of St James's following the retirement fom full-time executive duties of Mr Harry Bengough. Mr Bengough will retain his connexion with St James's as a consultant.

Alexander Howden Group: Mr R. M. Page is now a director.

Bain Dawes Credit: Mr Dugald Graham-Campbell has been appointed a director.

Charterhouse Petroleum: Mr Tim Egar, MP, joins the board.

Marketing and advertising: Torin Douglas reports on the boom in PR

The poor relation improves its public image

The public relations industry has traditionally done a pretty poor job on itself for a business whose job is to ensure its clients are seen in the best light. The industry attracts few plaudits, many brickbats, is sneered at by many journalists and is looked down as the poor relation of the big-budget advertising world.

Yet there are signs, particularly within the marketing business, that public relations is being taken more seriously as a management function that can have a beneficial impaot on the balance sheet.

This is true not just in Britain where in the last five or six years a number of highly marketing-oriented public relations companies have been set up, but in other parts of the world.

Mr Harold Burson, chairman and chief executive officer of Burson-Marsteller, the world's largest consumer marketing public relations company says: "Something rather remarkable has happened in the last five or ten years. Brand managers have discovered public relations as a support tool which had not been recognized before. There is a clearer focus on how to use publicity and a willingness to commit larger sums of money to accomplish objectives".

Mr Burson, who set up his company 30 years ago, has been in London discussing the state of the public relations business. London is the group's third largest office, after New York and Chicago, and accounts for about 45 per cent of the company's business in Europe.

"One reason for the increasing use of public relations by marketing management is the high cost of delivering television messages, which means that it is becoming more important to maximize the effectiveness of those messages in additional ways," he says.

"Another is simply the tyranny of the 30-second commercial, which severely limits the message one can put across at a time when the consumer has an ever greater hunger for information about products – the ingredients, new forms of usage and so on.

"We in public relations are able to extend the scope of those messages, not just to the consumer, but to regulatory bodies, schools, the medical profession and other more narrowly-segmented audiences."

Public relations, Mr Burson, emphasises is not a replacement for media advertising. "Public relations cannot provide the frequency to keep a major brand in front of the public and unless we recognize that we are a support tool we are fooling ourselves" he says. We can nevertheless enable an advertiser to get more from his media expenditure by giving him more credibility and recogniton and by reaching specific groups of people.





Harold Burson (above): "Brand managers have discovered public relations as a support tool". Qualcast's advertisement (right) was the result of this PR support.

Such an argument may not seem surprising, given that Burson-Marsteller has always had an advertising agency arm and that it is now a subsidiary of Young & Rubicam America's biggest advertising agency.

Many of the biggest public relations companies, both in Britain and worldwide, are owned by advertising agencies, but even those that are not, work closely with their clients' advertising staff.

A good example is the case of Qualcast, the lawnmower manufacturer which has been locked in the "hover bovver" war with rival Flymo for three years.

It was the commercials by the advertising agency Wight Collins Rutherford Scott that formed the spearhead of Qualcast's campaign to show that its rival's rotary hover mowers were not as convenient as they seemed, but it was the public relations company, Biss Lancaster, that ensured that the press covered the row. When it organized a challenge match between the two mower companies this year, the resultant press cuttings formed the basis for a new advertisement.

Biss Lancaster claims it is unusual in that its directors come from the client side of marketing and advertising rather than journalism and that this makes it better able to understand a client's needs.

Managing partner Ms Adele Biss was a Unilever brand manager and head of communications at Thomson Travel, while Mr Graham Lancaster was previously head of public affairs at the Association of British Travel Agents.

Ms Biss echoes Mr Burson's views on the ability of public relations to reach more narrowly-defined audiences than advertising. In the case of Qualcast, for example, it ensured that the gardening press was fully informed of the research that had gone into its performance claims.

"Narrowcasting is becoming more and more important and the growth of local radio and local freesheets enables us to get a lot more milage for our clients", she says.

Radio is a particularly useful channel for newspapers and magazines which want to get publicity for their stories, but it requires a great deal of time and planning. One of the signs of the growing acceptance of public relations within journalism is the fact that Fleet Street is using consultancies more heavily and consistently than before.

Biss Lancaster works for Express Newspapers. Times Newspapers uses Granard Communications – the sister company of its advertising agency, Grandfield Rork Collins – and Associated Newspapers has employed Communications Strategy on the *Mail on Sunday* since the prelaunch planning stage.

Mr Bruce Clark, chairman of Communications Strategy says: "We now have someone who sits in the *Mail on Sunday's* office on Saturday night who will get onto the other press or local radio with stories from the paper, in order to promote it to the customer."

"We work very closely with the editorial department, but we also work on all other aspects of the marketing of the paper, such as promoting it to advertisers and the wholesalers and retailers."

The *Mail on Sunday*, however, does provide an example of the problems a public relations consultancy can face when its client is going through a bad patch. In the weeks after the paper's launch, when things clearly were not going well, Communications Strategy had to put the best possible face on the situation. It was still doing so the day before the departure of the original editor, after which its client was finally prepared to admit things had gone wrong.

"It was a very difficult situation, but one of those things that we have got to live with" Mr Clark says. "Experienced journalists know that if you are being paid to project the best possible face for a company you will do just that, but you must be truthful. If you lose your credibility, you are dead."

Credibility is a critical issue for public relations companies not least because the end product of their labours is often seen as being more independent – and hence more valuable to the client – than an advertisement, because it is in the form of editorial.

Public relations, like advertising, has survived the recession in remarkably good shape avoiding the fate of an optional extra overhead. "In earlier recessions, both public relations and advertising were hit hard, but this time public relations consultancies generally do not seem to have been affected" Mr Burson says.

The public relations business in Britain is certainly growing. The Public Relations Consultants Association reports that its members' fee income has almost trebled in three years and a survey of 10 large consultancies has recorded that business was booming, with total expenditure likely to approach £100m this year.

So far only one company – Good Relations – is publicly quoted and it has now made the transition from the Unlisted Securites Market to the Stock Exchange, but it is unlikely that the USM will remain for long without any public relations companies in its ranks. About five of the larger consultancies are now considering taking the plunge.

Whitehall notebook

How Britain fudged its oil prediction

Britain is now producing oil from the North Sea at the rate of 2.4 million barrels a day, the highest level yet achieved.

By a neat coincidence, news of this latest milestone emerged a few days ago at the same time as ministers from the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries were holding a meeting of their market monitoring committee, and addressing themselves to the familiar problem of how to share out among themselves the stubbornly modest world demand for their oil.

What happens in the North Sea and what happens at Opec are directly related, as everybody is now aware. Rising oil production from Britain and other non-Opec producers such as Norway and Mexico has been one of the most important factors behind Opec's persistent difficulties in shoring up the oil price against market pressures for a fall.

The diplomatic tightrope that Mr Nigel Lawson, then Britain's Secretary of State for Energy, had to walk during last March's marathon Opec meeting in London demonstrated that Britain could not wash its hands of the oil price business, much as it might have liked.

What is interesting about the latest oil production figures is that they mean that Britain's North Sea output this year will probably average just under 2.3 million barrels a day, as opposed to just under 2.1 million barrels a day last year. This incrase – of some 10 per cent – compares with Mr Lawson's assurancs to Opec in March that North Sea output was expected to be "about the same" this year as last.

At the time, the assurances raised some eyebrows in the industry, not least at the British National Oil Corporation, which was providing MPs with its own projections of future North Sea output, showing all too accurately the rise in prodction that has now occurred.

Now the assurance can be more clearly seen as the kind of diplomatic "fudge" that Mr Lawson had little choice but to make, as he cast round for sops to give the Opec ministers as they camped on his doorstep and pleaded for Britain to join in their efforts to fix price and production levels.

Though they made much of these assurances at the time, it must be doubtful whether Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani and the astuter Opec ministers really believed that Britain was going to abandon its established policy.

A recent speech by Mr Richard Luce, Minister of State at the Foreign Office, on Britain's policy towards Opec reiterated the official line that the Government has no wish or power to restrain production, at least until the so-called Varley assurances run out at the end of next year. Mr Eric Varley, when Labour's Energy Secretary, promised the oil companies that he would not force them to cut production on the early fields.

Now that he is installed as Chancellor, Mr Lawson is unlikely to want to resist the domestic financial pressures to keep the North Sea revenues running at the maximum possible level through the middle of the 1980s.

By 1987, North Sea oil output will be starting to decline, and the Government is already aware of the urgency of encouraging new developments to replace the lost production. As Mr Martin Lovegrove, the respected North Sea consultant, pointed out in a recent book, "it now looks as though government-imposed production cutbacks for depletion reasons are a dead issue".

This raises the question of what, if anything, the British Government can offer Opec the next time there is an oil price crisis, and it is called upon to do something to assist in maintaining "oil price stability".

Mr Luce emphasized the need for bilateral contacts with Opec members to "keep in touch on important economic and political questions".

Ministers have clearly learnt valuable lessons from their March experience, but whether this has developed into a meaningful policy – other than fudging and nudging in the hope that the crisis will blow over – is something that has not yet become apparent.

Jonathan Davis

Authorized Units & Insurance Funds

Authorized Unit Trusts

1982/83 High Bid	Low Offer	Trust	Bid	Offer	Yield
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Insurance Bonds and Funds

1982/83 High Bid	Low Offer	Trust	Bid	Offer	Yield
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Classroom computer competition

Number five in our 12 weekly Classroom Computer competitions broke all records; we had the highest number of entries yet and a remarkably high proportion were all correct.

The request for a new explanation of the acronym BASIC provided some very clever and imaginative entries. The younger ones seemed to have a more fertile imagination than the older entrants.

The judges considered that "Be assured, syntax is critical" and "Blood and sweat are compulsory" adequately summed up the frustrations of using BASIC. Those whose explanations praised the language for being simple and designed for ease of use were not penalized for their views.

Today we launch the eighth competition. There are two age groups – up to 15 and 18 inclusive. Entries will be individual efforts but because we are keen that schools should become involved, the main prize – two Atari 600XL computers a week, one for each group – will be presented to the school of the winner's choice. In addition, 10 copies of *The Times Atlas of World History*, five in each age group, will be awarded each week to individual entrants, including the overall winners of the school computers.

The competition is simple to enter. Cut out the entry form today and every Tuesday for the duration of the competition and collect each week the entry tokens from the back page of *The Times* (you will find it at the foot of The Times Information Service) on the five following publication days – Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Monday – and stick them on the form. Those who entered last week should be sure that entries are posted to arrive by first post Friday.

Today and in every week of the competition there will be five questions on computers to answer with a different theme each week. These will not require the use of a computer, but may require a certain amount of research. All the answers are to be found in works of reference readily available to young people. There is a tie-breaking question to answer which will test the ingenuity and imagination of contestants and enable the panel of judges to decide the winners. Every week there is a new contest so missing one week will not spoil your chances.

COMPETITION No 8

Programming

Study the 5 questions below carefully and select your answer from the choices given. In each case write *only* the appropriate code letter into the answer box. Remember to complete the tie-breaker and all other parts of this entry form in accordance with the rules – and to attach 5 entry symbols.

Closing date for entries – 1st post Friday, November 11

1 **Microprocessors are programmed in:**
A Machine code
B Assembly language
C High level language
1 ☐

2 **It is slower to run a program written in:**
A Machine code
B Assembly language
C High level language
2 ☐

3 **The most commonly used high level language is:**
A FORTRAN
B BASIC
C COMAL
3 ☐

4 **Mnemonics are:**
A Bright garden flowers
B A form of marine animal
C Instructions in convenient, abbreviated form
4 ☐

5 **DOS stands for**
A Disc operating system
B Dave's original system
C Direct output simulator
5 ☐

Tie-breaker

Give some novel reasons, in less than 20 words, why programs that write programs (program generators) should be used in schools.

....

....

....

FULL NAME..AGE......y......m

SCHOOL/COLLEGE ....

SCHOOL/COLLEGE ADDRESS ....

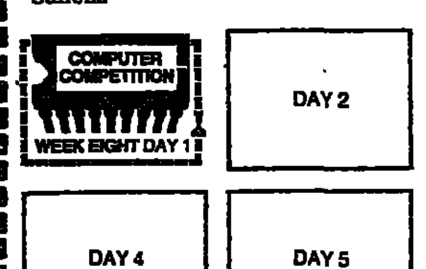
....

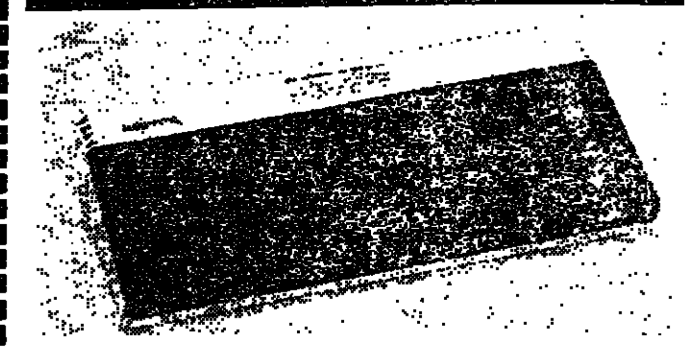
....

SCHOOL TELEPHONE...

HOME TELEPHONE..

SEND TO:
Times Computer Competition No. 8, PO Box 99, Sudbury, Suffolk.

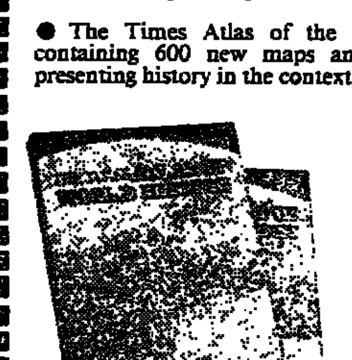




The Prizes

● The ATARI 600XL computer has a 16k RAM memory, expandable to 64k with a memory module, 24k ROM and software compatibility with other ATARI home computers.

● The Times Atlas of the World History has 360 pages containing 600 new maps and 300,000 words of narrative presenting history in the context of the places where it happened.





Judging

1. The prizes will be divided and awarded equally between the two age groups – up to 15 years and 15-18 years as at date of entry.
2. Those entries with all factual questions answered correctly will be judged first. The entry which in the opinion of the judges gives the most apt and imaginative answer to the tie-breaker question will win a Computer for the School or College nominated, and a personal prize of an Atlas.
3. Other entries with all-correct answers and judged to have submitted the next 8 best answers to the tie-breaker will win a personal prize of an Atlas.
4. Those entries with less than all-correct answers will be judged in order, in the event that not enough all-correct entries qualify.
5. *If identical entries are judged to* have won, the entrants may be asked to submit to a further similar competition.

Rules

1. All entries must be made via the official entry form as printed in The Times. No photocopies will be accepted. Several entries from the same school may be posted together.
2. Each individual entry must be accompanied by the required number of computer symbols as printed in The Times relevant to that week's competition.
3. All entries must be made clearly in ink. Incomplete, illegible, spoilt or late entries will be rejected as will those without a nomination.
4. You must be under 19 years of age and be a full-time student of the school or college nominated at the time of entry.
5. Names of all winners will be published in The Times not later than 2 weeks after closing date. All entries become the sole property and copyright of The Times. Prizes will be despatched to the School address.
6. No individual may win more than once in any one weekly competition.
7. Proof of posting is not acceptable as proof of entry.
8. The decision of the panel of Judges appointed by the Editor is final on all matters connected with the competition. No correspondence at any stage of the competition will be entered into.
9. Employees and their families of Times Newspapers Ltd, its associated companies or anyone connected with the operation of this competition are not eligible.
10. All entrants will be deemed to have agreed to abide by the rules of *which all instructions form part.*

<u>Fifth competition prize winners</u>

A computer each for Sophie and Andrew

A 14-year-old girl and a boy aged 15 are the winners of The Times Classroom Computer fifth competition.

They are Sophie Bidwell of St Margaret's School, Bushey, Watford Herts pictured right, and Andrew Skipjack of Hayesbrook Secondary School, Tonbridge, Kent.

The winning decision was made by a tie-break question.

The answers were (1) A; (2) B; (3) A; (4) C; (5) A.

The winners will both receive an Atari 600XL computer for their schools, as well as a personal gift of *The Times Atlas of World History*.

The eight runners-up

The eight runners-up are: Sonia Pal, Claremont High School, Kingsbury, Middlesex; Michael Cookson, Caversham Park Primary, Caversham Park Village, Reading; Rachel Phillips, Falmouth School, Falmouth, Cornwall; Richard Godfrey, King Edward's School, Birmingham; Richard Cousins, St Cyres Comprehensive, Penarth, South Glamorgan; Simon Thompson, Southmoor School, Sunderland; Ian Smith, Cornwallis School, Linton, Kent; Alexander Perry, Kirkham Grammar School, Kirkham, Preston. Each receives a Times Atlas.

Sophie Bidwell (14) is finding the start of her computer studies course rather hard going, because, she says, maths is not her strongest subject. This does not deter her from using her brother's Spectrum when she is away from school.

Although she uses it only for games at present, she hopes to start a little simple programming soon. She is a member of the school tennis team and also enjoys backgammon and swimming.

Sophie is a boarder at an all-girls school, where the computer room is equipped with two RML 380Z machines and four ZX81s. The computer studies teacher, Mrs Sylvia Pearson, is delighted at the prospect of having an additional micro, and hopes it will enable more pupils to join in activities of the computer club.

Andrew Skipjack (15) is taking an O level computer studies course at school and uses a Dragon 32 machine at home. He plays the inevitable games, but is now writing his own in BASIC. Apart from computing, his interests are photography and astronomy.

Hayesbrook school, which last year gained ten Grade 1 passes in O level computer studies, teaches the subject from third year upwards, using RML 380s.

The school is evolving a policy of developing the use of computers in a variety of other subjects, and is successfully using them for assisting pupils in the remedial department.

Comdex struggle to link exporters to the buyers

Battle of the 'marriage' brokers

THE WEEK **Maggie McLening**

Quality and not quantity was the verdict on enquiries at this year's Comdex/Europe '83 exhibition, the second to be held in Amsterdam for Independent Sales Organisations.

Last year's event was deemed a washout by many of the disappointed exhibitors, who waited in vain for European retailers, distributors and export managers to turn up in force, and the situation had not noticeably improved.

Finding suitable retail outlets in foreign countries is one of the main stumbling blocks for both hardware and software companies anxious to export their products. An international trade show such as Comdex is one of the few "marriage bureaux" open to them; the only problem arising in persuading the right visitors to attend.

Despite a forceful advertising campaign Comdex/Europe '83 attracted only fractionally more people than last year, with attendance estimated at around 3,000 by the end of the second day.

There appeared to be a consensus of opinion among the 220 exhibitors, particularly those with unhappy memories of last year, to maintain a presence at minimal cost. This resulted in some cupboard-like stands and in software companies such as Peachtree spreading their products across several other exhibitors' pitches. Nevertheless, there were some interesting new products and companies at the show.

One of the chief attractions was Hewlett Packard's answer to the IBM Personal Computer, the HP 150, internally code-named "Magic". The HP 150 has a unique touch sensitive screen-based on a grid of light emitting and photo diodes, which provide Comdex visitors with such novelties as touching a tab label on the screen to make the HP personal card file program show a particular card.

Two other machines on public display for the first time at Comdex were CASIO's FP-200 portable, with liquid crystal display and built-in CETL spreadsheet application software, and ICL's new version of the PERQ scientific work-station.

The upgraded PERQ has a larger internal memory of 2 megabytes, with the option of 35 megabyte hard discs instead of the previous 24 megabyte version, and has acquired a more distinctive streamlined shape. ICL is currently looking for dealers for the machine, intending to build up a 30-strong network in Holland, and managed to sell two of the new PERQs on the first day.

One of the few companies to have a large stand at the show, ICL had had "very good experiences and signed up interesting new contacts" at last year's Comdex, according to Mr H. A. Ven Der Veg of ICL's European divison.

This year he considered to be even better, claiming that ICL's first colour video system (as yet unofficially launched in the UK), was attracting considerable attention. The colour video terminal is due to become a standard product, costing about £1,200.

Personal and small business computer manufacturers were out in force, including a contingent from the growing number of IBM-compatible suppliers. Corona Data Systems, which recently launched its portable and desk-top Corona PCs in the UK through distributor Midlectron, gave the



Kees Boer . . . answering.

machines their first European airing, and Bytec Gulfstream made a flurry of announcements about the 16-bit Hyperion portable.

The chief of these was a 14 per cent price cut due to full production coming on stream and the bundling of relational database system Aladin, bringing the price of the Hyperion down to £2,599 including the software. Comdex also marked the entry of Bytec Gulfstream into Europe as a single entity, after a takeover earlier this year.

Another recently-formed British company launching in Europe is Trifid Software, an off-shoot of American Can UK. Trifid Software is one of the few companies to specialize in applications based on the PICK operating system, which is steadily gaining in popularity.

"Initially we intend to concentrate on financial, distribution and manufacturing software," said managing director Rennie Akins. "The vast majority of manufacturing systems on the market don't work, but we use the Trifid MCS+ package ourselves, having developed it over six years, so we guarantee that it works."

Manufacturing software is an expanding area, predicted to grow by about 30% a year, and Trifid is looking for distributers in several European countries. As a start, it has sold a £60,000 system to a multi-national organization based in Holland, which intends to expand use of the package to two other countries.

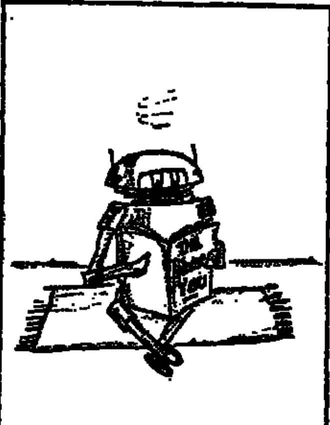
Despite the strong current taking UK and US products into Europe, there is a small movement the other way. Perhaps one of the most successful Dutch companies in the UK so far, Holland Automation, announced the introduction of hot-line telephone support for end-users of its HAI software packages.

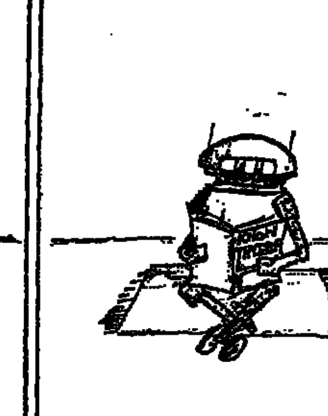
Another Dutch company anxious to crack the UK market is DMS Automation in Utrecht, which offers a mixture of application and system software, including an advanced voice response system called Boektel.

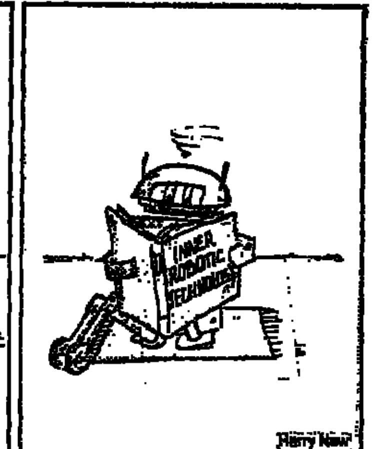
Boektel was developed by DMS's sister company Comsys in conjunction with Centraal Boekhuis, and acts as an answering service for a computer holding a stock control system. A customer dials into the computer and questions or orders are answered by a human voice.

"No-one else in Holland has anything like this, although it has been installed in the UK as a car parts ordering system," claimed Kees Boer, head of Systems Development Division at DMS Automation.









Medium-rare on the printout

COMPUTER BRIEFING

A chain of restaurants in which the waiters, cooks and cashiers all communicate over a computer network is being set up by Joshua Tetley & Son, the Leeds brewers.

Following experience with a prototype in Leeds, Tetleys have adopted the Plantime Remanco computerized system, which is now also operating in Sheffield, Derby and Nottingham.

The waiter or waitress keys in a customer's order – medium-rare or well-done – on a Remanco terminal in the restaurant, and the information is transmitted to a printer in the kitchen. When the order is ready, the kitchen signals backs to the restaurant, and at the end of the meal the terminal produces an itemised bill.

Further systems have been ordered by Tetleys for restaurants in Manchester and Birmingham, and plans are well advanced to extend the computerized restaurants to other developments.

A computer in an airship sounds like an anachronism, but Ferranti is to supply a computer-controlled display system for Airship Industries' third Skyship 500.

It will be used for aerial advertising in the USA by the Golden Nugget hotel and casino group, and a desktop computer in the Skyship's cabin will control the two huge displays which will be mounted on each side of the airship. These will be made up of over 100,000 light-emitting diodes (LEDs), and the computer will allow the operators to choose simple animated graphics or rows of letters, both in colour.

A comprehensive *CP/M* software directory, listing over 2000 applications packages, will be available from mid-November. Although it is the third year for the directory, it is the first time it has been distributed in Europe, where, for £15, it will be sold from Digital Research distributors.

Yet another technology based factory is to be set up in the Irish Republic. American memory storage producer System Industries is establishing an IR£3 million subsidiary near Dublin airport to manufacture disc and tape controllers.

It hopes to employ about one hundred staff within two years of start-up, and will join the existing 250 plants involved in electronics manufacturing that are already operating in Eire.

UK events

Computertown UK, Nailsea Library, Avon, until November 18
Software Expo, Wembley Conference Centre, London, November 8-10
Home Computer Exhibition, Dublin, November 9-13
Personal Computer & Leisure Technology Exhibition, Hometech, Bristol Exhibition Centre, November 11-13
Malvern Micro Fair, Malvern Winter Gardens, Worcs, November 12
Manchester Apple Village, Belle Vue, Manchester, November 13-16
COMPEC, London, Olympia, November 15-18
Computer Aided Design for the Building Professional, RIBA, 66 Portland Place, London W1, November 16
Humberside Computer Fair, Winter Gardens, Cleethorpes, November 20
Northern Computer Fair, Belle Vue, Manchester, November 24-26

Overseas events

Gulf Computer Exhibition, Dubai, November 21-24
Computer Indonesia, Jakarta, November 22-25
Computer Dealers Exhibition, Las Vegas, USA, November 28-December 2

Compiled by Personal Computer News

Fun in graphics at £2,000 a second

By Keith Mason

Walt Disney, a man who had such an imaginative genius for animation is, by now, likely to be rotating in his grave at the thought of a possible computer takeover of the art form which he helped to make so popular.

Although computer graphics in the form of computer-aided design systems have been around for a decade or more, it is only in the past couple of years that people have realised the enormous potential computers have in aiding designers with life-like graphics and animation.

Computer-generated wire-frame drawings for engineers, for instance, although they have a certain aesthetic appeal, are decidedly old-hat. There is no reason why they hould not have flesh on the bones as well.

John Vince of Middlesex Polytechnic, who has been plugging away since the late 1960s developing a suite of soft ware programs called Picasso designed to take the drudgery out of graphic design and animation on computers confirmed that in the last couple of years, development of computer graphics has been particularly rapid reaching a point of sophistication which has finally made the outside world sit up and take notice.

Perhaps not surprisingly television companies were among the first to jump on the bandwagon. Hardly a TV programme goes by these days without some form of computer graphics or animation in the tile sequence – Angels, The Money Programme, Newsnight and Bergerac among them.

The *Channel 4* logo owes its existence to a computer and is a monument to the current state of the art. When the thing rotates, apparently all the shadows and reflectiona are where they would naturally be – so watch closely next time.

Not everything is perfect from the beginning. Initial tests on the Channel 4 logo disintegration sequence saw one missing piece mysteriously trying to join the logo while the rest broke up. A further graphic commissioned for a darts programme on TV was intended to demonstrate a maximum 180 but initially showed that the third dart had missed when viewed from behind. Still, it just proves you can't win them all first time round.

Advertising agencies, too, have been keen to cash in on the special effects that can be achieved with computer graphics and animation and judging by the stunning achievements, it would seem that dear old Walt's domain will not be able to hold out much longer. Already it is rumoured that the Americans are working on computer – generated 3D cartoons which will be on television in a few years.

There are, however, drawbacks associated with the possible future development of computer animation, the most important being the cost. Computer graphics are hideously expensive to produce, with anything commercially decent costing in the region of £2,000 per second which consists of 24 35mm slides. So, at the moment, only those with extremely deep pockets and relatively high advertising or research budgets can afford to experiment.

Time for new thinking at the bureaux



Richard Sharpe

Computer bureaux, whose death has been prematurely announced for the last two years, will have to retrain and recruit a wide variety of new staff in order to avoid a slow death in the market.

The rationale behind the success of bureaux has long passed for all but the specialist. They were founded on the principle that computer time and storage was expensive while there were more users than time available.

The bureaux therefore bought a big expensive machine and split its use between a host of customers. At first the customers had to send their data to the bureaux for processing but lately the customer could simply dial from a supplied terminal and activate the programme or log on for a session.

The falling cost of computer power and the advent of the microcomputer are now killing that simple business. Bureaux which have not developed a specialised niche are dying faster than those that have because there is still a demand for extraordinary power and services for financial applications and engineering users.

The old-style bureaux need salesmen to sell them computer time, a handful of operations staff to keep the whole thing running, and a few software support staff to supervise the development of the operating system and customers' software.

Virtually every bureau still in existence will now claim that it is a computer service company, offering a range of services from the traditional time on a big machine, through applications development to complete systems implementation.

All these new aspects of the job mean new skills. Software development will have to be grafted on to the software support function if specialised users are to be enticed and kept in the fold.

Technological evaluation will have to be done by someone within the company if the bureau is to branch out and offer its own special software running on someone else's hardware.

The marketing operating will have to be strengthened to include technicians who can talk to the customer in their own language so that the specialist market niche can be addressed in its own terms.

Bureaux are going to find it difficult to find these new talents. They will have to fight among themselves for the best talent and also do battle with every other computer services company, none of which will lie down and let the reformed bureaux walk away with either its talent or its market.

Clearly not all of the bureaux can make the transition. Those that do not have plans to shift their position will die sooner rather than later, given the speed with which the personal computer market is eating away at the installed base of terminals sitting on executives' desks.

Many of them need not die, however, given the talent of their employees and the potential in the computer services market.

Flying the flag for British knowledge

● The Alvey Directorate of the Department of Trade and Industry is due to announce some of its initial contracts. Among them is expected to be one involving ICL, a software house, business schools and universities in knowledge engineering, the broader discipline which includes work in artificial intelligence. ICL's contribution will be centred on a group based at its mainframe development systems division and semi conductor development facility at West Gorton in Manchester. REX MALIK has been there.

It was the seventh floor, and the builders were in. Nigel Vince, manager of ICL's Knowledge Engineering Group, apologized for the untidiness, but his heart was not in it. He knew that, almost without exception workers in the field seem to spend their days in a litter of paper, books, journals, and electronics – and that this is role-playing.

It is, it must be said, no more obsessive than the usual senior management passion for hierarchy, order, and tidiness – and there is plenty of that too in ICL. The really knowledgeable, and sensible, senior executive understands full well that for many of those in the AI community, the disapproved-of bahaviour is a badge of office, and he quietly shuts the door and lets them get on with it, monitoring performance according to whatever criteria have been established and agreed.

For it is, I suspect, unlikely that the seventh floor will be much different when the builders are out. Knowledgeable highly skilled people can dictate their own working environment.

That is not all they can dictate. I was watching one demonstration while in the background I could hear Nigel Vince discussing a long meeting he had had with Personnel, where he had told them that for some staff he was willing to pay up to twice his own salary, and how it almost seemed to have offended some people's notions of a sense of hierarchy.

The group employs about 25, but can also call on as many more professionals in other parts of the company, particularly in those software parts concerned with decision support. It has a wide mix of skills, including a couple of cognitive psychologists, and the types of people he is looking for are to be found among those who have built simulators and models, people who have expertise in extracting knowledge from a situation, who can then be trained in AI tools. Many of them will almost certainly have some background in software.

But what is knowledge engineering? It is primarily that part of AI concerned with expert systems, but to get a real understanding, you first of all have to ask yourself "what is an expert?" Expert systems are normally intellectually sold on the basis that they aid, if not replace, professionally qualified specialists: doctors of various types and oil industry or mining industry engineers are often adduced examples of people with skills subject to aid and succour by expert systems.

What is usually missed is that most of human possibly machine reproducible expertise is not like that at all. Expertise qualifies the expert, not paper qualifications, and a salesman or screwdriver wielder without even a couple of CSEs may be as highly skilled within his domain as the most highly qualified professional is in his.

Expert systems that have been created in the past ten years or so with their professional emphases do not of themselves define expert systems. The field proper is really almost everywhere now being referred to as knowledge engineering.

It stretches from – at one end – extensions of existing programming to which have been added quite specific and narrow bits of expertise, through quite complex database systems to which have been added intelligent searching, analysis and correlation software tools, through to systems in the full AI professional expert systems tradition, indeed extending it.

It may seem surprising after all the publicity, but most of the expert systems so far built have been really simple systems. The best expert systems contain knowledge about knowledge, and there are hardly any of those which go to any level of complexity.

All this can lead into very deep territory. For instance, the consideration of a field of expertise can involve a study of the quality of the knowledge within it, as well as the validity of the tools for measuring it. This is particularly true in areas where the parties considering a body of "knowledge" may have, quite validly as they see it, different perspectives on it.

The group has built a number of "demonstrators", and the first products are internal; they seek to add to their own tools (the route that is also being followed by the Japanese) and to the tools that ICL can wield.

This is, of course, a good route, for it does mean that the expertise one seeks to replicate or improve is already in house.

So they have built DRAGON, 700 rules in 6000 lines of code which took six major rewrites and is now under pilot trials: a system to enable ICL to size customers mainframe requirements. They are also developing a design rule system for PC board layout, which will bring component positioning, which can sometimes be of quite fearsome complexity, subject to rule, particularly to avoid cross component electrical and other interference.

"We won't", says Vince "be producing a generaal product for the external market for about a year." The indications one can pick up are imprecise, but they give signs of knowing what it will be.

But the group is really an R & D group, and is involved naturally enough in such areas as Dataflow machine and PROLOG language research. Which takes them further and further back into, and linking with, academic research.

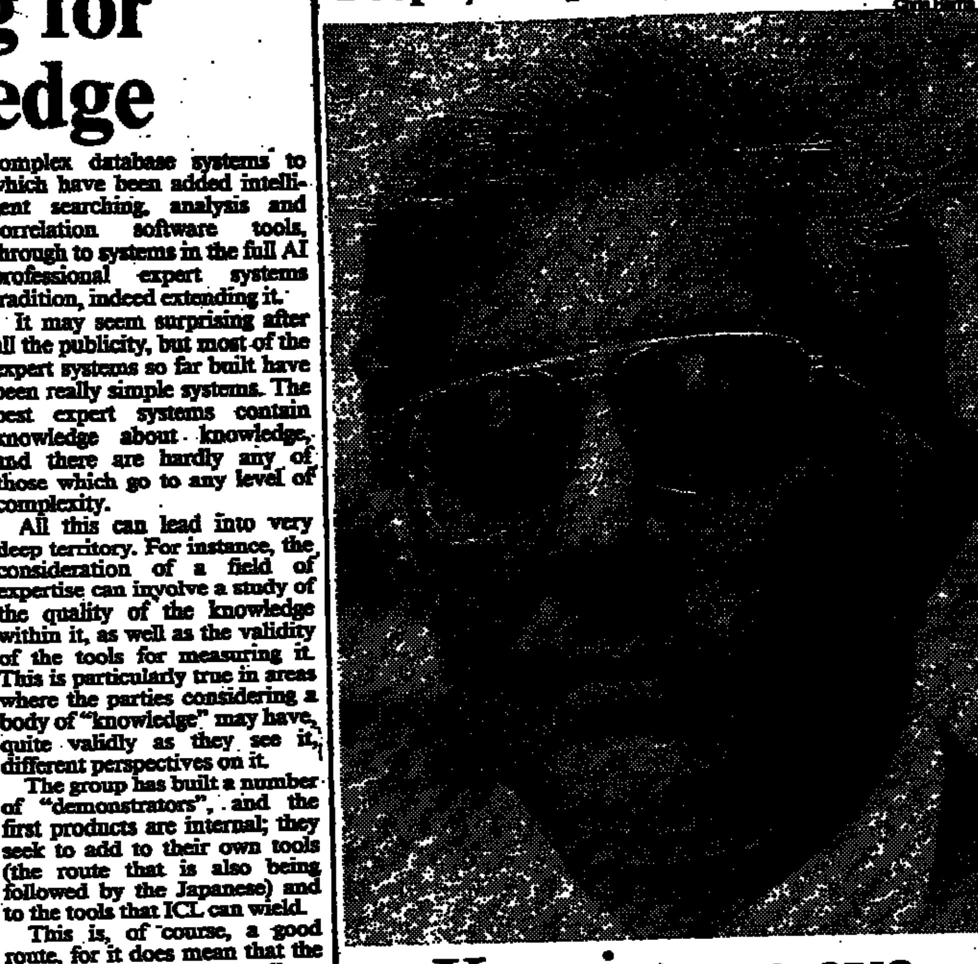
The problem that faces ICL as it faces all other large computer manufacturers is that the technology time window gets shorter all the time.

All the time, the stakes are being raised, so a company has to become collectively cleverer and cleverer. After all the Japanese are doing it.

And in case you are not clever enough? Out of the window of that same seventh floor can be seen the small building of Fujitsu's VLSI liaison office, down in ICL's grounds. Outside are three flagposts, flying the British, Japanese and Fujitsu flags.

It could be that if they do not all get it right, those flags might eventually fly over the main buildings.

People/Joseph Mathias of Sperry



Keeping an eye on the cracks

By Roger Woolnough

The world of Dr Joseph Mathias is one of picoseconds and gigabytes. He heads the research activities of Sperry Corporation's Computer Systems Division in Blue Bell, Pennsylvania, and it is the future of computing which absorbs his time.

With a distinguished research career behind him, he modestly describes his present activities as coordination. "I see that things are not falling through the cracks," he says.

Mathias was born in India and graduated from the University of Bombay. He went to the States in 1947 with no intention of staying, but has been there ever since.

"The idea was to get a degree on the West Coast and a degree on the East Coast, and then go home," he recalls. The degrees were acquired, but he then met a fellow Indian who persuaded him there was no point in going back to India. "You are not going to use anything you have learned," he was told.

Mathias has been with Sperry for 24 years, always on the research side. He believes it is not very difficult to know the basis of computer systems five years from now, but attaining the goals is increasingly difficult and expensive.

The Computer Systems Group at Sperry has an R & D budget of $475million, and spends some of it on joint research efforts, which Mathias helps to oversee.

One of these is the Microelectronics & Computer Technology Company (MCC), a consortium which includes all the major computer companies in the United States except IBM. Although no firm programme has yet been agreed, it is expected to study artificial intelligence, pattern recognition and parallel processing.

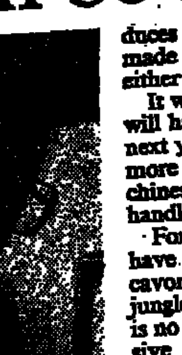
Mathias is also involved with Sperry's joint efforts with Magnetic Peripherals Inc on mass storage devices, with Mitsubishi of Japan, and with Gene Amdahl's company Triology, which plans to pack computer circuits far more densely using wafer-scale integration ("we will find out pretty soon how well it works").

What does Joe Mathias see as the next steps in computing? "Future systems will be smaller, faster and cheaper, more reliable easier to use," he sums up. "Artificial intelligence and knowledge-based systems will begin to gain a foothold in the next decade."

This does not mean a total upheaval in computer technology. He believes that present-day system architectures – the sequential Von Neumann model used by all general-purpose computers so far – will not be replaced in the near future. But for the end-user, changes will be dramatic enough.

"In the next 10 years," Mathias predicts, "it will become possible to ask the computer an intelligent question in a normal speech process, and have a response, either by voice or by a picture."

Oh! How slow this loading can be . . .



HOME USER

David Hewson

Great Home Computer Myths of Our Time Part One: "Computers Do Things Quickly." In fact, this isn't really a myth, more of a misconception of how things work. Computers do work quickly in most circumstances; it's just that it can take a devil of a time getting them into the state where they can perform your particular computation.

All of those marvellous home programmes advertised in the computer press may appear to have wonderful applications, but what the slick promotional prose fails to point out to the computer illiterate is that, since they are on cassette tape, the majority will take up to five minutes to load into your computer. And that's if you are lucky.

Tape is not just hideously slow but also notoriously unreliable. You may find that several attempts are needed to coax the programme into your machine. I can testify from personal experience that one hour of rerunning the same tape without success does not make one feel like an advance guard of the new electronic generation, particularly if the programme concerned is Motorway Mania and an impatient child is tapping her foot by your seat anxious to burn up a few video miles.

A serious home application will turn to the floppy disk as both a means of information storage and a way of loading software into the machine. This system is much faster and infinitely more accurate, though, since it is used by fewer people, the range of software available is not, at the moment, quite so wide. Storage and retrieval on disk is only a matter of seconds, but loading complicated software, such as business programmes, can take longer.

In my case, the word processing program takes around a minute to load. That may not seem long to anyone without a computer. For those of us drumming our fingers on a mute keyboard, fired by the impatience which is an integral part of being a home computer owner, it seems an eternity.

The solution, and it is one which is becoming available for more software programs each week, is the cartridge. This is a plastic box which plugs in the back of the machine and inserts precisely the same program which you might find on tape or disk the instant you switch on.

Sheer bliss! In principle, yes. Cartridges are a little more expensive than their rival media, since they cost more to manufacture, but that is a price which most people are willing to pay for the saving in loading time.

The chief difficulty with the system lies in the fact that home computers usually possess only one cartridge slot. So each time you wish to change an application you have to yank one cartridge out of the back of the machine and bang in another.

This is a shockingly physical process, and I, for one, remain unconvinced that most computers are built to take much in the way of manual wear and tear. Tales of broken cartridge connexions abound.

Even if nothing snaps off, the wear and tear on the junctions is considerable. A decent computer should have run to the expense of gold connexions which are unlikely to wear out. But most cartridges will make do with silver which could pack in after a year of constant manipulation.

One solution is a device called a ROM board. This plugs into the cartridge slot and sports an array of slots of its own. Your cartridges slip onto these and you switch between the ones you want. It's fine if you want your study to look like the control room of the Tardis.

But the real solution will not come until someone puts related software programs into the one cartidge with some means of switching between them on screen. In this way one could have, for instance, a word processing system and an information filing and retrieval network side by side in the same cartridge.

Not only could you switch instantly between one form of program and the other, but the information which each produces could, if the two were made compatible, be used with either function.

It will come, but I suspect we will have to wait until well into next year, and then only for the more sophisticated home machines with the memory to handle the job.

For the moment, we just have to sit back and watch the cavortings of the software jungle with amazement. There is no room here for comprehensive software reviews, but I cannot resist a few observations about the state of the market now opening up to the home user.

As I have already noted in previous issues, we are on the one hand constantly exhorted to pay ludicrous prices from some of the large established software houses and computer manufacturers for what are in reality toned down business programs aimed originally at the specialist user.

On the other hand, there seems to be a plethora of ingenious amateurs around who are capable of turning their minds to the same sort of problems and, on occasion, coming up with interesting answers at more realistic prices.

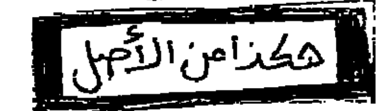
Two fine examples of the lunatic pricing now prevalent came across my desk recently. Simon's Basic is a very handy cartridge written for Commodore which turns their 64 machine into something which, with a little work, the average home user can begin to understand.

All of which would be fine were it not for the fact that the 64 is so gnomic in its habits to begin with because Commodore chose to make it so, largely through its complex version of standard Basic and a flimsy manual which would scarcely do justice to a Sony Walkman.

The price for turning one's machine into the kind of thing it should have been when one first bought it is £50. Is there any wonder Commodore, like so many manufacturers, have now made a policy decision that their future profits are likely to come from software sales?

Around the same time I received a demo disk from one small independent house, Dialog Software (19 Shorts Gardens, London WC2H 9AT) which demonstrated that one does not need to pay the earth for rudimentary software. Dialog's instruction leaflets are woefully inadequate and would probably deter the most amateur user.

After much persistence, however, I discovered that a couple of programs represented real value for money once mastered.



A new wind of change blowing from Belgium

If not the force that launched a thousand chips, Vector International can at least claim to have projected some of the most significant software names into Europe, *writes Maggie McLening.*

Although most people in the micro world have heard of Digital Research, Microsoft and Micro Focus, the Belgian company behind their European success has remained something of an unknown quantity, a situation likely to change in the near future.

Vector International is one of a new breed of companies whose services will be increasingly in demand as the software market expands worldwide. There is a growing realisation among software houses of the need for translation services, not only to provide manuals and other documentation in foreign languages, but also to adopt programs to fit the conventions of different countries and to supply them, in disk formats to suit a range of alternative computers.

Vector, originally set up in 1977 as a systems house, specialises in all of these areas, offering translation to fit almost any required format, building its own hardware to achieve this.

Just over a year ago, however, Vector faced the worst crisis in its short history: the loss of Digital Research as a client, when DRI products formed 50% of Vector's business. Unitl then luck, coupled with a knack for talent-spotting, appeared to have set Vector on a sure-fire path to success.

In 1979 one of the company's founders, Jim Porzak, was killing time in Albuquerque before his wedding in the afternoon, when he wandered into the offices of a small software outfit called microsoft. Six months later, he persuaded Microsoft to sign away exclusive European distribution rights to Vector, and Microsoft's products became the top-selling programming languages for microcomputers in the UK.

Shortly afterwards, Microsoft introduced Digital Research (then a friend) to Vector asking whether Vector would be interested in distributing a little-known operating system for 8-bit micros, (which shortly became the world standard) called CP/M.

"I wish the situation had stayed the way it was, the subsequent emergence of Microsoft as an operating system company and Digital Research as a language company was detrimental for the microcomputer industry," said Gabor Weiner, managing director of Vector International NV. "Some might say it was unhealthy but nevertheless it now means that we have incompatible equipment in the market."

After an uncomfortable six months of working for both companies Vector was forced to choose between them and bade farewell to Microsoft, because DRI appeared to the better long-term prospect.

It was therefore a bitter blow when DRI announced in mid-1982 that it intended to go direct to the European market, and would withdraw distribution rights to all of its products by the end of this year.

Ironically, this move, which was to destroy half of Vector's business was made because Vector had trebled the targets set by DRI for European sales, according to Weiner.

Capitalising on the contacts made through handling distribution for Digital Research Vector concentrated on Building up a comprehensive range of software packages for supplying to OEMs. Micro Focus is still a client, and Vector added business productivity packages from Chang Laboratories in the US and Hands-On training courses fom Windsor-based Micro Cal.

Yet another chance meeting, however, led to the addition of a database.

While negotiating a deal for Chang Laboratories, Mr Weiner heard about an information handling system called *Everyman*, developed by a British company called Smallway. The result was a worldwide launch for on-line database Everyman, which has the unusual feature of building applications from graphics rather than with a language, and a joint expansion programme for Vector and Smallway, starting with the setting up of a UK office in Kingston-upon-Thames, Surrey.

Vector also intends to establish a US operation by the end of this year, and offices in France and Germany in early 1984.

Surprisingly, despite the loss of Microsoft's business and partial withdrawal by Digital Research, Vector has managed to maintain a turnover in excess of £2.5 million, with profits of £30,000.

This has largely been achieved by the hardware interests of the company.



Gabor Weiner . . . "I wish the situation had stayed the way it was . . . now we have incompatible equipment on the market".

Clive Cookson looks at the exploding computer publishing scene

Fall in for the Fifth Generation

Books about computers, and particularly about micros, are the fastest growing field of publishing. The output far exceeds our ability to provide even a limited reviewing service.

This article is intended to provide no more than a brief sketch of some of the publications that have been sent to us recently, as a somewhat arbitrary sample of this year's crop.

The computer book of 1983, in terms of public attention, is certain to be **The Fifth Generation** by Edward Feigenbaum and Pamela McCorduck, which Michael Joseph publishes in Britain next week at £9.95. This passionate appeal for America to mobilize its resources in competition with Japan's Fifth Generation Computer project has already achieved immense publicity in the United States since its publication there five months ago.

The UK edition of the The Fifth Generation is identical to the US original. The only addition is a rave by Clive Sinclair on the dust-jacket: "... essential reading for anyone concerned with computers in Britain. Personally I was inspired by it to try to stimulate all I could in this country to prove the authors' pessimism unfounded". Nothing has been done to update the book or moderate its rather offensive American-chauvinist tone.

Some of the lines in The Fifth Generation, like "We need some new American heroes," sound absurd if you substitute the word "British" for "American" and imagine the book written by UK authors.

Feigenbaum (Professor of Computer Science at Stanford University and a founding father of artificial intelligence) and McCorduck (a science writer) are disturbingly willing to enlist the cause of "national defense" in their crusade for an American Fifth Generation programme.

Part of the reason why The Fifth Generation already seems out of date is the impact it has in the United States. Since the book's publication there, the American computer industry's support for the Microelectronics Computer and Technology Corporation (MCC), a new cooperative research centre in Texas involving 13 manufacturers, has grown hearteningly.

The Pentagon has asked Congress for $1 billion so that is Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency can sponsor the development of supercomputers and artificial intelligence on a lavish scale.

For 12 pages the book dwells depressingly on Britain's failure so far to exploit its potential expertise in artificial intelligence. "In England's tragedy there is an obvious lesson for Americans," the authors say. Although the overall analysis is not grossly unfair, their grasp of facts sometimes slips, like their style.



For example, they point to the decline in research funded by British industry between 1967 and 1975 and say that no one expects any change in the trend. But in fact it is already known that industrial research revived significantly during the late 70s and early 80s, despite the economic depression.

Anyone who wants a more dispassionate introduction to the subject before tackling Feigenbaum and McCorduck's political tract should read **Towards Fifth-Generation Computers** by Geoff Simons (NCC Publications, £10.50).

Simons is Chief Editor for the National Computing Centre and a prolific author of clear, non-technical books about computers. His latest work is the philosophical (but not sensational) **Are Computers Alive?** (Harvester Press, £9.95).

Books either written or edited by Simons can generally be bought with confidence. For example, **Introducing Computers** by Malcolm Peltu (NCC Publications, £5.50) is the best general introduction to computing that I have seen this year.

Peltu, who is one of the industry's most respected freelance journalists, pack a remarkably comprehensive account of the workings and uses of computers into this 326 page paperback.

Bookshops are full of short, snappy introductions to home computers. A good example of this genre, which is on the whole superficial and sloppy, is **First Byte** by Mike Scott Rohan (EP Publications, £3.95).

Rohan – a science fiction writer best known for the novel 'Run to the Stars' – has produced 94 highly readable and well illustrated pages that should be genuinely useful for the absolute beginner choosing a home micro.

However, because the industry is changing so fast, some of the details in the section reviewing specific models are already out of date.

Bewildered parents choosing a micro for the children are a particular important category of home computer buyer. **Computers and Your Child** by Ray Hammond (Century, £5.95 paperback, £9.95 hardback) will suit them.

It is not only a good guide to the hardware and software but also an intelligent critique of educational computing.

Hammond argues that many schools are misusing computers and that ignorance and confusion are making "code junkies" out of some teenage programmers whilst withholding vital computer assistance from others.

Although Hammond rightly expresses concern that home computing is 90 per cent a male activity, he spoils the effect by starting his book: "'Dad . . . can we have a computer?' If you hesitate over the answer to this question, you belong to the majority of adults."

John Maddison, the veteran communications writer and educator, takes a very wide look at the impact of new technology in **Education in the Microelectronics Era** (Open University Press, £4.95). He manages to cover a lot of ground without being vague or general.

Another huge category of computer books gives advice to businessmen and managers. A good starting point is **Make a Success of Microcomputing in Your Business** by Pannell, Jackson and Lucas (Enterprise Books, £4.95). Readers may remember that this clearly written paperback was recently the subject of a special offer in Computer Horizons.

Understanding Computer Contracts by Martin Edwards (Waterlow, £6.50) sounds much more specialized. But Edwards, a Liverpool solicitor, argues convincingly that businesses should understand the legal implications of buying a computer as thoroughly as the technical specifications and the costs. If the system breaks down, the company too often finds that its legal protection is limited or non existent.

Publishers are responding to the fact that computer failure and fraud are topical subjects. **Computer Security**, a management handbook by Leonard Fine (William Heinemann, £7.50), is a concise survey of the field by an unappealing prose style.

Even the cautionary tales of computer disaster which pepper the book fail to make it readable, partly because the victims remain anonymous.

In many cases anonymity is clearly essential, but I do not see why some could not have been named.

To give an extreme example: "A medium-sized corporation making extensive use of computers was put into liquidation when its computer centre was hit by an aircraft which crashed into it. The high dependence on computerized records left the organization incapable of continuing its business activities."

A much more entertaining book on the same subject is **Computer Insecurity** by Adrian Norman (Chapman and Hall, £14.95). Most of the cases in his catalogue of more than 100 crimes, errors and disasters do identify the victim. However it must be said that the majority date from the 1970s rather than the 80s.

Another pair of hands to speed the future home computer

By Alan Lewis

Have you ever marvelled at the speed of the computer you are using? If the answer is yes, then you are in for some further surprises. For new hardware is becoming available to make computers work even more quickly – sometimes 100 or 200 times faster.

The new machine is called an array processor and plugs into a computer. Array processors were invented in the late 1960s and in the early days could only be attached to the larger computers used by businesses and scientific establishments. Now American scientists have found a way to plug them into home computers.

There are still technical problems to solve before Britain's half million home computer owners can make widespread use of array processors – and their price will be too high for most computer hobbyists for some time.

But with the pace of technological progress and the slumping cost of equipment, it cannot be long before these problems will be solved. Then the prospects for home computer users will be awesome. For fitting an array processor to a home computer would be like swapping a Tiger Moth for Concorde.

At the moment array processors are used by organizations which need to collect and process vast amounts of information very quickly and with great accuracy.

Array processors, which are attached to a "host" computer, are used in several countries to help forecast the weather. They are also used to monitor nuclear reactors, analyse seismic waves from earthquakes, and make forecasts of inflation and unemployment using computerized economic models.

The Atomic Energy Authority's laboratories in Risley, Cheshire, have ordered an FPS-100 attached processor from Floating Point Systems, the world's leading manufacturer of these high-speed array processors. The AEA will use the attached processor in its experimental work with ultrasonic imaging, which allows scientists to "see" into the core of a fast breeder nuclear reactor. A new technique has been developed at Risley using high frequency sound that enables images of the fuel rods to be produced even when they are under the opaque liquid sodium used in the reactor as a coolant.

As Jim McKnight, head of the project, explains: "We want to be able to run the whole job at the reactor site, but we cannot afford to carry a computer large enough round the country with us. The only way to achieve the performance of the Digital 11/60 on the 11/23 was to purchase an attached processor. With the extra processing power the FPS-100 will provide, the 11/23 will not give us the results of the 11/60, but produce them in a matter of minutes, rather than days."

British Aerospace, prime contractor for the construction of the European Space Agency's L-Sat 1 satellite, is using an attached processor from Floating Point Systems for modelling the satellite's behaviour in orbit.

L-Sat 1, which will have solar arrays spanning nearly 30 metres, is due to be launched in 1986 and will provide a variety of communications services. The Dynamics Group of British Aerospace is also responsible for the satellite so that its antennae always point to particular areas of the Earth, and its solar panels point to the Sun.

Clearly, the satellite's control systems' performance could not be tested while it was on the ground.

The answer was to install a PDP-11/44 minicomputer from Digital Equipment, and an attached processor. "What we needed," says British Aerospace's John Pengelly, "was number crunching capability, which the FPS-100 could give us. Although we looked at larger computers, none could match the processing power of the attached processor.

"This configuration allows the satellite designers to simulate the dynamics of the satellite in space." The FPS-100 has the capacity to perform eight million floating point calculations every second.

The Joint Speech Research Unit (JSRU), based in Cheltenham, carries out research on speech signal properties and processing for government departments and other public agencies.

Successful research like this depends on reliable and appropriate computer facilities. In particular, it requires powerful processing, good graphics and interactive terminals. Consequently the unit's researchers study not only speech signal processing but also the computer methods most suitable for supporting this work.

It was decided to augment the computer facility by an array processor and the unit selected the AP-120B from Floating Point Systems.

Before the AP-120B was installed each spectral cross-section took two seconds and a complete picture took eight minutes to form. This delay was such that use of the program was minimal.

Using the AP-120B, with its own standard routines, an enormous gain in speed was evident, reducing the time to produce a spectral cross-section in 20 milliseconds and a complete picture to five seconds.

As experience of array processing grows, the users are finding many other applications. They have also discovered another benefit. By plugging an array processor into their computer, they can get vast increase in the power of their machine for less cost than buying a bigger computer.

Exactly how array processors could be used on a home computer stretches the imagination, but they could certainly run incredibly lifelike and realistic games. They could well bring closer the day when you can talk to your computer and have it answer back.

Although ordinary computers work incredibly fast compared with humans, they are still not fast enough to carry out really complex tasks quickly.

When you are very busy, you may complain "I've only got one pair of hands".

In that respect, the computer, which works logically by performing one task after another, is rather similar. It only has one pair of electronic hands and can only make one computation at a time.

Effectively, an array processor gives the computer more than one pair of hands. So each of its electronic circuits can be finishing one task, while it is making progress on a second and starting a third.

Multiply that by the number of circuits in an array processor and you increase the power of the computer by a hundred or more times. The array processors made by Floating Point Systems can do up to 12 million sums every second.

Computer Appointments

FA CUP: PLUM PLAGE FOR CORINTHIAN-CASUALS, GLUM FACES AT POOLE

The cashless society can get out of the red at Bristol

By Paul Newman



Corinthian-Casuals, the standard-bearers of English amateur football, were yesterday drawn at home to Bristol City in the first round proper of the FA Cup. The Isthmian League club have played at this stage of the competition only once since the war, in 1965, when they lost 5-1 to Watford at the Oval.

Casuals, who in their 101-year history have never paid a player, will decide within the next few days where to play the tie, and are likely to leave the choice to their players. The club do not have a permanent home and the facilities at Molesey, whose ground they have shared since they were asked to leave Tooting and Mitcham at the end of last season, are unlikely to be adequate.

Only 500 spectatores were at Molesey on Saturday, when Casuals beat Merthyr Tydfil in the fourth qualifying round, and league attendances average about 100. Bristol City, however, having made a good start to the season in the fourth division, are attracting home crowds of up to 10,000 and are likely to bring a large following with them.

Casuals, who are looking for a permanent home, will launch a fund-raising appeal later this month and would earn several thousand pounds if they switched the tie to City's Ashton Gate ground. The alternative would be to play the match at a League ground in London – Chelsea offered Casuals the use of Stamford Bridge for Cup matches last season – or at another Isthmian club.

Alan Jenkins, the Casuals press officer, said: "We are very hard-up and the temptation would be to go to Bristol, but I don't believe that is necessarily within the spirit of the club: I think the attitude of the players will be the key."

The Corinthians, who in the 1890s twice provided all 11 members of the full England team, merged with the Casuals in 1939. In their heyday they were two of the strongest sides in the country but they had been in decline in recent years until Billy Smith, a Covent Garden flower dealer and their only paid official, was appointed manager in 1981. They have only been beaten twice this season and are challenging for promotion from the Isthmian League second division.

The two clubs were originally open only to public school or university students but now any one embracing their amateur ideals is able to join. The days when a player who was sent off would never play for the club again are also in the past.

Burnley, whose manager, John Bond, took Manchester City to the final three seasons ago, are away to Blyth Spartans or Hyde United, who drew 1-1 at Hyde on Saturday. Blyth, the favourites to win tonight's replay, reached the fifth round five seasons ago. Burnley who themselves have a strong Cup tradition, were relegated to the third dividion last season but reached the sixth round of the FA Cup and the semi-finals of the Milk Cup.

Two Midlands non-League clubs with new player-managers have drawn attractive home ties. A.P-.Leamington, who appointed Graham Mackenzie on Saturday 90 minutes before their 3-0 defeat of Wellingborough in the fourth qualifying round, face Gillingham. Kettering Town, who meet Swindon Town, are managed by David Needham, the former Nottingham Foresst, Notts County and Queen's Park Rangers defender, who scored in Saturday's 3-2 defeat of Sutton Coldfield Town, his first match in charge. Swindon's goalkeeper, Scott Endersby, began his career with Ketteringham.

Boston United and Telford United, who both knocked out League clubs last season, could do the same again this year, having been drawn at home to Bury and Stockport County respectively. Penrith, who beat Chester in the first round two years ago, are at home to Hull City, who will no doubt be briefed on the task facing them by their chairman, Don Robinson. He was chairman of Scarborough during their famous Cup runs of the 1970s.

Yesterday's draw also provided Bristol City's neighbours, Bristol Rovers, with a difficult tie. They are away to Harlow Town or Barnet, who drew 1-1 on Saturday both have good recent Cup records.

Altrincham and Enfield, the two most successful non-League Cup sides of recent years, could both fall at the first hurdle this season, having been drawn away to fellow Alliance Premier League clubs. Altrincham, who have been rebuilding their side and are not the force they were, travel to Frickley Athletic, who have won six of their seven home league games this season. Enfield, who by their own high standards are having a poor season, face Wealdstone, who have gone 16 matches without defeat.

Draw for first round

Aldershot v Basingstoke or Worcester.
AP Leamington v Gillingham.
Barking v Weymouth or Farnborough.
Boston United v Bury.
Bournemouth v Walsall.
Bradford City v Wigan.
Chelmsford v Eastwood or Wycombe Wanderers.
Chester v Chesterfield.
Corinthian-Casuals v Bristol City.
Darlington v Workington of Mossley.
Exeter v Maidstone of Sutton United.
Folkestone or Degenham v Brentford.
Frickley v Altrincham.
Gainsborough Trinity v Blackpool.
Halifax v Whitby.
Harlow or Barnet v Bristol Rovers.
Horwich RMI or Macclesfield v York.
Hyde or Blyth Spartans v Burnley.
Kettering v Swindon.
Mansfield v Doncaster.
Millwall v Dartford.
Northampton v Waterlooville.
Northwich Victoria v Bangor City.
Oxford United v Peterborough.
Penrith v Hull.
Poole v Newport.
Port Vale v Lincoln.
Reading v Hereford.
Rochdale v Crewe Alexandra.
Rotherham v Hartlepool.
Scunthorpe v Preston North End.
Southend v Plymouth Argyle.
Telford v Stockport.
Torquay v Colchester.
Tranmere v Bolton.
Walthamstow Avenue or Burton v Windsor and Eton.
Wealdstone v Enfield.
Wimbledon v Orient.
Wrexham v Sheffield United.
Yeovil or Minhead v Fisher Athletic of Harrow.
Matches to be played on November 19



The Slough crouch: and the referee gets into the act

Prize was no excuse for Dorset's day of shame

It profiteth not a man to sell his soul for the whole world ... but for Newport? That, it transpired yesterday, was the prize at stake when Slough Town marched to Poole Town to strive for a place in the first round proper of the FA Cup on Saturday. Slough had passed through the three previous qualifying rounds, the last time disposing of Hampton thanks to an eccentric wind-borne winner from their goalkeeper Frank Parsons; Poole had demolished Saltash, St Blazey and Frome.

Both teams stood a match away from the first round proper, and the chance of a crack at a third or fourth division side: one of the occasional sweet delights for any non-League man. That there was a very real prize at stake is the reason for much of what happened on that distasteful afternoon in Dorset: a reason, but not an excuse.

Three players were sent off, all from Slough, all within a blood-rushing five minutes – five minutes for which Slough should hang their heads in shame. But they need not undertake such extravagances of guilt alone. The Poole men likewise behaved shamefully. And the referee, D. T. Morgan, must also take his share of the blame.

Poole won 3-0 with Baber scoring all three. He took the match ball home as if this was an ordinary moment of football glory. It was not. The troubles of the game craved one's attention, and Baber's feat will be forgotten a long time before the three sendings-off.

Pleasures

There was a pronounced whiff of trouble in the air in the first minutes of the match. Three rugged and potentially dangerous tackles were made in this period and did not earn a booking. They were all made by Poole men on Slough men. Poole relegated from the Southern League premier division last season, started the game slight underdogs. Slough, from the Isthmian League premier division, had an FA Cup run last season that included a defeat of Millwall. Such a start was, perhaps, predictably, then. Being wise after the event is one of life's great pleasures but in this case it was at once crystal clear that the match was destined for trouble unless the referee took an immediate grip. This did not happen.

Instead, it became apparent that the referee was a man with whom liberties could be taken, and the game, potentially a good old blood and thunder cup tie, became a matter of provocation, niggle, nastiness and the kind of play-acting designed to get players sent off. It was the sort of unpleasant nonsense that a good referee can stamp out in five minutes.

Triumph

Poole's Ray Ames was at the centre of much of the trouble. Roger Bazeley, the Poole manager, said the Slough men were trying to provoke Ames into committing a crime worthy of a sending-off. Slough's players accused Ames of consistent faking. Ames, to say the least, was guilty of considerable over-reaction.

The only people to come out of this match with any credit were, perhaps, Slough's forwards, Pacquette and Dodds, who worked like a couple of pack horses long after the cause had been lost and their side reduced to eight men. All they got for their effore was a kicking.

Norman was the first man off, for kicking, when the referee decided that drastic action might improve a nasty game. Parsons, goalkeeper and captain, ran to protest, and then returned to his goal, each run taking him unnecessarily clost to the grounded Ames. With each passage Ames flung himself about like an extra in a Clint Eastwood movie. Parsons later admitted touching Ames but vigorously denied wholesale viciousness. Referee and linesman were convinced of his malice, however, and Parson was ordered off. At once Poole players flung their arms in the air in triumph. Micky Doherty was the third Slough man sent off, after a late tackle. He brother, Tony, had previously been booked and it was the opinion of Parsons that the referee confused the brothers.

Chasing about for interviews after the game was not the cheeriest of of tasks. "I would like people to remember that were 2-0 up before it all started," Bazeley said. So they were, Baber scoring the first from a free kick, and the second to finish the kind of sweeping move that leaves a manager believing that players pay attention to what he is saying. "It was my ambition when I took over five years ago to take Poole to the first round of the Cup," Bazeley said.

Terry Reardon, Slough's manager, was a picture of gloom, full of dire threats of disciplinary action. "We got involved. We shouldn't have." he said. And it was no coincidence, he added, that Ames, already booked, was substituted after the trouble.

I had been looking forward to my day at the seaside. I had pre-match notes about seagulls and salt breezes, about the speedway and the dog tracks that encircle the pitch, about Poole's efforts to escape from the Southern League's Southern division, about the fact that this was Poole's first Saturday home game since August 26, about the struggles of the chairman, Graham Bexter, and his board to find the £1,000 a week they say it takes to keep the club in operation.

Charms

Instead, we have a sorry tale that tells at just how nasty football can get. Football outside the Football League has many charms, not least the utter seriousness with which so many, like this, it is a waste of everbody's time. Poole have the place in the first round proper that they wanted so badly and they face Newport at home on November 19. I will be there hoping for a decent game of football.

After the match, Baber, match ball in his kit-bag, a smile on his face and a pint in his hand, was a picture of contentment. A few yards away, Parsons, the Slough goalkeeper, had only the pint, as he stood there shining with cleanliness after his early ablutions. "Do you know something?" he said. "It's my birthday today."

Simon Barnes

Ominous preparation for the European champions

It was the kind of weekend that Hamburg, the European champions could manifestly have sone without. Beaten 4-0 at Borussia Mönchengladbach, where they also had their sweeper Hieronymous sent off for a professional foul on Matthaeus, Hamburg them learnt that they will be without their international forward Milewski until the end of the year.

Milewski, aged 25, faces an operation today on an achilles tendon injury he sustained last June but has since aggravated. He is one of five players expected to miss tomorrows European Cup tie against Dynamo Bucharest in which Hamburg will be attempting to make up a 3-0 leeway from the first leg.

In Spain Alfredo Di Stefano, who won the European Cup five times with Real Madrid, appears to have saved his job as manager of the club after the 5-0 thrashing of Atlético Madrid. Di Stefano's job was in jeopardy after the club's worst start in years, but Sunday's win, their third in a row, took them to the top. Metgod, Juanito Santillana, Stielike, and Angle got the goals.

Valencia slipped to fourth after losing 3-1 at home to Real Zaragoza, whose Paraguayan forward Amarilla scored twice. Armstrong, the former Watford player, scored for Real Mallorca, but Murcia still won 4-1.

Results from Europe

AUSTRIAN: Gak 0, Austria Salzburg 0; Eisenstadt 3, Neusiedl 1; Rapid Vienna 3, Lask 1, Union Wels 0, Sturm Graz 0; Vost Linz 2, SSW Innsbruck 2; Fav AC 1, Wiener Sportclub 1, Admira Wacker Wien 4, St Veit 4; Austria Klagenfurt 2, Austria Vienna 0.

BULGARIAN: Lokomotiv Sofia 1, Levski Spartak 2; Shoumen 0, CSKA Sofia 0; Slavia 3, Botev Vratsa 1; Sliven 2, Lokomotiv Plovdiv 2; Belasitsa 2, Zhsks Spartak Varna 1; Haskovo 1, Etur 1; Chemo More Varna 3, Beroe 0; Chernomorets 2, Trakia Plovdiv.

CYPRIOT: Pezoporikos 2, EPA 0; Omonia 1, Apoel 1; Apollon 4, Paralimni 0; Anorthosis 1, Alki 0; Aradippou 0, AEL 2; Aris 3, Ethnikos 0; Salamina 0, Ermis 0.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA: Bohemians Prague 1, Inter Bratislava 1; RH Cheb 1, Sparta Prague 1; TJ Vitkovice 1, Banik Ostrava 0; Dukla B Bystrica 4, Plastika Nitra 0; SU Teplice 3, Lokomotiva Kosice 0; Spartak Trnava 1, Zvl Zilina 1; Slovan Bratislava 1, Tatran Presov 2; Slavia Prague 1, Dukla Prague 0.

DANISH: Broenshoej 0, Lyngby 1; B93 Copenhagen 1, OB Odense 3; Naestved 3, Ikast 0, Herning 0, Fram 2; B 1903 Copenhagen 1, AGF Aarhus 1; Vejle 2, Broendby 2; Esbjerg 3, Koege 0; Hvidovre 1, Kolding 0.

DUTCH: Pec Zwolle 3, Willem II Tilburg 1; Volendam 1, Utrecht 1; Helmond Sport 2, CS 79 Dordrecht 4; Fortuna Sittard 1, Sparta 0; Feyenoord 4, Excelsior Rotterdam 0; Haarlem 0, Roda JC Kerkrade 0; Groningen 1, PSV Eindhoven 4; Ajax 2, AZ'67 Alkmaar 1; Den Bosch 0, GA Eagles Deventer 0.

FRENCH: Nancy 1, Paris St Germain 2; Rouen 0, Lens 2; Laval 1, Metz 0; Bordeaux 0, Monaco 2; Sochaux 3, Auxerre 0; Nantes 1, Toulon 0; Toulouse 1, Brest 0; Lille 2, Rennes 0; Nimes 0, Bastia 0.

GREEK: Paok 0, Iraklis 0; Apollon Athens 0, Olympiakos 1; Yannina 0, Panathinaikos 1; Larisa 1, Panserraikos 0; Ethnikos 2, Doxa 2; Aris 3, Panionios 0; OS 1, AEK 0; Egaleo 1, Apollon Kalamaras 0.

HUNGARIAN: Vasas SC 2, Volan SC 1; Pecs 1, BP Honved 1; Haladas 1, Tatabanya 2; Szeged 2, Nyiregyhaza 0; Zalaegerszeg 2, Ferencvaros 0; Csepel 0, Ujpest Dozsa 0; Raba Eto 4, Mtk VM 3; Videoton 2, Diosgyor 1.

ITALIAN: Ascoli 1, Udinese 0; Avellino 0, Catania 0; Genoa 2, Torino 1; Juventus 1, Sampdoria 2; AC Milan 4, Lazio 1; Pisa 0, Inter Milan 0; Roma 5, Napoli 1, Verona 3, Fiorentina 1.

LUXEMBOURG: Spora Luxembourg 4, Stade Dudelange 0, Witz 1, Jeunesse Esch 0; Progres Niedercorn 2, Union Luxembourg 1; Ara Bonnevoie 1, Red Boys 0; Rumelange 0, Ettelbruck 0, Grevenmacher 2, Beggen 2.

ROMANIAN: Bucharest Steaua 1, Petrosani Jiul 0; IASI Politehnica 2, Rm Vilcea Chimia 0; Galati Dunarea Csu 0, Baia Mare 0; Hunedoara Corvinul 3, Tirgoviste CS 1; Bucharest Sportul 2, OLT 1; Craiova Universitatea 3, Ploiesti Petrolul 0; Tirgu Mures Asa 4, Oradea Bihor 1; Bacau CS 2, Bucharest Rapid 0.

SOVIET: Dnepr Dnepropetrovsk 3, Dynamo Moscow 1; Shakhtyor Donetsk 0, Spartak Moscow 4; Dynamo Kiev 3, Ararat Erevan 0; Metallist Charkow 1, Torpedo Kutaisi 0; Torpedo Moscow 1, Dynamo Tbilisi 0; Jalgiris 2, Pachtakor Tashkent 0; Dynamo Minsk 2, Zenit Leningrad 0; CSKA Moscow 2, Neftchi Baku 1. Nistru Kishiner and Torpedo Kutaisi relegated.

SPANISH: Real Sociedad 1, Cadiz 0; Valencia 1, Real Zaragoza 3; Malaga 2, Salamanca 1; Real Betis 0, Barcelona 0; Real Madrid 5, Atletico Madrid 0; Real Valladolid 3, Sevilla 3; Sporting 2, Osasuna 1; Real Murcia 4, Real Mallorca 1; Espanol 0, Athletic Bilbao 0.

SWEDISH: Championship final: Play-off, first leg: Oster Vaxjo 1, IFK Goteborg 1.

SWISS: Aarau 2, Lucerne 2; Basle 0, Grasshoppers 0; La Chaux-De-Fonds 2, Sion 0; Chiasso 3, St Gallen 2; Lausanne 0, Wettingen 0; Servette 1, Bellinzona 2; Vevey 3, Neuchatel Xamax 1; Zurich 0, Young Boys 1.

WEST GERMAN: Borussia Mönchengladbach 4, Hamburg 0; Cologne 7, Eintracht Frankfurt 0; Werder Bremen 3, Bayer Leverkusen 0; Fortuna Dusseldorf 3, Stuttgart 0; Waldhof Mannheim 4, Dortmund 1; Kickers Offenbach 2, Arminia Bielefeld 2; Eintracht Brunswick 1, Bayer Uerdigen 2; Bayern Munich 4, Nuremberg 2; Bochum 4, Kaiserslautern 1.

YUGOSLAV: Velez Mostar 0, Partizan Belgrade 0; Radnicki Nis 3, Pristina 1; Sarajevo 3, Dynamo Vinkovci 0; Celik Zenica 2, Vojvodina Novi Sad 1; Osijek 2, Olimpija Ljubljana 1; Vardar Skopje 1, Dynamo Zagreb 0; Red Star Belgrade 4, Rijeka 1; Hajduk Split 3, Buducnost Titograd 0; Sloboda Tuzla 0, Zeljeznicar 0.

There were no first division games in Portugal and East Germany at the weekend.

BELGIAN CUP: Seraing 0, Standard Liege 0 (Standard win on penalties); Hasselt 0, Waterschei 2; CS Bruges 0, Beveren 3; Beerschot 0, Zwarte Leeuw 4; Anderlecht 1, Bruges 2; Antwerp 3, Charleroi 1; Kortrijk 1, Lierse 2; Lokeren 2, Malines 1; FC Liege 2, Diest 0; RWD Molenbeek 2, SK Tongres 1; KV Ostende 1, Waregem 3; Ghent 4, Vorselaar 0; Waterschei 1, Harelbeke 1 (Waterschei win on penalties); St Nicholas-Waas 3, Overpelt 1; St Trond 1, FC Eeklo 1 (St Trond win on penalties).

Wolves go over debts deadline

A Football league deadline for Wolverhampton Wanderers to pay debt of £50,000 passed yesterday with no sign of payment. So the threat of expulsion or suspension from the League still hangs over them because money is still owed to unsecured creditors of a previous Molineux regime.

Wanderers' chief executive, Derek Dougan, said: "The debts will be paid but at the moment we don't know how much is owed until the affairs of the old company have been finalized."

One of the conditions imposed by the League, at the time of the Dougan takeover 15 months ago was that 60p in the pound should be paid to unsecured creditors of the old company.

● Cyrille Regis, The West Bromwich Albion and England forward, was sent to hospital yesterday for an X-ray examination on a shoulder injury.

Livermore takes over at Swansea

Doug Livermore was appointed Swansea City's caretaker manager, a week after being told that he could become one of the first casualties of the club's financial crisis.

Now he takes over from John Toshack, inheriting a squad likely to be severly trimmed as Swansea bid to survive by cutting expenditure by £25,000 a month. Livermore has turned down a salary increase.

Emlyn Hughes, the club captain, who spent Friday night trying to persuade John Toshack to stay on at Swansea, has left the club.

Chelsa's efforts to help the finances of two of their second division rivals were given the go-ahead by the Football League to bring forward Chelsea's games at Charlton and Swansea so that both Clubs will receive much needed cash from the matches earlier than expected.

● Peter Taylor, the Derby manager, under pressure from poor results and a possible take over by Mike Watterson, the former chairman, insisted last night that he would not leave the club.

Price ready to make his Watford debut in Sofia

Neil Price could make his first senior appearance for Watford in the UEFA Cup tie in Bulgaria tomorrow. Watford, held to a 1-1 draw at Vicarage Road by Levski Spartak Sofia in the first leg, are struggling to name 11 players plus five substitutes for the return leg in the second round.

Sinnott is ineligible and with Rostron required to play in midfield, Price, aged 19, is standing by. "We have a reputation at Watford for doing things the hard way," their manager, Graham Taylor, said. "The players have now got to believe they can come back on Thursday morning to the headlines. They have to win 1-0 and that is not beyond them."

Manchester United also have problems as they prepare for their European Cup Winners' Cup match against Spartak Varna at Old Trafford. United won the first leg 2-1 in Bulgaria, but have Muhren and Gidman injured and Wilkins suspended. Macari will be recalled.

Walsh will replace Thijssen in the Nottingham Forest side against PSV Eindhoven in their UEFA Cup tie at the City Ground. The Dutch international is ineligible. Sutton will continue in goal for the injured van Breukelen, but the forward Birtles, who has been out has come through two training sessions with no ill effects

Liverpool, goalless against Athletic Bilbao after the first leg of their European Cup tie, look certain to have Rush leading their attack despite his virus problem.

Tottenham Hotspur go to the Netherlands to resume their confrontations with Cruyff and Feyenoord in the UEFA Cup, hoping the two late goals they conceded in a 4-2 first leg win will not end their interest. The winger, Brooke, is out of the line-up because of a cut foot and there are fitness doubts over the goalkeeper, Clemence, and forward, Galvin.

Aston Villa's players watched a video of Saturday's 6-2 home defeat by Arsenal, to try to make sure they do not produce a repeat performance in their UEFA Cup match against Moscow Spartak.

Tapper in form for fine Chigwell side

Schools football by George Chesterton

A number of schools have enjoyed success in the first half of term including those Essex rivals, Chigwell and Forest. Chigwell have won seven of their eight matches. Their captain, R. C. Tapper, is a forceful player, having a strong shot with either foot. He has the remarkable record so far of 19 goals.

Forest have nearly as good a record, winning four of their matches decisively. R. Harnack and M. Sheppard have played well and the tall, fair-haired C. Elliott is an outstanding, thrustful player. The game between these two schools at the end of the month should be a battle indeed.

Charterhouse have lost only to Malvern and have a well balance side. J. Golder and H. Pratt are particularly strong. Their best results so far have been 3-2 against Forest and 3-1 against Bradfield. This was the only defeat suffered by Bradfield, who have strenght in depth. They had convincing successes against Winchester and Repton and last week achieved a 2-1 win against a well-organized Shrewsbury side.

Eton are very strong in defence, reflected in the fact that they have conceded only three goals, with C. Redmayne being almost faultless in goal and N. Evans-Lombe giving him solid support. M. Esiri has led the side well, but recently goals have been hard to come by.

Goals have been much more in evidence in Winchester's results. They have been involved in a series of draws, notably against Westminster, Lancing and Bedales. They went down convincingly to Eton and Bradfield, but lost only in the dying minutes against an efficient Malvern side, who scored from a penalty.

A fitting climax to the first part of the season is the selection of an unofficial southern public schools XI who play an Arsenal youth XI on November 26 at Forest School. The squad is:

C Redmayne and M Esiri (Eton), G Link and R Young (Hampton), H Pratt and J Golder (Charterhouse), D Mackey (King Edward's, Witley), H Teague (Ardingly), R Harnach and C Elliott (Forest), S Allison (Brentwood), S Harris and E Gilbert (Malvern).

ATHLETICS

England get lion's share of fixtures

By Pat Butcher

The British Amateur Athletics Board, the nominal federation of United Kingdom governing bodies, seem to have conceded their right to stage international fixtures to one of their constituent members, the Amateur Athletic Association.

Fixtures awarded for 1984 by the European calendar congress, which ended in Madrid on Sunday, reveal more England fixtures than Great Britain. The AAA thus stand to make an even bigger profit than this year, which will help them forestall moves toward unification of the various bodies.

FIXTURES: Jan 6-7: Cosford indoor games, RAF Cosford. Jan 13-14: AAA and WAAA indoor championships, RAF Cosford. Jan 21: Inter-county cross country championships, Leicester. Feb 1: GB and N Ireland v E Germany, indoor, RAF Cosford. Feb 4: France v GB and N Ireland, indoor, Vittel, France. Feb 11: Area cross-country championships. Feb 18: Women's national cross-country championships, Knebworth Park. March 3: English cross-country championships, Newark. March 3-5: European indoor championships, Gothenburg. March 7: England v Poland, indoor, RAF Cosford. March 10: England v USA, indoor, RAF Cosford. March 25: World cross-country championships, New York. May 13: London marathon, AAA championship and Olympic trial. May 27-28: UK championships, Cwmbran. June 6: Olympic trials, first section, Crystal Palace. June 10: Olympic trials, second section, Gateshead. June 1-19: WAAA championships, Crystal Palace.

June 16: Scottish AAA championships, Meadowbank. June 17: Loughborough U v AAA, Loughborough. June 23 or 24: Scotland v Yugoslavia v another country (senior women). June 23-24: AAA championships, Crystal Palace. July 1: Belgium v England v Yugoslavia, Men, Brussels. July 6: England v Spain v Sweden, Men, Gateshead. July 13: Talbot International Games, Crystal Palace. July 13-14: English schools championships, Thurrock. July 15: England v Poland v Hungary, Men, Birmingham. July 17: Edinburgh Games, Meadowbank. July 28-Aug 12: Olympic Games, Los Angeles. Aug 18: England invitation meeting, Crystal Palace. Aug 27: BAAB MEETING, Crystal Palace. Sept 7: Coca-Cola international meeting, Crystal Palace. Sept 14-15: Eight-nation tournament, Tokyo, men and women: USSR v US v E Germany v GB v Italy v Hungary v Japan v A N Other. Sept 15-16: Yugoslavia v GB, senior and junior, men and women, Split or Celje.

RUGBY LEAGUE

Leeds set sights on Australia

By Keith Macklin

Wally Lewis, the captain of Queensland and Australia, and a powerfully built stand-off half, is the prime target for Leeds as they redouble their efforts to sign top players from Australia.

Within minutes of Leeds being thrashed 58-2 by Queensland on Saturday, the Leeds directors were putting their heads together to decide on a priority shopping list for strengthening the side.

Leeds are having their worst season for many years, and a series of big scores against weak defences has persuaded the Headingley directors that the time has come to look outside Britain for reinforcements.

Although Lewis was not mentioned by name, he is known to be a prime target, not merely for Leeds, but for several clubs. Leeds have already put out feelers for Frank Stanton and Jack Gibson, the top Australian coaches, and at least four Australian players have been mentioned by people close to Headingley in the past week or so.

Harry Jepson, the Leeds football chairman, says: "There are four players we are particularly interested in and we hope to have at least two of them playing for us before the end of the season."

The other touring team, the New Zealand Maoris, have now won four out of four games against the Amateur district sides pitted against them by the British Amateur Rugby League Association, and their latest sweeping win, 46-12 against Barrow on Sunday, emphasizes that the Maoris are in several cases being under-matched.

The touring party includes many New Zealand internationals and the big test of comparative skill and quality will be at Hull on Saturday week when the Great Britain amateur side meets the Maoris in the final game of the tour.

Although Bramley had to postpone their fixture with Huddersfield on Sunday because of their financial problems, there are high hopes that the John Player Trophy game against Hull Kingston Rovers next weekend will go ahead, various short-term rescue plans are being considered by the league.

IN BRIEF



RUGBY UNION: Willie Duggan (above), the Ireland and British Lions No 8, has been omitted from the Leinster side to meet Llanelli in Dublin on Saturday. Duggan arrived late for the Lienster trial and was left out of the side that played Munster. Leinster are also without Ollie Campbell, whose return following the Lions tour has been delayed by a viral infection.

LEINSTER: J Murphy (Greystones), P Haycock (Terenure College), B Mullin (Trinity College), R Moroney (Lansdowne), J McGeadey (Lansdowne), M Quinn (Lansdowne), A Doyle (Greystones), P Orr (Old Wesley), H Harbison (Bective Rangers), D Fitzgerald (Lansdowne), J Glennon (Skerries), G Wallace (Old Wesley), R Kearney (Wanderers), D Fanning (St Mary's College), D McGrath (University College, Dublin).

BOWLS: John Fullarton, of Ardeer in Scotland, was the first winner in the CIS Insurance Indoor Bowls Championships at the Guild Hall, Preston yesterday. He beat Dave Thomas, of Nottingham, 7-3, 0-7, 7-0, in the first official tournament to employ the seven-up scoring system.

RESULTS: R Evans (Wales) bt R Brittan (Eng) 7-3, 2-7, 7-2; T Allcock (Eng) bt R Mills (Wales) 4-7, 7-4, 7-6; T Hamill (Scot) bt T Poole (Eng) 7-6, 3-7, 7-4; J Baker (Ire) bt E Oliver (Wales) 6-7, 7-3, 7-2.

SQUASH RACKETS

Merciless Jahangir into semi-final

By Richard Eaton



Kenyon: overwhelmed

Jahangir Khan, sensing the growth of a slight rivalry, trod it mercilessly into the ground when he beat the former British champion, Phil Kenyon for the loss of only five points in the World Masters tournament, sponsored by ICI Perspex at the Spectrum Arena, Warrington, yesterday.

Kenyon, who was the only player to take a game off the teenage Pakistani in the International Squash Rackets Federation world championships in Australia last month and also gave the champion a hard run in the world open last season, was this time dispatched in 42 minutes, 9-0, 9-3, 9-2.

This ruthless win completed Jahangir's qualification from the round-robin stage into the semi-final found for the loss of only 14 points in three matches against players ranked seven in the world (Kenyon), 11th (Chris Dittmar, of Australia) and 13th (Ali Aziz, of Sweden). Last season Jahangir dropped only 39 points in winning the World Masters. This time he is on schedule to do so for even less. No man has ruled the sport quite like his, and that dominance, so far lasting two and a half years, seems to become more tyrannical by the month.

Kenyon can comfort himself with the thought that he is a newly married man and that this year, at the age of 27, he has been playing his most cogent, controled squash. On Sunday night he beat Aziz for the loss of only nine points. The future, if not dazzling, at least looks bright.

The Lancashireman is also the first leading player to use an oversize racket which he feels, as in tennis, gives him a bigger sweet spot. No leading player has yet tried a metal or graphite racket despite the rather controversial new legislation that made them legal two months ago.

As for the other technical changes, the blue floor and white ball... have not yet materialized because of a late disagreement with television broadcasters.

Meanwhile, the fine form of Geoff Williams, which had given him wins over two top-16 players, continued despite his 10-8, 9-4, 9-6 defeat to Qamar Zaman, against whom he had a game-ball in the first game. The second seed thus made sure of joining the favourite in the semi-finals.

RESULTS: C Dittmar (Aus) bt A Aziz (Swe) 9-2, 9-1, 9-10, 9-4; J Khan (Pak) bt P Kenyon (GB) 9-0, 9-3, 9-2; Q Zaman (Pak) bt G Williams (GB) 10-8, 9-4, 9-6; M Saad (Eg) bt L Kvant (Swe) 9-6, 9-3, 5-9, 9-6.

BASKETBALL

Touch of dizziness for high-riding Pirates

By Nicholas Harling

Bracknell Pirates, the first division leaders, might as well enjoy life at the top while they can. They are leading because Solent, the only unbeaten team, have played fewer games, but Bracknell duly took the chance of extending their lead at the weekend, despite finding themselves seven points behind Brighton at half-time.

Maybe the shock of finding themselves at the top of the National League, sponsored by Wimpey Homes, for the first time in their history, at first unsettled the Berkshire club in a game they were expected to win comfortably. They ultimately did so, 80-67.

Brighton, the winners of only one previous game, were without Tuz, their suspended American, but Jenkins (26 points) and Cunningham (22) were nevertheless excelling in his absence before Bracknell got to grips. Callandrillo, their latest American acquisition, who crosses himself before every free throw, maintained his scoring streak with another 27 points.

Callandrillo, a 6ft 2in guard from New Jersey, may be the most flamboyant member of the team but he receives plenty of support from Tony Balogun, a 6ft 6in British forward from Brooklyn, New York, of all places.

Bracknell are also currently reaping the dividends of a successful youth policy which brought them the National Junior Cup two years ago when the club was based at Surrey University in Guildford, and was known successively as Team Talbot and Guildford Pirates. Scantlebury and Stiller, two members of that side, are now in Bracknell's senior team under their new American coach, Jack Lehane.

Bracknell will be hoping to justify more expectations tomorrow night when they receive Kingston in the second round of the Asda Cup; not that Kingston, semi-finalists last year, will be a pushover after their 78-76 win in a fast and furious encounter at Crystal Palace. Kingston's success enabled them to complete the double over Palace, who had stretched their five-point interval lead to nine midway through the second half.

In all, the lead changed hands on a dozen occasions but after Palace pulled level for the last time with 23 seconds left, Kingston retained possession until Broderick (26) sank his last basket, a stunning jump shot with two seconds left. The Americans, who also collected 20 rebounds, found able assistance once Richards – who was defying doctor's orders to play with a depressed fractured cheekbone – had found his range.

As though to emulate Bracknell, Liverpool and Warrington Viking, whose more familiar position also used to be nearer the foot of the table, produced the shock of the weekend, to stay in contention, winning 77–58 at Sunderland, the national champions. Bona (24) and Brown (20) found rather more freedom for Liverpool than did Wearren (16) and Brandon (14) for Sunderland. By coincidence both Sunderland's Americans collected the same number of points the previous night when they added to Bolton's troubles, succeeding 89–58.

Manchester, beaten 95–101 by Birmingham, introduced their new American, Craig Robinson, who obliged with 22 points. His contribution was not quite enough to save the hosts who had made up an 18-point deficit with three minutes left only to succumb in the end. Owen (41) was in devastating form for Birmingham. With the three Americans on their books, Manchester may now part with Swaney.

● The Scottish Basketball Association (SBA) is to receive £20,000 form FS Assurance, Iain Mackenzie writes. The SBA will decide how to allocate most of the money, but £3,000 will be used to increase local advertising of matches. The SBA also intends to appoint a full time administrator, to allow the present coach and administrator, Ken Johnston, to concentrate on coaching.

FOR THE RECORD

AMERICAN FOOTBALL

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Atlanta Falcons 24, New England Patriots 13; Baltimore Colts 22, Philadelphia Eagles 21; Detroit Lions 38, Chicago Bears 17; St Louis Cardinals 41, Minnesota Vikings 31; Dallas Cowboys 38, New York Giants 20; Cleveland Browns 25, Houston Oilers 19; Buffalo Bills 27, New Orleans Saints 21; Pittsburgh Steelers 17, Tampa Bay Buccaneers 12; New York Jets 27, San Francisco 49ers 13; Cincinnati Bengals 34, Green Bay Packers 14; Seattle Seahawks 34, Los Angeles Raiders 21; Miami Dolphins 30, Los Angeles Rams 14; Denver Broncos 27, Kansas City Chiefs 24.

AMERICAN CONFERENCE, EAST

	W	L	Pct	F	A
Buffalo Bills	6	3	.667	173	182
Miami Dolphins	6	3	.667	199	147
Baltimore Colts	5	4	.556	168	197
New Englnd Pts	4	5	.444	199	189
N York Jets	4	5	.444	194	185

CENTRAL

	W	L	Pct	F	A
Pittsburgh Stlrs	7	2	.778	227	165
Cleveland Brns	5	4	.556	181	206
Cincinnati Bengls	3	6	.333	170	181
Houston Oilers	0	9	.000	152	246

WEST

	W	L	Pct	F	A
Denver Broncos	6	3	.667	153	147
Los Angeles Rdrs	6	3	.667	242	204
Seattle Seahawks	5	4	.556	219	206
Kansas City Chfs	4	5	.444	182	160
Sn Diego Chrgrs	3	5	.375	197	225

NATIONAL CONFERENCE, EAST

	W	L	Pct	F	A
Dallas Cowboys	8	1	.889	291	195
Washington Rdskns	6	2	.750	267	187
Philadelphia Egls	4	5	.444	138	167
St Louis Crdnls	3	5	.389	198	269
N York Giants	2	6	.278	166	214

CENTRAL

	W	L	Pct	F	A
Minnsta Vkngs	6	3	.667	215	225
Detroit Lions	4	5	.444	202	188
Green By Pckrs	4	5	.444	240	267
Chicago Brs	3	6	.333	170	198
Tmpa By Bccnrs	3	6	.000	141	227

WEST

	W	L	Pct	F	A
Sn Frncsco 49rs	6	3	.667	261	184
Ls Angeles Rms	5	4	.556	201	200
New Orleans Sts	5	4	.556	203	203
Atlanta Flcns	4	5	.444	196	179

BASKETBALL

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION: Seattle Supersonics 121, Kansas City Kings 116; San Antonio Spurs 123, Dallas Mavericks 101.

HOCKEY

SOUTH LEAGUE: Marlow 0, Sunbury 1.
LONDON LEAGUE: Cambridge Univ. 0, Hampstead 1.

KENT CUP: First round Old Bordanians 2, Orpington 1.
MIDDLESEX CUP: First round
Eastcote 6, Cardinal Manning 0; Southgate Adelaide 2, Staines 2.
SURREY CUP: First round Bank of England 1 Surbiton 2 (aet); Royal Holloway College 0, Hawks 8.
SUSSEX CUP: First round Lewes 6, Crawley 0.
REPRESENTATIVE MATCH United Banks 0, London University 2.
WOMEN'S MATCH: Buckinghamshire 5, Wiltshire 0.

KARACHI: Champions Trophy men's tournament: West Germany 3, New Zealand 1; India 2, Netherlands 1.

STANDINGS

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
West Germany	3	3	0	0	7	3	6
Pakistan	2	2	0	0	5	0	4
Australia	2	1	1	0	6	3	3
India	3	1	0	2	3	5	2
New Zealand	3	0	0	3	4	9	0
Netherlands	3	0	0	3	4	9	0

ICE HOCKEY

NATIONAL LEAGUE: New York Islanders 6, Philadelphia Flyers 2; Buffalor Sabres 5, Montreal Canadiens 4, Pittsburgh Penguins 5, New Jersey Devils 3; Edmonton Oilers 5, New York Rangers 4; Calgary Flames 4, Vancouver Canucks 3; Washington Capitals 7, Winnipeg Jets 3; Chicago Black Hawks 6, Hartford Whalers 1.

NORRIS DIVISION

	W	L	T	Pts	F	A
Chicago Black Hks	8	4	0	16	52	40
Toronto Maple Lfs	6	4	2	14	61	58
St Louis Blues	6	4	0	12	37	37
Detroit Red Wings	4	3	2	10	37	40
Minnesota N Stars	3	7	1	7	39	60

SMYTHE DIVISION

	W	L	T	Pts	F	A
Edmonton Oilers	9	2	1	19	62	52
Vancouver Canucks	5	6	1	11	69	56
Calgary Flames	5	6	1	11	41	45
Los Angeles Kings	2	5	4	8	44	47
Winnipeg Jets	3	7	2	8	40	62

PATRICK DIVISION

	W	L	T	Pts	F	A
Philadelphia Flyers	9	3	1	19	55	39
New York Rangers	9	4	0	18	55	43
New York Islanders	6	6	0	12	50	49
Washington Cap	5	7	0	10	35	37
Pittsburgh Peng	3	9	0	6	28	46
New Jersey Devils	1	10	0	2	31	53

ADAMS DIVISION

	W	L	T	Pts	F	A
Quebec Nordiques	7	5	1	15	69	48
Buffalo Sabres	6	4	2	14	47	44
Boston Bruins	6	3	1	13	46	28
Hartford Whalers	4	5	1	9	36	41
Montreal Canadiens	4	7	0	8	48	48

ROWING

NOTTINGHAM: Small boats head: Sculls: Elite: A Whitwell (Becket School) 19min 34sec. Senior A: L Hancock (Derwent) 20.41. Senior B: C Waumsley (Nottingham and Union), 20.33. Senior C: S Forbes (Nottingham), 20.28. Novice: P Luszczak (Nottingham and Union), 21.38. Veteran: D Miller (Nottingham and Union), 21.21. Women: C Seal (Birmingham University) 23.47. Pairs: Elite: Ancholme/Newark, 20.04. Senior B: Hollingworth Lake, 21.24. Women: Nottingham, 19.05.

HENLEY: Upper Thames small boats head: Coxless fours and overall winner: London. Coxed fours: Bradford on Avon. Double sculls: Henley. Coxless pairs: Leander. Coxed pairs: Hampton School. Women's coxed fours: Bradford on Avon. Women's coxless pairs: Burway. Coastal coxed fours: Eastbourne. Victor Ludorum: Upper Thames.

RUGBY UNION

REPRESENTATIVE MATCH: Letchworth 12, Hertfordshire XV 21.
JUBILEE MATCH: Cranbrook 8, Kent Clubs XV 54
TRUMAN OB MERIT TABLE: Old Meadonians 3, Old Kingsburians 33.
UNDER-19 COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP: Surrey 16, Kent 10.
SCHOOLS UNDER-18 MATCH: Hertfordshire 6, Middlesex 13.

TENNIS

HONGKONG: Seiko tournament, first round: W Masur (Aust) bt J Gurfein (US) 4-6, 6-3, 6-0; D Gitlin (US) bt G Michibata (Can) 6-0, 6-2; R Krishnan (India) bt S Meister (US) 6-3, 6-4; N Odizor (Nig) bt Mike Bauer (US) 6-3, 6-1; Tim Gullikson (US) bt T Yonezawa (Japan) 6-4, 6-0; B Drewett (Aus) bt A Andrews (US) 2-6, 6-1, 6-0; M Davis (US) bt V Amaya (US) 6-1, 6-3.

GRAND PRIX: (US unless stated): 1, I Lendl (Cz) 2,614pts; 2, M Wilander (Swe), 2,226; 3, J Connors, 2,180; 4, J McEnroe, 2,000; 5, Y Noah (Fr), 1,682; 6, J Arias, 1,680; 7, J Higueras (Sp), 1,333; 8, A Gomez (Ec), 1,152; 9, J L Clerc (Arg), 1,125; 10, E Teltscher, 963; 11, G Vilas (Arg), 936; 12, K Curren (SA), 873.

RACING: TREBLE TAKES PULBOROUGH STABLE PAST CENTURY AGAIN

Harwood provides the fireworks

By John Karter

The bonfire party was blazing early for one particular Guy at Lingfield Park yesterday. That man Harwood hit the 100-winner mark for the second successive season with Bahoor's victory in the amateur riders' race and went on to gobble up two more prizes on the seemingly endless nine-race card with Sunoak and Royal Halo.

Next year Harwood's hard-hit contemporaries may find the Pulborough factory even more relentless in its production-line approach to this normally unpredictable business. Harwood himself was not present to witness the fireworks yesterday and Geoff Lawson, his assistant, said that he was in Switzerland "examining a new machine". Exactly what this machine does Lawson was unable to disclose, but assuming that, as with Harwood's other innovations, it makes the operation run even more smoothly, it might take a gunpowder plot to stop him.

Bahoor, who had run away with a valuable handicap at Newmarket on Saturday, won the first division of the amateurs' race so easily that Jim Wilson could have sat back in the saddle, lit up his favourite pipe and taken a good few puffs as well. The lanky cavalier had to work a lot harder on Sunoak in the second division to hold off Elain Mellor on Misty Halo, and then surprised the assembled gallery by disclosing that this was the first time in his distinguished career that he had ridden two winners in an afternoon on the Flat.

Harwood's third winner, Royal Halo in the final division of the Willow Maiden Stakes, was the most impressive of the afternoon. The American-bred colt made Nadia Nerina look leaden-footed as he waltzed home six lenghts ahead. A first-ever runner for Mrs Doris Campbell, a retired farmer, Royal Halo cost the relatively trivial sum of $32,000 at Keeneland, whereas Nadia Nerina had set her connexions back $1.4m.

Both the winner and the runner-up will surely go on to better things next year and the same can be said of Detroit Sam, who provided Harwood with his only serious reverse of the day when inching out the odds-on Little Look in an earlier division of the Willow Stakes. Connexions were quietly confident of Detroit Sam's ability to win and backed their judgment accordingly. Reg Akehurst has the very highest opinion of his colt, and believes that he will be the one really to re-establish him in the training ranks next year.

While the Harwood clan celebrated with a case of vintage champagne, Geoff Huffer, the trainer of the first winner Leysh, was more intent on maintaining the teetotal image of his profession. He and another Newmarket trainer, Mick Ryan, are currently sampling the delights of carrot juice and lettuce leaves on a health farm in Hertfordshire.

On a more sobre note altogether, the Jockey Club yesterday gave their answer to critics who had lambasted them over rejection of Robert Sangster's proposed £100,000 sponsorship at York's Timeform Charity Day meeting next June. Mr Sangster had offered to put up the money for the new event, a weight-for-age race over nine furlongs, named after his Swettenham Stud in Cheshire.

A spokesman for the Jockey Club said that far from being autocratic they considered their decision was democratic because the race would have interfered greatly with four other similar races already in existence around that time, and so upset the existing European Pattern which has taken 15 years to establish with the cooperation of France, Ireland, Italy and Germany. They have suggested that Mr Sangster might instead care to institute a £50,000 handicap for three-year-olds over one mile and a half at the York meeting, or alternatively upgrade the Yorkshire Oaks to a £100,000 event.

● Lingfield Park is getting a new look for next year. The bars are being gutted and refurbished, the restaurant, will become a carvery, while the far end of the grandstand is being covered-in. and to new bars built. A pub will soon be opened under the middle of the main stand. Planning permission has been obtained for the installation of 11 private boxes.



Detroit Sam proves too strong for the odds-on Little Look at Lingfield

Barry bows out on high note

Ron Barry, aged 40, jumped off Final Argument after winning the Glentrool Handicap Chase at Ayr yesterday and announced his retirement. The popular Irish jockey was carried round the winners' enclosure by his colleagues to cheers from the crowd.

Barry, who rode 824 winners, has a special liking for Ayr. It was at the course on October 19, 1964 that he partnered Final Approach, for his first success. He is the first jockey to have a testimonial organised for him, and it will be launched on March 2, next year at Haydock.

John O'Neill, who broke Barry's winners record in the 1977-78 season, said: "Ron will be greatly missed by all the jockeys, he is a great character." Barry's best season was 125 in 1972-73. O'Neill bettered this with 149.

Final Argument pulled his way to the front three flights out to beat Rosewell Riever by six lengths. "I could possibly run him in the Mackeson Gold Cup at Cheltenham on Saturday week," his trainer, Gordon Richards, said.

Mick Lambert's small Malton yard of 12 jumpers is in great form. He has had nine winners and nine seconds already this season, and landed the third double of his career with Tepylon and Dram Rullagh.

● Robert Morley, with no stage commitments at the moment, is leaving his racehorse Bobby Dazzler to take the plaudits. The chestnut, opened his winning account with a 14-1 victory for the veteran actor in the John O'Gaunt Nursery at Leicester yesterday.

Bobby Dazzler, the only horse Morley currently has in training, led all the way under top weight to score by two lengths from Green Gypsy. "Bobby Dazzler has been a great source of pleasure to me, particularly winning as he did today," said Morley, who has been an owner for more than 30 years.

Lester Piggott had two winners to Willie Carson's sole success on the 13-8 on favourite, Road To The Top, in the Wysall Stakes.

BOXING

Warren show in doubt as he takes the board to court

By Srikumar Sen
Boxing Correspondent

The Frank Warren show at the Bloomsbury Crest Hotel tomorrow could be called off because of the promoter's refusal to accept the British Boxing Board of Control decision not to allow ITV to show the evening's proceedings the same night.

The board, who allow promoters only four "same-night" television shows (two live and two delayed), say that Warren has already had one more than his quota. Warren, claiming that his livelihood depends on television, has decided to apply for a High Court declaration that the board's decision is invalid because of restraint of trade.

"There is no way I can make a profit on the show without television," Warren said yesterday. "The sponsors have withdrawn and I will have to pay for the hire of the Bloomsbury Crest Hotel without television".

Last evening Warren's solicitor, Kenneth Bays, had talks with Norman Jacobs, the boards legal man, but both stuck to their stance. Warren said: "I will attend court tomorrow and make my decision regarding the show after the hearing."

Warren: letter was late

Through informal conversations in past weeks Warren appeared to have gained the impression that there would probably be no objection from the board to televising the European flyweight championship bout between Keith Wallace and Antoine Montero, of France. That bout had to be called off because of the death of Wallace's father, but Warren presumed that the rearranged card with John L. Gardner topping the bill in a heavyweight contest with Noel Quarless, would have no trouble qualifying for television too. But a letter sent to Warren on October 25 shows that the board's television committee had always had other ideas on both programmes.

Warren said that the letter came too late for him to change his plans and that with three other American boxers on his hands in London he stands to lose a large sum of money.

One beneficiary from the wrangle could be the ABA, who have an international against East Germany on the same night at Milton Keynes. The sponsors, Wimpey, have deplored the clash of dates. They say: "The ABA have two or three home international dates per year, fixed months in advance for television purposes and one might have expected the Boxing Board of Control to exericse some influence in preventing two major matches taking place on the same night."

GYMNASTICS

Complex exercises call for revision of the laws

Budapest (Reuter) – Frank Edmonds, the vice-president of the International Gymnastics Federation, has called for a radical revision of the laws to take into account increasingly complex exercises now being performed at top level.

No fewer than 44 perfect 10-point scores were recorded at the world championships, which ended here on Sunday and, according to Mr Edmonds, the scoring system cannot deal with number of new routines unveiled at every international competition.

Certainly, if the victorious Russions have their way, there will be many fresh rountines presented in the optional competitions at the Los Angeles Olympic Games next year.

The Soviet Union won nine gold medals and five silver during the week-long championships and provided the individual star in Dmitri Belozertchev, aged 16, the youngest world all-round champion.

On Sunday he won gold in the pommel horse, rings, and high bar, plus a silver in the floor exercises to add to his individual title. "I did not count on winning four golds and silver medal." Belozertchev said later. "Everything came together here."

As if echoing Mr Edmond's point that the rate of progress in men's gymnastics particularly is increasing faster each year, Belozertchev said he planned to change his whole routine on the pommel horse in Los Angeles next year – despite gaining 10 points each time he performed on the apperatus here.

Unfortunately belozertchev's female counterpart, Natalia Iourchenko, aged 18, was unable to challenge his status as the gymnast of the championships. She misjudged her landing badly on the vault, the first of the four women's exercises, and landed painfully on her knees.

Her error would have cost her any chance of the vaulting title anyway, but worse was to come. She could not get to her feet and was carried from the floor on a stretcher. A swollen knee prevented her from taking any further part in the championships and she had to be content with her all-round and team gold medal.

The flying Belozertchev, on top of the world

ICE HOCKEY

The Bruins grin and bear it

By Robert Pryce

Ayr Bruins, who won only three games in the British League last season have started this season with two away wins. Both came in the North-East at the weekend and both owed much to bursts of goals in the second period. Ayr were 3-0 down in Billingham on Saturday then struck seven times in the second period on the way to a 10-8 win over Cleveland Bombers. They added five goals in the second period at Whitley in the course of winning 11-8.

During the summer, the Bruins had to assure the Scottish and British associations that they would be competitive in the reconstituted premier division. They imported three new Canadians (Murphy, Bedard and Watt), persuaded two veteran internationals (Brennan and McBride) to return to the fold and smoothed over their differences with their netminder, John McCrone, who sat out last season because the club refused to buy him new pads.

Ayr began the season by all but beating th British champions, Dundee Rockets, and taking the lead in the Scottish section of the Autumn Cup. Their Canadians are all high in the scoring list; McCrone is second among the league's netminders. Watt accounted for four goals against Cleveland and four assists against Whitley. Bedard scored seven goals in the two games.

Streatham Redskins also made a winning start in the British League, now sponsored by Heineken, on Sunday. Stefan emerged after a 15-minute sentence in the penalty box to score the goal that gave them a 3-0 lead at Durham early in the second period and struck the winning goal in a 6-5 victory on a power play nine minutes from time. Durham also dropped a home point to Murrayfield Racers, the premier Division's early leaders.

Two newly-signed Canadian forwards played their first games: Paul Tilley, a fast-skating centre, for Durham, and Bill Sobkowich, replacing the injured Dampier, for Murrayfield. Neither scored on Saturday; each scored two goals on Sunday.

Peterborough Pirates gained their first Autumn Cup points with a large measure of help from their large English international netminder, Ron Katernyuk. Despite their territorial domination, Southampton were being held at 4-4 midway through the last period when Peterborough broke out for three goals in 52 seconds.

BRITISH LEAGUE: Premier division: Cleveland 8 (Earle 5), Ayr 10 (Watt 4, Bedard 3); Durham 4, Murrayfield 4; Nottingham 9 (McKay 3), Whitley 3; Durham 5, Streatham 6; Murrayfield 6, Cleveland 2, Whitley 8 (Towne 3), Ayr 11 (Bedard 4).

First division: Deeside 7, Southampton 11; Glasgow 11, Bournemouth 2; Altrincham 6, Deeside 6; Bristol 1, Crowtree 6; Solihull 20, Grimsby 0.

AUTUMN CUP: Fife 2, Dundee 16 (Pennycook 4, Halpin 3, R Wood 3, Walker 3); Peterborough 0, Streatham 7; Dundee 13 (Walker 5, Halpin 3, Pennycook 3); Fife 1; Southampton 4 (Brian Sims 3), Peterborough 7 (Lawless 4).

IN BRIEF

Dutch going downhill

Karachi (Reuter) – Netherlands, winners of the men's hockey Champions Trophy in 1981 and 1982, suffered their third successive defeat in this year's tournament here yesterday when they lost 2-1 to India. Shahid and Carvelho scored for the Indians, Bouwman for the Dutch.

West Germany maintained their 100 per cent record when goals from Keller, Schmidt and Dopp gave them a 3-1 win over New Zealand. McLeod was the New Zealanders' scorer.

WEIGHTLIFTING: Anatoly Pisarenko, of the Soviet Union, set a world record for the snatch in the open category with a lift of 206kg on the closing day of the world championships here yesterday. The previous record, set by another Soviet, Viktor Mosibit, on July 31 this year, stood at 105kg.

TENNIS: Colin Dowdeswell and John Feaver, Britain's national doubles champions, have accepted an invitation to compete in the world doubles championship, sponsored by Barratt at the Albert Hall from January 3 to 8. Also confirmed in the eighth-team line-up are the Americans, Kevin Curren and Steve Denton, who have won five doubles titles this year. The winners will receive £48,000.

TODAY'S FIXTURES

7.30 unless stated

Second division
Portsmouth v Cambridge United

Third division
Bournemouth v Rotherham United
Bristol Rovers v Preston (7.45)
Hull City v Walsall
Millwall v Newport County (7.45)
Sheffield United v Scunthorpe United
Wimbledon v Oxford United

Fourth division
Aldershot v Northampton Town
Blackpool v Stockport County
Crewe Alexandra v Hartlepool
Darlington v Tranmere Rovers
Doncaster Rovers V Colchester United
Mansfield Town v Rochdale
Swindon Town v Hereford United
York City v Wrexham

EUROPEAN YOUTH CHAMPIONSHIP: Qualifying round, second leg: England v Iceland (Crystal Palace).
FA CUP: Fourth qualifying round replays: Wycombe v Eastwood; Harrow v Fisher; Barnet v Harlow; Macclesfield v Horwich; Blyth Spartan v Hyde; Sutton United v Maidstone.
NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Chorley v Southport; Morecambe v Barrow.
ALLIANCE PREMIER LEAGUE: Bath v Nuneaton.
CENTRAL LEAGUE: Second division: Bradford City v Wolverhampton Wanderers; Preston v Chesterfield; Rotherham v Coventry.
FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Birmingham v Charlton (2.0); Queen's Park Rangers v Swindon (2.30); Swansea v Ipswich.
SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Midland division: Redditch v Wellingborough.
EASTERN COUNTIES LEAGUE: Lowestoft v Great Yarmouth; Saffron Walden v Stowmarket.
EAST ANGLIAN CUP: First round: Billericay v Chelmsford.
MIDDLESEX CHARITY CUP: Semi-final: Wembley v Southall.
HERTS SENIOR CUP: First round replay: Ware v Berkhamsted.
ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: Premier division: Bromley v Croydon; Carshalton Athletic v Slough; Hendon v Wokingham. First division: Epsom and Ewell v Hampton; Hornchurch v Boreham Wood; Kingstonian v Walton and Hersham; Leatherhead v Metropolitan Police. Second division: Basildon v Rainham; Dorking v Eastbourne United; Epping v Letchworth G C; Horsham v Corinthian Casuals; Uxbridge v St Albans City.
ATHENIAN LEAGUE: Banstead v Harwich and Parkeston (7.45); Camberley v Horley; Chertsey v Redhill; Harefield v Hoddesdon; Haringey Borough v Ruislip Manor; Kingsbury v Marlow; Thatcham v Burnham; Whyteleafe v Fleet.

RUGBY UNION
CLUB MATCH: Neath v South Wales Police.

Leicester

Draw no advantage.

1.15 HOBY STAKES (Div I: 2-y-o maidens: £828: 1m) (14 runners)

3 0 DANCE AWAY (R Smith) G Prichard-Gordon 9-0 ... G Duffield 8
4 00000 DERRY DANCER (B) (Mrs V McKinney) H Collingridge 9-0 ... W Newnes 14
6 0 FIELD CONQUEROR (M Rustok) H Cecil 9-0 ... A Mulholland 7 6
7 FREEMASON (Exors of the late Mrs D McCalmont) P Walwyn 9-0 ... J Mercer 10
8 03 HIDDEN DESTINY (Sheikh Mohammed) J Dunlop 9-0 ... T Ives 4
14 ROUGH STONES (The Queen) W Hern 9-0 ... W Carson 3
15 SOLITARIO (D McIntyre) A Hide 9-0 ... – 1
17 THE CLOSER (R Aylward) M Jarvis 9-0 ... B Raymond 13
18 0 TRACY'S (Maj J Rubin) J Old 9-0 ... C Nutter 5
22 004003 COTHAY (Maj T Jackson) R Hannon 8-11 ... A McGlone 3 2
25 00 MISS INDISCRETION (Mrs E Blyth) P Burgoyne 8-11 ... M Wigham 12
28 REMAINDER GIRL (Mrs P Brown) M Tompkins 8-11 ... J Reid 7
29 0300 SING GALVO SING (B Tyler) D Oughton 8-11 ... G Sexton 11
31 00000 WENSUM LASS (C Rogers) B Richmond 8-11 ... – 9

15-8 Hidden Destiny, 9-4 Field Conqueror, 5 Rough Stones, 8 Cothay, 12 Sing Galvo Sing, 14 Freemason, 16 Dance Away, 25 others.

1.45 BARSBY HANDICAP (3-y-o selling: £694: 1m 2f) (12)

2 201310 CHAMPAGNE MANDY (M Seymour) R Hollinshead 9-8 (5 ex) ... S Perks 5
3 000000 BOBBY BUSHTAIL (B) (Mrs M Thompson) R Thompson 9-7 ... – 11
4 0400 YOUTHFUL MISS (J McAllister) W Holden 9-6 ... B Raymond 1
5 000-042 NOBLE WAY (Mr S Cockbill) G Lockerbie 9-3 ... – 12
6 0000 RONCESVALLES (R Harrison) D A Wilson 9-1 ... W Newnes 10
7 000000 GAYGARDEN LADY (Mrs K Edwards) Peter Taylor 9-1 ... M Eden 7 2
10 000031 GUNNARD (D) (Havenwood Con's Ltd) K Stone 9-0 ... M Birch 6
11 104234 HIGHLAND ROSSIE (D) (Rowe Freight Ltd) R Hollinshead 8-12 ... W Ryan 5 4
12 000-00 JOPIL (M Chapman) M C Chapman 8-12 ... S Keightley 7 9
14 000000 SEA RHYTHM (J Gaskin) G Fletcher 8-8 ... A Bond 7
15 040000 KUSHSHOON (A Grayshon) S Wiles 8-8 ... M Wood 3
16 0-00004 TRY TO REMEMBER (B Tregurtha) J Toller 8-8 ... W Carson 8

7-2 Noble Way, Try To Remember, 4 Highland Rossie, Gunnard, 5 Champagne Mandy, 8 Youthful Miss, 20 others.

2.15 FOSSE WAY HANDICAP (3-y-o: claiming: £1,774: 1m 4f) (6)

1 00010 WINGS OF THE MORN (CD) (G Howson) J Dunlop 9-7 ... W Carson 1
2 004-230 MOSSBLOWN (G Reed) C Thornton 9-7 ... J Bleasdale 6
4 000-01 SEA DART (Needwood Turf Accounts) B Morgan 9-0 (7 ex) ... P Robinson 3
8 400233 SOLITAIRE (B) (G Reed) C Thornton 8-11 ... G Duffield 2
11 0-00000 NO BUTTS (C Perks) R Hollinshead 8-9 ... Paul Eddery 4
15 430000 SHABNAM (S Degg) D Gandolfo 8-8 ... A McGlone 3 5

2 Sea Dart, 5-2 Wings Of The Morn, Mossblown, 8 Solitaire, 12 No Butts, 14 Shabnam.

2.45 TUGBY HANDICAP (£2,824: 7f) (20)

1 020000 THAT'S MY SON (D) (Capt M Lemos) C Brittain 4-9-10 ... P Robinson 17
2 2-00000 MACMILLION (D) (T McCarthy) Mrs B Waring 4-9-8 ... S Keightley 7 18
3 024440 JEMEELA (B) (Dana Stud Ltd) G Huffer 3-9-4 ... M Miller 11
5 001-00 RAASHIDEAH (B) (A Al-Tajir) Thompson Jones 3-8-11 ... P Cook 3
7 130003 AMARONE (V Advani) R Simpson 3-8-10 ... S Whitworth 7 7
8 004210 JADE RING (D) (B McEiney) J Toller 4-8-10 ... T Ives 13
11 021010 STERN (D) (Miss J Morton) I Walker 7-8-7 ... R Cochrane 16
12 323011 QUI SON (Sheikh Mohammed) J Dunlop 3-8-7 ... W Carson 10
14 240020 NORFOLK REALM (CD) (Exors of the late Mrs D Goldstein) P Makin 5-8-6 ... L Piggott 1
15 003000 HAVON COOL (B) (D Baker) K Brassey 7-8-5 ... – 2
16 020104 GRADILLE (B) (D) (Baroness H Thyssen) R Houghton 3-8-3 ... D Price 7 4
17 002040 FLYING SCOTSMAN (S Reekes) R Hollinshead 3-8-3 ... W Ryan 5 20
18 030007 ADMIRAL STEVE (B) (Mrs K Seel) R Hannon 3-8-2 (6 ex) ... A McGlone 3 6
21 001403 JOYFUL DANCER (D) (D How) P Cole 3-8-1 ... W Newnes 12
27 004-000 SENTRY MAN (B) (R Whiting) L Lightfoot 3-7-9 ... A Proud 15
28 300103 EXPLETIVE (B) (Mrs J Morse) D H Jones 3-7-9 ... – 9
29 323-000 PALLOMERE (E Badger) W Musson 4-7-8 ... A Mackay 19
31 004010 NICK NICK (C) (D Baldwin) D Dale 3-7-7 (6 ex) ... E Johnson 14
32 00020-0 BRETTON PARK (B) (B Lay) M McCourt 5-7-7 ... M Hills 8
35 000041 PETE ROCKET (D) (Mrs S Hanby) D Elsworth 4-7-10 (6 ex) ... G Duffield 5

9-2 Qui Son, 5 Pete Rocket, 7 Norfolk Realm, 8 Amarone, Jade Ring, 10 Admiral Steve, Joyful Dancer, 12 Expletive, Gradille, Stern, 14 That's My Son, Jemeela, 16 others.

3.15 HOBY STAKES (Div II: 2-y-o maidens: £828: 1m) (18)

5 00 COOPERS KING (J Cooper Ltd) J S King 9-0 ... M Thomas 14
6 00 DEAR EMPEROR (B) (Sir M Sobell) I Balding 9-0 ... J Mercer 7
8 303030 FEN TIGER (Mrs J Bigg) R Hollinshead 9-0 ... S Perks 13
9 0000 FERNDALE LAD (D Holland) P Burgoyne 9-0 ... M Wigham 11
12 0 JOANN'S LAD (B) (J Clayton) A Jarvis 9-0 ... P Cook 5
14 0 LINER (R Hollingsworth) W Hern 9-0 ... W Carson 4
19 24 SAM M (Sheikh Mohammed) J Dunlop 9-0 ... L Piggott 18
20 04 STAMPY (Mrs J Stamp) C Brittain 9-0 ... G Duffield 17
21 004 STARWIND (D Prenn) J Winter 9-0 ... T Ives 1
24 00 TAELOS (Mrs J Van Geest) A Stewart 9-0 ... J Mercer 10
27 000020 T W S HOMES (B) (T. W. Suter & Son Ltd) B Richmond 9-0 ... – 6
28 0423 AMERICAN WINTER (W Jones jun) G Harwood 8-11 ... G Starkey 9
29 BASSETT GIRL (P Trant) J Bethell 8-11 ... J Matthias 2
30 04 BEAU NAVET (R Whittaker) T Bulgin 8-11 ... K Williams 7 16
31 00 INVINCIBLE PINK (Mrs C Gillcsten) D Laing 8-11 ... W Newnes 12
33 0 PENTLAND BEAUTY (S. G. Hill & Sons Ltd) R Hollinshead 8-11 ... – 8
35 003 SEA SALT (Racegoers Club Owners) M Jarvis 8-11 ... B Raymond 3
36 003 SHEPHERD'S HYMN (H Grain) B Morgan 8-11 ... P Robinson 15

9-2 Sam M, Starwind, 6 Sea Salt, 13-2 America Winter, 7 Stampy, 8 Liner, Fen Tiger, 12 Joann's Lad, 14 Beau Navet, 16 T W S Homes, Shepherd's Hymn, 20 others.

3.45 PYTCHLEY STAKES (2-y-o: £2,040: 7f) (8)

3 234312 REFUELED (A Foustok) W O'Gorman 8-13 ... T Ives 5
4 003412 JABARABA (D) (Sheikh Mohammed) F Durr 8-12 ... G Starkey 3
7 0 DICK KNIGHT (Mrs J Bailey) A Bailey 8-8 ... – 1
9 0 GOLDEN FLAME (V Advani) R Simpson 8-8 ... – 8
10 04 MISTER KRUDGER (C Blackwell) R Hannon 8-8 ... A McGlone 3 2
11 002 SUGAR PALM (D Goldstein) R Hannon 8-8 ... B Raymond 6
14 00 QUICK FLING (R Hambro) D Laing 8-5 ... W Newnes 7
15 22 SUPERBIA (Dr J Hernandez) H Candy 8-5 ... –

11-10 Refueled, 7-4 Superbia, 5 Jabaraba, 8 Sugar Palm, Mister Krudger, 20 others.

Leicester selections

By Our Racing Staff
1.15 Hidden Destiny. 1.45 Gunnard. 2.15 Wings Of The Morn. 2.45 Pete Rocket. 3.15 Liner. 3.45 Superbia.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
1.15 The Closer. 1.45 Youthful Miss. 2.45 Jade Ring. 3.15 Stampy. 3.45 Refueled.

Fontwell Park

1.15 PETWORTH CHASE (Novices: £1,247: 2m 2f 110yd) (10 runners)

1 3111 CNOC NA CUILLE J Gifford 6-11-10 ... R Rowe
2 0220 JOHNNY TARQUIN R Ledger 10-11-3 ... Mrs N Ledger
3 2043 BRAHMS AND LISZT (B) P Butler 7-10-10 ... –
4 f/p03 CITY MONEY M Smith 9-10-10 ... –
5 0p0-0 CROWNING MOMENT (B) I Wardle 8-10-10 ... Mr C Newport 7
6 p040 DAN DARE O Henley 8-10-10 ... B Powell
7 0p-pf DONDIEU D Greig 6-10-10 ... P Barton
9 402f- GLENJADE N Wheeler 8-10-10 ... Mr H Wheeler
10 003f GRANGE GLEN F Gray 6-10-10 ... R Rowell
11 000-0 QUILLERY S Woodman 7-10-10 ... W Smith

4-7 Cnoc Na Cuille, 11-2 Johnny Tarquin, 13-2 Brahams and Liszt.

1.45 BOXGROVE HURDLE (Selling: £799: 2m 2f) (14)

2 0-010 END OF ERA J Jenkins 5-11-6 ... –
5 4433 ASPEN FLARE R Howe 7-11-7 ... –
9 031/0 GUERNAVENTURE (CD) R Blakeney 8-11-2 ... R Linley
10 0-024 WILD RYE Mrs N Kennedy 6-11-2 ... B de Haan
13 0-000 KING OF ACCORDA B Stevens 8-10-11 ... R Sparks 7
16 00-00 FIRE CHIEFTAIN M Madgwick 5-10-9 ... A Madgwick 4
18 00-40 CEFN SIDAN J Elliott 6-10-8 ... J Lovejoy 4
19 0000 WHISTLE FOR JACK (B) R Juckes 8-10-8 ... Mr G Williams 7
21 00 ON SIGHT D Ancil 10-10-7 ... Mrs J Owen
22 0003 JOE'S LASS A Aylett 6-10-6 ... M Kinane
24 p- BAD LOVE O Henley 8-10-4 ... W Edderfield 7
25 3000 WHITLEY-FIESTA D Wintle 8-10-2 ... A Wathen 4
28 1000 JACKS PRIDE O Henley 8-10-0 ... C Warren 7
29 0000- SARATOGA CHIP (B) R Vooraspuy 5-10-0 ... R Rowell

2 End Of Era, 9-2 Aspen Flare, 5 Wild Rye, 11-2 Guernaventure,

2.15 "NICKEL COIN" CHASE (Handicap: £2,040: 2m 2f) (6)

4 01-pp SWORDSMAN T Forster 8-11-7 ... H Davies
5 004-2 AMBREMONT D Elsworth 10-11-6 ... J H Davies 4
8 1112 GREY DOLPHIN (B) J Bradley 8-11-1 ... G Davies
9 1330 ZELDA'S FANCY (CD) H O'Neill 8-10-11 ... G Newman
11 1312 ALTAGHADERRY RUN T Clay 8-10-2 ... J Lovejoy
12 0-0u4 NETHERBRIDGE D Gandolfo 5-10-0 ... P Barton

13-8 Grey Dolphin, 9-4 Ambremont, 4 Altaghaderry Run,

2.45 HAIG WHISKY HURDLE (Novices: £975: 2m 2f) (5)

2 p BATULA PRINCE M Madgwick 5-11-0 ... A Madgwick 4
8 0004-0 SUPER TEK B Wise 5-11-0 ... R Rowell
14 0000- START THE MUSIC A Moore 4-10-10 ... G Moore
16 0000/ FORM UP (B) O Henley 5-10-9 ... W Elderfield 7
18 0-033 DEEP PRIDE J Gifford 4-10-5 ... R Rowe

1-3 Deep Pride, 6 Super Tek, 10 Batula Prince, 14 Start The Music, 20 Form Up.

3.15 NORFOLK CHASE (Amateurs: handicap: £1,578: 3m 2f 110yd) (4)

2 441-3 FATHER GLEB T Foster 7-11-9 ... T Thomson Jones
6 30-31 LORD OF THE NIGHT B Rice 10-10-8 (5 ex) ... Miss G Rice 7
7 30f-0 RUNWICK PROSPECT Miss L Bower 7-10-7 ... S Sherwood 4
9 0-42f IMPORTANT J Elliott 5-10-7 ... T Grantham 7

11-10 Father Gleb, 7-4 Lord Of The Night, 4 Important, 14 Runwick Prospect.

3.45 RANK HURDLE (Handicap: £2,446: 2m 2f) (9)

7 2101 CROWN LAND (CD) J Jenkins 8-11-7 ... –
12 1-141 RETSEL (CD) S Woodman 4-11-5 ... P Scudamore
14 01-30 SKATEBOARD (CD) D A Wilson 7-11-2 ... K Caplen 7
18 1/300- SWEET ENCHANTMENT (CD) B Stevens 8-10-7 ... W Smith
21 p00-0 DIVINE TRUTH (CD) A Moore 4-10-5 ... G Moore
23 20-40 CORAL LEISURE (B) G Balding 8-10-4 ... B Reilly
25 2241- FRIDAY STREET R Smyth 4-10-2 ... –
27 004/2- WINDSOR WARRIOR Peter Taylor 8-10-0 ... –
30 0400- OPENING NIGHT Mrs E White 9-10-0 ... –

7-4 Retsel, 11-4 Crown Land, 4 Friday Street, 6 Skateboard, 8 Windsor Warrior, 10 Sweet Enchantment, 14 others.

Fontwell selections

By Our Racing Staff
1.15 Cnoc Na Cuille. 1.45 End Of Era. 2.15 Grey Dolphin. 2.45 Deep Pride. 3.15 Father Gleb. 3.45 Retsel.

Sedgefield

1.30 RUSHYFORD CONDITIONAL JOCKEYS CHASE (selling: handicap: £405: 2m) (7 runners)

2 3103 ARTSUM (CD) R Jeffrey 8-11-9 ... K Teelan
4 0/00f- CLAN-DY-GUY Mrs L Beasley 10-11-3 ... T Donnelly
5 4443 DR GUILLOTINE (D) W Fairgrieve 8-10-12 ... M Berry
7 pp-20 OKEHAMPTON Wilfred Holden 8-10-11 ... A Houlker
8 3002 MENDALEAK V Thompson 6-10-0 ... K Jones
11 4000 VALE CHALLENGE (CD) P Felgate 9-10-0 ... P Dever
12 00u SPRING CRACKER W Jaques 8-10-0 ... R Trevor-Jones

6-4 Artsum, 3 Dr Guillotine, 5 Mendaleak, 7 Okehampton,

2.0 LEECH HOMES CHASE (novices: £1,157: 2m 4f) (7)

2 1210 NO MYSTERY W A Stephenson 7-11-9 ... K Jones 4
4 p003- BARBERSTOWN CASTLE 10-11-4 ... Mr C Sample
5 0010 COOLADIEU T Barnes 8-11-4 ... M Barnes
10 034/0- KILKEA Mrs Gray 9-11-4 ... Miss T Gray
18 1342 CHEF MARCEL N Bycroft 5-11-3 ... P Charlton
23 1212- THE WELDER M W Dickinson 5-11-3 ... R Earnshaw
24 TRAHGUAF Wilfred Holden 5-11-3 ... D Wilkinson

4-5 The Welder, 7-2 Chef Marcel, 5 No Mystery, 8 Barberstown Castle, 12 Cooladieu, 14 others.

2.30 NIGHT NURSE CHASE (handicap: £1,062: 3m 600yd) (7)

1 0fp0- TWIFLIGHT (CD) B Wilkinson 8-11-10 ... D Goulding
5 020-p BUCKSOME (CD) C Wardman 10-11-5 ... A Brown
6 40-21 CARPENTER'S SILK (C) Denys Smith 7-11-5 ... J J O'Neill
7 f-341 HOLBORN HEAD W A Stephenson 7-11-5 (7 ex) ... K Jones 4
8 1211 GOLD CASTE (CD) P O'Connor 8-11-3 (7 ex) ... S Jobar
9 1143 VENDEVAR (CD) A Jarvis 8-10-11 ... S Smith Eccles
12 3200 VISCOUNT (B) V Thompson 9-10-0 ... Mr M Thompson 7

2 Carpenter's Silk, 100-30 Holborn Head, 5 Gold Caste, 6 Vendevar,

3.0 TEESDALE HURDLE (handicap: £1,140: 2m 4f) (13)

3 2123- PEN ROYAL T Craig 6-11-13 ... M Ennis
7 411-3 CARPENTERS WAY (D) Denys Smith 5-11-6 ... J J O'Neill
13 3102- MICK'S RITUAL M W Easterby 4-10-9 ... A Dickman
14 2323 TARSUS J Harris 4-10-9 ... J A Harris
16 2122 MR DENETOP (CD) F Musgrave 5-10-7 ... Mr T Jeffrey 7
17 p000- SEAMOF (C) P Curtis 4-10-5 ... D Wilkinson
18 02-02 SECRET FINALE (C) M Lambert 4-10-5 ... P Charlton
20 120/ MONT-A-L'ABBE W Elsey 6-10-4 ... G Holmes
24 0221 EBORACUM (D) B Wilkinson 5-10-0 (5 ex) ... S Charlton
25 f3-f0 TWIGGY MAY W Blackett 7-10-0 ... T Davies 4
26 p-432 SHOEMENDER F Watson 6-10-0 ... –
29 0-240 GLEN WILLY (C) J Wade 5-10-0 ... –
30 000-0 CAPE FAREWELL M Ellerby 5-10-0 ... Mandy Harrison 7

3 Secret Finale, 4 Carpenters Way, 5 Mick's Ritual, Mr Denetop,

3.30 ALEXANDER HURDLE (Div I: 3-y-o: novices: £451: 2m) (9)

3 ALBERTAT Denys Smith 10-7 ... J J O'Neill
5 00 BIONDONI J McNaughton 10-7 ... S Charlton
7 2 GO TO SLEEP A Jarvis 10-7 ... S Smith Eccles
9 6 MONSANTO LAD K Stone 10-7 ... A Brown
11 22 MOUNT RULE D Yeoman 10-7 ... –
12 REBEL PERIL C H Bell 10-7 ... D Turnbull
13 34 SOLARES J Berry 10-7 ... M Berry 7
14 0340 SOME YOYO C Bell 10-7 ... A Stringer
18 SENT OFF M W Easterby 10-2 ... A Dickman

15-8 Go To Sleep, 3 Albertat, 5 Some Yoyo, 7 Solares, 8 Mount Rule,

4.0 ALEXANDER HURDLE (Div II: 3-y-o: £452: 2m) (13)

2 1400 SHOOT THE RAPIDS (B) (D) W A Stephenson 11-8 ... K Jones 4
3 DICK 'E' BEAR J Jefferson 10-7 ... J J O'Neill
4 122 GILDED STRACOMER (B) G Lockerbie 10-7 ... C Hawkins
5 000 JOHN NORTH N Chamberlain 10-7 ... S Charlton
6 100 MR FANACKAPAN (B) C Bell 10-7 ... A Stringer
7 0000 RAKE'S PROGRESS (B) V Thompson 10-7 ... Mr M Thompson 7
8 SEL-BY-OYSTON J Berry 10-7 ... M Berry
9 SEVENTH SEASON F Gibson 10-7 ... C Pimlott
11 TEUCER J Ramsden 10-7 ... DOUBTFUL
12 0 TOT Denys Smith 10-7 ... T G Davies 4
13 00 WOOL ISLAND G Lockerbie 10-7 ... –
15 BOLD THOUGHTS A Jarvis 10-2 ... S Smith Eccles
16 23 HIGH STATE M W Easterby 10-2 ... A Dickman

13-8 High State, 7-2 Dick 'E' Bear, 5 Gilded Stracomer.

Sedgefield selections

By Our Racing Staff
1.30 Mendaleak. 2.0 The Welder. 2.30 Carpenter's Silk. 3.0 Carpenters Way. 3.30 Go To Sleep. 4.0 High State.

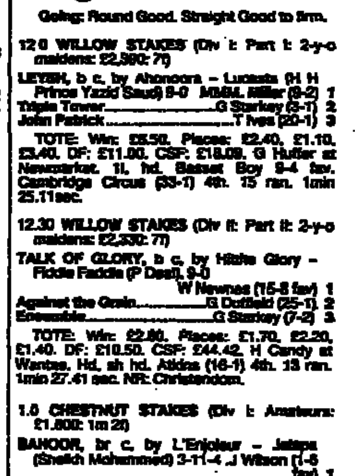
Ayr results

Going: Good to soft

1.30 LAURIESTON HURDLE (Novices: £797: 2m)
TEPLYON b g by Maystreak – Just-A-Honey 4-10-10 ... P A Charlton (11-8 Fav) 1
Jacinto Times ... M Pepper (7-1) 2
Danbold ... Mr D Shaw (33-1) 3

3.00 GLENTROOL CHASE (handicap: £1,781: 2m 4f)
FINAL ARGUMENT b g by No Argument – Dear Rose 7-11-11 ... R Barry (5-1 Jt Fav) 1
Rosewall Riever ... D Nolan (8-1) 2
Clayside ... J J O'Neill (5-1 Jt Fav) 3
TOTE: Win: £4.30. Places: £3.00, £1.50, £2.00. DF: £18.50. CSF: £24.30. TRICAST: ...

Lingfield Park



Going: Round Good. Straight Good to firm.

12.0 WILLOW STAKES (Div I: Part I: 2-y-o maidens: £2,590: 7f)
LEYSH, b c, by Ahonoora – Lucasta (H H Prince Yazid Saud) 9-0 ... M Miller (9-2) 1
Triple Tower ... G Starkey (3-1) 2
John Patrick ... T Ives (20-1) 3
TOTE: Win: £5.50. Places: £2.40, £1.10, £3.40. DF: £11.00. CSF: £18.09. G Huffer at Newmarket. 1l, hd. ...

12.30 WILLOW STAKES (Div I: Part 2: 2-y-o maidens: £2,330: 7f)
TALK OF GLORY, b c ... Fiddle Faddle (P Deal) ...
Against the Grain ...
Ensemble ...
TOTE: Win: £2.80. ... £1.40. DF: £10.50. ... Wantage. Hd, sh hd. ... 1min 27.41 sec. ...

1.0 CHESTNUT STAKES (Div I: Amateurs: £1,800: 1m 2f)
BAHOOR, br c, by ... (Sheikh Mohammed) ...
Salix ...
Chasty ...
TOTE: Win: £0.30. ...

2.30 HORNBEAM HANDICAP (2-y-o selling: £1,494: 6f)
ESKER HOUSE b or br c. by Navarro – Bonnemahon (E Murtagh) 8-8. T Ives (100-30 fav) 1
Lysithea ... G Duffield (4-1) 2
Johnny Frenchman ... B Raymond (6-1) 3
TOTE: Win: £4.20. Places: £1.20, £1.90, £5.40. DF: £2.50. CSF: £17.76. Tricast: £98.47. E Eldin at Newmarket. ¾l. 1½l. Just Irene (16-1) 4th: 20 ran. 1m 14.28s.

3.0 ELM HANDICAP (£2,136: 2m)

1.45 SEAGRAVE HANDICAP (3-y-o: apprentices: Selling £750: 6f)
HOPEFUL WATERS br f by Forlorn River – Hopeful Way (S Foster) 8-2 ... L Wilson (20-1) 1
Easy Star ... A Weiss (7-2 fav) 2
Thiddleckybelecky ... W Ryan (8-1) 3
TOTE: Win: £30.50. Places: £10.60, £1.70, £1.90. DF: £41.50. CSF: £87.89. Tricast: £447.89.
J Spearing at Alcester. 4l, 3l. Temple Barmaid (8-1) 4th. 15 ran. NR: Aquitus Prince, No-Bid.

2.15 JOHN O'GAUNT HANDICAP (2-y-o ...)

RUGBY UNION: WELSH SQUAD IS WEAKENED, NEW ZEALAND STRENGTHEN THEIRS

Retirement of two great names poses selection problems for Romania game

By David Hands, Rugby Correspondent

Wales, whose rebuilding process was developing well last season, have been dealt two considerable blows by the retirement from international rugby of Graham Price, their tight head prop, and Jeff Squire, the flanker. This weekend the Welsh selectors must choose a team to play Romania in Bucharest on November 12, an awkward assignment as France have frequently found, and suddenly they have a gaping void in the centre of their squad.

The most experienced forward thay have available is Butler, the captain, with 10 caps. Injuries mean there will be no Norster, no Stephens and, behind the scrum, no Holmes. They have a cluster of backs who have little more than one international season behind them or have yet to prove themselves, the only exceptions being Richards, the Swansea centre, and to a lesser extent Clive Rees and Ackerman.

Price ans Squire both made their third tour with the British Lions during the summer, to New Zealand, but Price was omitted from the senior Welsh squad when it was announced last week. That, coupled with his dropping last season from the side which played Scotland, may have prompted his decision and he has kept to it even though he was recalled to the squad on Sunday after proving his fitness during Pontypool's win over Bridgend.

After 41 caps for Wales, the first of them against France in 1975, and 12 consecutive appearances for the Lions, he feels that enough is enough. Continual squad training has left its mark too so that, at the age of 31 when he could reasonably have expected another couple of years at international level, he will concentrate his remaining playing days on Pontypool. So will Squire, whose reasons for retiring after 29 caps and six Lions appearances, have to do with his developing business interests.

Squires, eight of whose Welsh caps came as No 8 rather than flanker, was 32 in September. Until recently he was the branch manager of a building society in Pontypool but he has other interests in the town, including a health and leisure club, which requires more time. He had hoped to be available for the game with Romania but that would have meant conceding too much time to rugby when his businesses demanded his presence.

"I don't think I can give 100 per cent as I have in the past and in those circumstances I think it right that I should finish," Squires said yesterday. Squire's decision illustrates only too well the difficulty leading players have in reconciling the demand made by their careers, their chosen sport and their families.

It was only after considerable persuasion that Squire toured New Zealand during the summer but damage in training to his shoulder after the first international forced him to return home early. Price, whose omission from the Welsh side after the disappointing draw with England last February failed to win universal approval inside or outside Wales, returned to form in New Zealand.

The most capped Welsh forward, he will be remembered as a great prop, who was also a considerable presence at the lineout in the loose. With his retirement goes the last member of the famed Pontypool front row who played together for Wales. Faulkner, the other prop, is now coaching Newport: Windsor, the hooker, still turns out for Pontypool United.



Squire: Business first

All Black no-risk policy

By Iain Mackenzie

The New Zealand tour manager, Paul Mitchell, yesterday announced what is in effect a "Saturday side" for the match against the North of England at Gateshead tomorrow. There are only four changes from the team who won so convincingly at Galashields last Saturday, and three of them could be said to represent an improvement, particularly behind the scrummage.

Deans, who played against Edinburgh, returns at full back; many believe he is at least the equal of the man in possession, Hewson. Green is at centre instead of the flying Maori, Pokere, and at stand-off half Smith is back in place of Dunn, who played against the South of Scotland.

The management have made only one change in the pack who ground the powerful Border eight into the turf. Braid drops out of the seond row and his place is taken by Robinson.

It is just about as close to an international side as the New Zealanders could have picked, given the absence of so many recognized first-team regulars left at home for a variety of reasons. But for those who have thought about the fixture list the choice is not all that startling.

It was at Otley that Graham Mourie's All Blacks came unstuck by 21-9 during their otherwise unbeaten tour four years ago. Mindful of that unexpected reverse, Mr Mitchell said: "Naturally, we want to avoid being beaten by the North twice in succession, and therefore have selected a stronger team than we would normally do for a Wednesday game."

The chances now are that the New Zealanders will field the equivalent of a "Wednesday side" against London at Twickenham on Saturday.

TEAM: R Deans; S Wilson (captain), C Green, W Taylor, B Fraser; W Smith, A Donald; M Davie, H Reid, B McGrattan, M Shaw, A Robinson, A Anderson, J Hobbs, M Maxted.

Marking a special centenary in rural Somerset

The green, green grass of Avondale

A handsome, hard-backed bolume marks the centenary of Avonvale RFC. It is subtitled *100 Years of Village Rugby*, though it concerns itself with two villages, Batheaston and Bathford. The club was originally named Batheaston, but since 1896 the ground has been nearer to Bathford, at the Crown Field. You get a good view of it from the railway line between London and Bath. Travelling from Paddington, you find it on your left soon after leaving the Box Tunnel, shortly before arriving at Bath.

"There can be few more attrctive grounds anywhere, George Atchison, the author, proudly writes. And there is a reasonable claim. Batheaston straggles (his word) to your right but to the left is Bathford Hill, wooded, with the church of St Swithun looking down, and on the skyline, at the Wiltshire border, a tower called Brown's Folly, set up by a Mr Wade Brown in 1849 for the laudable purposes of providing employment and enabling himself to enjoy views of the countryside.

The Crown Inn, once the headquarters of the club, lies at the foot of the hill. The River Bybrook runs alongside the ground, growing in importance and importunity just before it joins the Avon. The Avonvale ground is always green, for the same reason as Worcester cricket ground – half the year the river is at the bottom of the ground and half the year it is the other way round.

Most histories of this kind skimp the early bits, which are the most difficult, though also the most interesting, and soon descend into a welter of boring statistics and team photographs. It is greatly to Mr Atchison's credit that he has avoided this. The statistics are kept to a minimum. The early years are given faithful research. It had not struck me before what an immense advantage the home side had 100 years ago, because of the difficulties their opponents had in getting to the ground.

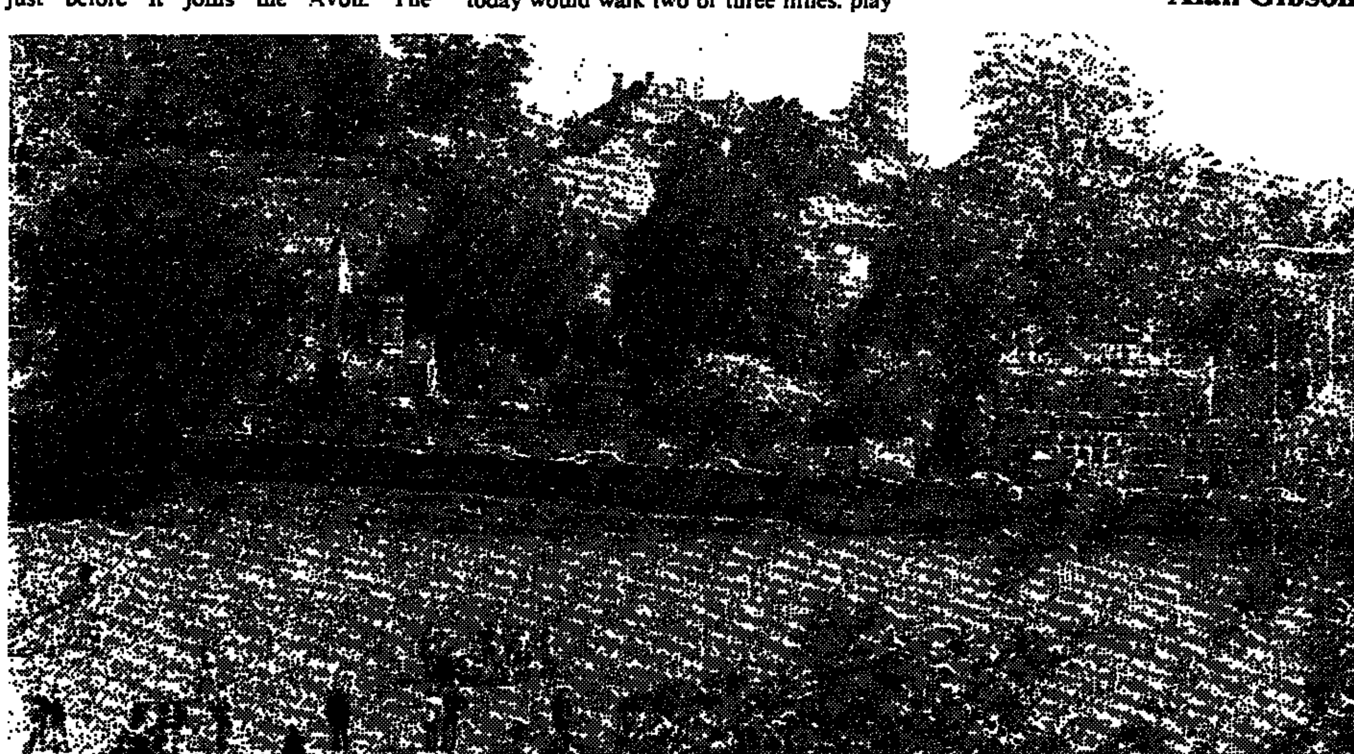
"Very little in the way of regular public transport was available . . . Horse-drawn trams operated from Bath as far as Grosvenor but walking was generally the accepted means of getting from one place to another. Very few people owned a bicycle . . . So rugby players making their way to and from a game had by necessity to walk most of their journey. Perhaps the visitors were already footsore and weary before the kick-off! How many players today would walk two or three miles, play a hard game of rugby and then have to walk home?"

Many years ago I addressed the Avonvale annual dinner. It was not an easy occasion, because I had not realized the dinner was mixed and had to abandon all my best rugby-dinner stories. However, it was an enjoyable evening, and by the end of it I had agreed to bring a side of "stars" to play Avonvale. This act of lunacy was mostly induced by an alluring girl in a turquoise frock.

The book reprints the programme but unfortunately it is not accurate because, as always on these occasions, we had about five last-hour withdrawals. It was still a strong side, though, and they played attractive rugby. Another pleasant evening followed but I never met the girl in the turquoise frock, at close quarters again.

Bathford and Batheaston are still villages, places on their own, refusing to become suburbs of Bath, although much handsome domestic architecture shows the Bath influence. The Crown Field, and a hundred years of rugby football, are symbols of the sturdy independence of the Somerset countryman.

Alan Gibson



Half-time at the Crown Field and players take a breather in the idyllic setting.

Australia not over the moon

Grenoble (Reuter) – Brendan Moon, a winger and the most experienced player in the party, may miss the rest of Australia's tour of France. Moon capped 24 times, misses today's game against a national selection in Grenoble with a thigh muscle injury. He has a last chance to prove his fitness against a provincial selection in Perpignan on Saturday.

Australia's coach, Bob Dwyer, said: "I think we'll have to play Brendan on Saturday no matter what – if he can't play, he should think about going home." Moon is a vital member of the impressive Australian back line.

The Australians are unbeaten, but lost their 100 per cent record in the 15-15 draw against the French police on Saturday. They will also be without the second row forward, Steve Cutler, who failed a fitness test last night.

Calling for a Packer type

Wellington (Reuter) – The New Zealand lock, Andy Haden, said yesterday that the sport needed someone like Kerry Packer to make professional rugby a reality. Haden, who says he will turn professional if a projected rugby union circus becomes a reality, said the Australian promoter David Lord, would probably emerge as "a bit part" player in any successful move to establish professional rugby.

Meanwhile, Mr Lord denied a report in *The Observer* newspaper which claimed that at least one New Zealand player had recieved a telegram saying that the project had been called off.

SNOOKER

Reardon looks to Preston for revenge against Davis

By Sydney Friskin

Although Steve Davis was delighted at being the captain of the successful England team in the State Express world championship at Reading it was not so much himself as of Tony Meo that he was thinking on Sunday night.

With Meo, Davis won the Hofmeister world doubles championship last season and is now part of the English winning team of three. "Tony is now five-sixths of a champion," he said, "with half a title and now one-third of a title to his credit. One of these days he is going to be a full champion."

Davis himself has had a wonderful season. He has won the Lang's Scottish Masters title, the Jamieson international tournament, and now the world team event, which he did by beating Ray Reardon 2-0 on Sunday night to give England a 4-2 victory over Wales. Soon Davis will be on his way to Preston to try to regain the United Kingdom title held by Terry Griffiths.

As for Reardon, he is spending the next week at the seaside playing exhibition matches at Brighton, and Eastbourne before he goes to Preston. Referring to his defeat by Davis, Reardon said: "I never had a chance to get wound up. When the other guy is playing himself out of his socks, all you can do is sit back and enjoy it."



Meo: nearly a champion

Reardon prefers the longer game and is looking forward to the matches over 17 frames in Preston. But he added: "The team championship played over three frames is a pleasant change and creates a different atmosphere. It enables players to get together in a spirit of comradeship and in this way the game develops its own charisma".

As for the game itself, he said that it was on solid ground and was well-controlled, which is quite the reverse of his comments on breakfast television a week ago when in a somewhat critical mood he said that there were too many agents and managers, too many players and too much money.

Amplifying his earlier statement on slow play, Rex Williams, the chairman of the World Professional Billiards and Snooker Association, said that the board would soon discourage this tendency by rule which will not over-ride the referee's authority. In posing a time-limit on a stroke, he said, was not the right answer because players could make a mockery of it by taking the maximum time to play even a simple shot.

FINAL: England beat Wales 4–2 (English names first): S Davis lost to D Mountjoy 2–0 (16–103, 19–94); T Meo bt R Reardon 2–0 (68–38, 59–55); T Knowles bt T Griffiths 2–1 (115–0, 14–93, 115–8), Knowles bt Mountjoy 2–1 (40-80, 69–26, 94–40). Meo lost to Griffiths 2–0 (31–77, 40–69); Davis bt Reardon 2–0 (78–7, 81 - 0).

CRICKET

Gavaskar achievement praised by Bradman

Adelaide (Reuter) – Sunil Gavaskar's achievement in equalling Sir Donald Bradman's record of 29 Test centuries has drawn warm praise from the great Australian batsman.

"Congratultions to Sunil in achieving this goal", Sir Donald, now 75, told reporters at the Adelaide Oval where he was watching the Pakistanis play South Australia. "He is a great player and an ornament to the game."

Gavaskar equalled the record on Saturday in the second Test match gainst West Indies in Delhi, hitting a sparkling 121 after being out of touch recently.

● DELHI (Reuter) – The manner of Gordon Greenidge's dismissal shortly before the close of the second day of the second Test match will give India a glimmer of hope that they can avenge their mauling in the first Test at Kanpur. The West Indian opener was leg before, playing back to a ball from Azad, an off spinner, which kept low.

The pitch is slow and survival should not be a problem for the West Indians, who resume their first innings today at 45 for one in reply to India's 464. But the inconsistent bounce will demand they bat with a lot of concentration.

The batsmen who are most likely to be most severely tested are Gomes and Lloyd, the captain, for their own fast bowlers have created large rough patches outside the left-handers' off stump.

The West Indians, who needed seven hours and a half to dismiss India, had good reason to regret not playing Harper, the off-spinnner. By the time the West Indies' innings is over, the Indians will also have felt the need of an additional spinner. On this slow pitch their three seam bowlers are unlikely to be able to play more than a containing role.

India's total of 464 is only their second score in excess of 400 in 13 consecutive Test matches. The last time they built such a score was also against West Indies – in the fourth Test match in Antigua last May. They scored 457 but gained no profit from it as West Indies replied with 550, Greenidge and Haynes making a record first-wicket stand of 296.

SCORES: India 464 (D B Vengsarkar 159, S M Gavaskar 121, R M H Binny 52; M A Holding 4 for 107); West Indies 45 for 1.

JPR may return

The former international Welsh full back J P R Williams, could be making a comeback in the county championship with Berkshire.

Pakistanis ease to victory

Adelaide (Reuter) The Pakistanis secured there first-win in a first-class match on their Australian tour when they defeated South Australia by seven wickets on the final day of a four-day match here yesterday. The Pakistanis, chasing 247 to win in the second innings, finished at 249 for three before tea.

They resumed at 70 for no wicket before Hogg dismissed Mohsin Khan for 45, Carmichael had Mudassar Nazar caught for 71 and Sleep bowled the acting captain, Wasim Raja. Qasim Omar and Mansoor Akhtar then steered the Pakistanis home.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA: First innings 227 for 5 dec (W B Phillips 75, W M Darling 58, M Haysman 57, G Bishop 55) Second innings 243 (Bishop 77, Abdul Qadir 7 for 22)

PAKISTAN: First innings 274 for 7 dec (Mudassar Nazar 93, Wasim Bari 73 not out)

Second innings

Mohsin Khan lbw b Hogg	45
Mudassar Nazar c Darling b Carmichael	71
Qasim Omar not out	73
Wasim Raja b Sleep	26
Mansoor Akhtar not out	25
Extras (lb 9)	9
Total (for 3)	249

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–89, 2–132, 3–174

BOWLING: Hogg, 11–3–25–1, Carmichael, 16–4–37–1, Sleep, 14–1–63–1, Hookes, 25–7–62–0, Haysman, 1–0–4–0; Massey 8–0–36–0; Hilditch, 1–0–5-0, Phillips, 1–0-2–0 Bishop, 0 4–0–6–0

VOLLEYBALL

Tyrolean mountain for Speedwell

By Paul Harrison

Speedwell Rucanor of Bristol, warmed up for their annual venture into Europe next weekend with a 3-0 defeat of their West Country rivals Bemi hardly the ideal preparation for the much higher standard of volleyball they are bound to encounter against CA Tyrolia in Vienna on Guy Fawkes Night in the first round of the European Cup.

The English champions did have one hard recent match, when they lost to MIM, the Scottish champions, in the unofficial British Championships, and are in no doubt about the toughness of their task in Austria. The CA Tyrolia have nine internationals in their encounters, it could be a hard, even match.

Speedwell's first pass and service were not up to standard against MIM, and they have been working on that. "But we have trained harder than we have ever done in the past few months", Steve Spooner, the Speedwell coach, said. The return is on November 12, in Bath.

The venture, even with Sports Council aid, is costing them around £1,500, but the club reckons the added experience it gives is well worthwhile.

In Scotland, Airdrie, with their new coach Bob Stockes, formerly the national senior women's team coach, are proving the surprise of the season. With a 3-0 defeat of Bellshill Cardinals (15-9, 15-12, 15-13) they are undefeated, have yet to lose a set and lead the league.

Gerry McSloy has been appointed the new coach to the national women's team. Formerly a member of the senior men's squad, he worked for a short time as assistant to Stokes.

Catching Salmon

The fomer Black centre, Jamie Salmon, who played for Harlequins last season before returning home in March, is back in England and has renewed his links with the club. Salmon, how a careers master at Wellington College, Berkshire, will be trying for a first team place as soon as he has achieved match fitness.

Law Report November 1 1983 Court of Appeal

No criminal offence of father kidnapping his own infant known to law

Regina v D

Before Lord Justice Watkins, Mr Justice Mustill and Mr Justice Skinner

[Judgment delivered October 31]

No such offence as the kidnapping of a child under 14 years of age was known to the law and the offence of kidnapping was not committed by a parent snatching a child under 18 unless the child was lawfully married under that age.

The Court of Appeal so held in a judgment reserved from June when allowing an appeal by, and quashing the convictions of, a father, a New Zealander, at the Central Criminal Court (Judge Lymbery and a jury) in May 1982. He was tried on an indictment which charged him with kidnapping his daughter, a ward of court, aged five years, in that he stole her and unlawfully carried her away against her will, and with contempt of court on two occasions in taking her outside England and Wales when she was aged two and again when she was aged five.

He was convicted also of false imprisonment of his wife and was acquitted of kidnapping his daughter when she was aged two. He was sentenced to concurrent terms of imprisonment of two years, suspended for two years. He appealed against his convictions for contempt of court and of kidnapping only.

Mr Neil Taylor, QC and Mr Peter Ralls, assigned by the Registrar of Criminal Appeals, for the father; Miss Ann Curnow and Mr Nicholas Purnell for the Crown.

LORD JUSTICE WATKINS, giving the judgment of the court, said that the daughter's mother had two other children by her first marriage and after marriage to the appellant, her third, the daughter, was born in New Zealand. They returned to England and the daughter was made a ward of court with care and control to the mother.

The father made careful and devious preparations to take the law into his own hands and enlisted the assistance of two violent men. Frightened out of her wits the mother dressed the daughter, aged two, and the father took her away, she showing no signs of distress.

The two men were soon apprehended and sentenced to prison for offences of false imprisonment and possessing prohibited weapons. The father and daughter then were in New Zealand.

The mother went there, obtained custody and control of the daughter there and returned with her to England. The father discovered where they were living, took the daughter away, pushing the mother into some bushes and rushed with the daughter still in her pyjamas struggling and screaming into a waiting car. He took her to Eire. Two days later the daughter was reunited with her mother, who had flown to Eire, and the father was arrested. He and the mother were now divorced, proceedings having been begun long ago.

The Family Division had formidable powers to control the interests of children and to punish those who contemptuously disobeyed the orders made for children's benefit, whether or not they were wards of court.

The present case was a very serious example of the deliberate flouting by a father on two occasions, separated by several years of court orders affecting a ward but not so serious as to prevent the judges of the Family Division – and all other judges of the High Court for that matter – from sufficiently and properly punishing the father for being in contempt and for unlawfully and by force taking the daughter away from her mother.

To resort to the criminal court for that purpose was very unusual if not unique. Their Lordships were informed that it was done in the criminal court seeing that the father faced anyway the grave criminal charge of false imprisonment among others so that all matters could be disposed of once and for all.

At the trial before the prosecution's case was opened, Mr Taylor, for the father, submitted, putting his compendious submissions in very brief and general form, that there was no such offence known to the law as kidnapping in relation to the taking away by one parent from another of their child even when that was forcibly done. A father could not kidnap his own child, he said, so the counts should be quashed.

As for contempt of court, it was, he asserted, unknown as far as wardship was concerned, for contempt proceedings to be brought in a criminal court for trial by jury.

Mr Taylor invited the judge to order that the charges of kidnapping and contempt should not be proceeded with at the trial and that the Attorney General's view be sought on whether or not the contempt charges should be proceeded with later on indictment assuming but not accepting that, strictly speaking, it was in law permissible to indict for that form of contempt.

The judge, in an admirably succinct judgment, answered those submissions in a ruling before he ordered the trial on all counts to proceed.

The grounds of appeal with regard to contempt were that the judge erred in law and/or in exercising his discretion in refusing to adjourn those counts for the Attorney General to decide whether or not a *nolle prosequi* should be entered, seeing that the customary forum for contempt proceedings in wardship cases was the Family Division and the practice of charging contempt on indictment had fallen into disuse since 1902.

It was beyond doubt that those convictions were of outstanding importance. This was the first time in legal history, their Lordships were told, that a father had been convicted of kidnapping his own child.

Mr Taylor contended that, if the conviction was upheld, it would create an undesirable precedent which, if followed, would be an impediment to the proper administration of justice as affecting family matters and an unnecessary burden on juries.

Moreover, he said, to resurrect trial on indictment for contempt was likely to have similar and unnecessary effects. Contempts of their orders should be left for judges to adjudicate upon and where appropriate to punish. Public policy and interest was affected by the convictions. Both demanded that there should not be unwelcome and unnecessary extensions of the classes of indictable crime.

In *The People v Edge* ([1943] IR 115, 146) Mr Justice Black defined kidnapping as "a composite word made up of two colloquial expressions which together denote child-snatching; but in common parlance it is used to describe the carrying away of anybody, child or adult".

Child snatching by parents was nowadays a fairly frequent occurrence, a phenomenon probably attributable to the high rate of divorce. It was an activity not confined to this country. Some parents, in their endeavours to snatch children, did not acknowledge the frontiers of other countries as presenting any hindrance to such often quite hazardous conduct.

While it was very properly discountenanced by the courts and the public in this country and often loosely described as kidnapping, it had not, usually at any rate, been thought of in the context of the commission of the criminal offence of kidnapping – nor, possibly, of any criminal offence unless contempt of court was so regarded.

Yet the offence of kidnapping was centuries old. It had been well recognized as a common law offence since Elizabethan times, if not before.

In the past decade, certainly, it had often formed a count in indictments alleging the most savage manifestations of it, the perpetrators of which had been punished very severely.

One of the two foremost questions for their Lordships was whether in the case of a child taken away from her parent the will of that parent, assuming the child to have no will, could be taken to be the will of the child for the purpose of deciding whether that ingredient of the offence of kidnapping had been established. There was no English authority on the subject.

It might be said, therefore, that reliance should be placed on *Edge* for concluding that a child below the age of discretion, said there to be 14 years, could not have a will of its own. So its will had to be taken to be that of its parents or of a parent.

While that would be a simple and convenient way of disposing of a difficult problem it did not attract their Lordships. To put a parent in peril of being convicted of kidnapping when a child, of say 12 years who fully understood what he or she was doing when consenting to go away with that parent because an age of discretion arbitrarily decided upon by the court had not been reached would be wholly unjust.

Moreover, to leave to a jury the question whether a young child had or had not consented to go away with a parent was undesirable and should not be done.

The fact that a baby or a child of five years obviously could not give any vestige of proper consent to being taken away was not a compelling reason for introducing the notion that the will of a parent should be regarded as the will of that child.

Lest it should be thought that their Lordships came to their conclusion with the problems arising out of martimonial discord only in mind, they made it clear that their decision was of general application. Accordingly, it would affect a person who was not a parent and who took away a child.

That should dismay no one, for if the child was under 14 years of age that person could be charged with child stealing contrary to section 56 of the Offences Against the Person Act 1861, the maximum penalty for which was seven years' imprisonment. If the child or youth was 14 years or over it was unlikely that any harm would come to it by giving evidence on a charge of kidnapping and that a jury would find any extraordinary difficulty in evaluating that evidence.

In that connexion section 20(1) of the Sexual Offences Act 1956 was to be borne in mind: "It is an offence for a person acting without lawful authority or excuse to take an unmarried girl under the age of 16 out of the possession of her parent or guardian against his will". The penalty for that offence was a two years' maximum.

Statute and common law combined effectively to punish those who wrongfully interfered with children or youths who were either under or over 14 years of age.

Although a father was not in peril of conviction either under section 56(1) of the 1861 Act – see *R v Austin* ((1980) 72 C App R 104) – or under section 20(1) of the 1956 Act, the jurisdiction of judges to punish for disobedience of the court's orders with regard to children whether wards of court or not was extensive and powerful.

Parliament deliberately in 1814 and 1848 intended that neither a father nor a mother should be prosecuted for child stealing. Parliament at that time did not regard the offence of kidnapping for which the punishment could be life imprisonment as applicable to children "under the age of 10 years". That age limit was raised to 14 in 1861

Their Lordships' general conclusion was that there was no such offence as the kidnapping of a child who was under the age of 14 years.

The second foremost question was whether a father could, in any circumstances and regardless of a child's age, be guilty of kidnapping.

In their Lordships' view the offence of kidnapping, with one exception, was not committed by a parent who snatched a child under the age of majority, now 18 years (when a child became an adult and was no longer possessed by his parents). The exception was that when a child had lawfully married under 18 years that child too passed out of the possession of the parents and the offence of kidnapping might be committed against that child as it could against a person who had achieved majority.

The judge in the present case should have quashed the relevant counts in the indictment and, not having done so, he misdirected the jury on the law in respect of them. For those resons the convictions for kidnapping were quashed.

As to the convictions for contempt of court, there seemed to be no doubt that to take a ward of court out of the jurisdiction without consent was a criminal contempt. A criminal contempt was, according to the *obiter* opinion of Lord Justice Lawton in *Balogh v St Albans Crown Court* ([1975] QB 73), triable on indictment but the last reported case of trial on indictment for contempt was *R v Tibbits* ([1902] 1 KB 77), which involved the editor of a newspaper on a charge of conspiring with the author of certain articles appearing therein to pervert the course of justice. When, if ever, a contempt arising out of wardship or other proceedings affecting the custody, care and control of children had been prosecuted on indictment their Lordships had not been able to discover.

The customary manner of proceeding in a case of disobedience to the order of the court which was not committed in the face of the court was by application for committal pursuant to leave to the Divisional Court of the Queen's Bench Division under Order 52 of the Rules of the Supreme Court.

In the circumstances of the present case the application could have been made by the mother, the Official Solicitor or the Attorney General. The court whose order had been flouted might act of its own motion – see Order 52, rule 5. The court which made the committal order might suspend it; the maximum term was two years' imprisonment: section 14(1) of the Contempt of Court Act 1981.

While it appeared to be permissible, or was, for a contempt of court in a wardship proceeding to be tried on indictment their Lordships thought it highly undesirable in the light of the remedies now available and, having regard to the nature of the proceedings, that that form of proceeding should be resorted to.

For a very long time now decisions in all contempt cases had been made by judges who were best equipped to tell whether a contempt had been committed and might very well be able to do so on affidavit evidence alone. It was not in the best interests of anyone that a by now almost ancient way of proceeding should by resurrected even if it be thought proper to do it "so that all matters can be dealt with at once". That was no sufficient reason for doing that which was now unacceptable.

This was clearly a case in which the judge should have allowed the Attorey General to consider the future of the contempt counts. He having done so, should have given instructions that they be not proceeded with.

With every respect to the judge to whose care and industry and clarity of expression in this difficult case their Lordships wished to pay tribute, they thought that he erred in the exercise of his discretion.

The convictions for contempt were quashed.

Solicitors: DPP.

Lack of certificate fatal to conviction

Bentley v Chief Constable of Northumbria

Before Lord Justice Watkins and Mr Justice McCullough

[Judgment delivered October 31]

The mere presence of the defendant's surname on a blood sample received by an analyst at a testing laboratory was insufficient to identify it as that taken from the defendant by a medical practitioner while in custody.

The Queen's Bench Divisional Court so held in allowing an appeal by Mr Roy Bentley against his conviction by the Gateshead Justices on March 9, 1983 of driving with excess alcohol in his blood, contrary to section 6 of the Road Traffic Act 1972.

Mr Glenn Gatland for the defendant; Mr Duncan Matheson for the prosecutor.

LORD JUSTICE WATKINS said that the defendant had been arrested while driving a car, on suspicion that he was under the influence of drink.

Breath tests proved positive, the second of which was carried out using a device known as an "Alcolyser". A blood sample was taken from the defendant while he was in custody at the police station.

The prosecution at the hearing before the justices adduced no evidence that the device was approved by the secretary of state as it was required to be by section 12 of the Road Traffic Act 1972, and the evidence as to the fact that the sample had indeed been taken from the defendant consisted, not of a certificate produced by the analyst pursuant to section 10 of the 1972 Act, but of oral evidence from the analyst that he had received a blood sample marked "Bentley", without initials, and the evidence from the medical practitioner responsible for taking the sample that he had done so.

There was no evidence of the date when the test was administered, nor was there a police station reference number attached to the sample.

No reasonable bench of justices could have concluded, on the evidence before them, that the sample which was tested at the laboratory had been taken from the defendant.

They were however entitled to assume, in the absence of contrary evidence, that the "Alcolyser" was a device approved by the secretary of state.

On the former ground, the appeal would be allowed and the conviction quashed.

Mr Justice McCullough agreed.

Solicitors: Park Nelson & Doyle Devonshire for John Foley & Co, Gateshead; Mr Derek E. Brown, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

مكبر من الأصل

Legal Appointments

International Practice

Growing progressive city solicitors' practice undertaking exclusively commercial work with strong international emphasis requires two additional lawyers:-

1. **Litigation**: must be above average with city experience and able to handle commercial litigation and arbitration both domestic and international. Applicants should have approx. 2 to 3 years good post qualification experience.
2. **Commercial**: must have good city experience of all aspects of private company work and able to handle a wide range of commercial transactions. Newly qualified to 2 years admitted.

Partnership prospects for the right candidate.
Please write with full C.V to:-

MICHAEL CRANSTON,
Warner Cranston of 30 Mincing Lane,
London EC3R 7DP.

Commercial Lawyer up to £16,000

We require a Lawyer with two years' plus post-qualification experience to work at our Group headquarters based at Amersham.

You will be a key member of a small legal team reporting to the Company Lawyer, working on a wide range of commercial law matters in a high technology international environment. We can promise a challenging and varied role provided that you:

* have a strong commercial outlook combined with high professional standards;
* are able to demonstrate the ability to work alongside senior management in positive style;
* have a good personality with natural social and administrative skills and can be effective at the sharp end of the Company's business;
* are already exposed to the type of work this implies.

Excellent benefits package will include relocation help, where appropriate.

Please write with career details to P. L. Jones, Personnel Manager, at the address below:

Amersham International plc
White Lion Road Amersham
Buckinghamshire HP7 9LL

Amersham

TAX SOLICITOR
LONDON BASED

Amoco Europe and West Africa, Inc. is responsible for co-ordinating the activities of the European and West African subsidiaries of Standard Oil Company (Indiana), one of the world's largest oil companies. A new position has been created in the Tax Department for a Solicitor specialising in U.K. tax matters.

We invite applications from Solicitors with at least three years' U.K. tax experience, which must include substantial corporation tax experience. Exposure to petroleum revenue tax and foreign corporation tax work will be added advantages. Oil industry or U.S. multinational experience are desirable but not essential. Personal qualities should include creativity and effective communication skills.

This is a substantial opportunity for the selected candidate to gain experience of interesting and complex tax work, with scope for some foreign travel. There are prospects for promotion world-wide with the group tax function.

Generous initial salary with excellent fringe benefits.

Applications, enclosing a curriculum vitae which will be treated with the strictest confidence should be submitted to:-
Mrs L. T. Nee, Employee Relations Department, Amoco Europe and West Africa, Inc., 1 Stephen Street, Tottenham Court Road, London W1P 2AU.



Assistant in the Company Secretary's Department

Gallaher Limited, with world-wide interests in tobacco, engineering, optics, distribution and office products, require an Assistant in the Company Secretary's Department at their Head Office in London.

The successful applicant, preferably a Chartered Secretary or Law graduate in the 25 to 40 age range, must be capable of handling important matters with minimum supervision and be prepared to work as a member of a small team of professionals.

Reporting to an Assistant Secretary,he/she will be responsible for the statutory work of all the private companies administered by the Department, some minute taking and assisting on property administration, charitable giving, banking and other administrative and legal work. A good knowledge and experience of Company Law and Secretarial practice are essential and experience in the other aspects of the job would be an advantage.

The total salary package will not be less than £12,000 but is negotiable, depending on qualifications and experience, and there are attractive fringe benefits.

Applications in writing and accompanied by a C.V. should be addressed to:- Mrs D.E.J. Bowles, Recruitment Manager, Gallaher Limited, 65 Kingsway, London WC2B 6TG.



GALLAHER LIMITED

Young Lawyer
Join an active Oil Company

This well known oil company is small enough to retain flexibility and a personal approach and yet has all the advantages of being the subsidiary of a large international group. It enjoys an excellent reputation as a North Sea operator and, following the commencement of a major field development, is expanding its operations substantially.

You will join a small legal department based at the company's headquarters in London and will travel within the UK and Europe on occasions. You will be involved in the negotiation and drafting of various joint venture agreements, including operating agreements, and will also advise on the field development and exploration and production activities of the company.

You will have a minimum of 12 months post qualification experience of drafting commercial agreements and will be working currently in a large industrial firm or in the commercial department of an established private practice.

The position carries a competitive salary and a comprehensive range of benefits and will provide the chance to develop your career within an exciting and stimulating environment.

Please telephone or write (with CV) to Sue Jagger at Cripps, Sears and Associates Ltd (Personnel Consultants), 88/89 High Holborn, London WC1V 6LH. Telephone 01-404 5701 (24 hours).

Cripps, Sears

Hoggett Bowers
Executive Selection Consultants
BIRMINGHAM, CARDIFF, GLASGOW, LEEDS, LONDON, MANCHESTER, NEWCASTLE and SHEFFIELD

Commercial Partner Designate

London Solicitors, initial salary up to £35,000

A thirteen partner Central London Firm with a long established reputation in family law and litigation is building up the commercial side of its practice. A commercial solicitor is now required to expand that department. It is expected that the successful applicant will be offered a partnership as soon as mutual acceptability has been established. The ideal candidate will be aged 40 to 45, have broad commercial experience and familiarity with the City Institutions gained with a major firm of solicitors. Personal qualities should include a first-class intellect and a personality suitable for a firm which places the highest priority on internal working relationships.

H.W. FitzHugh, Ref: 20207/T. Male or female candidates should telephone in confidence for a Personal History Form **01-734 6852,** *Sutherland House, 5/6 Argyll Street,* **LONDON,** *W1E 6EZ.*

PAYNE HICKS BEACH
require
COMMERCIAL CONVEYANCER

Qualified Solicitor with at least four years' experience for varied commercial conveyancing including all aspects of investment property, development work including funding and planning agreements, commercial loans and leases.

Competitive salary will be paid and there are prospects of partnership. Full CV to the Management Partner, D J Leverton, No 10 New Square, Lincoln's Inn, London, WC2A 3QG.

INDUSTRY

GROUP SECRETARY Sheffield
Experienced comm. Lawyer to be Legal Adviser to Public Co. c.£16,000 + car

COMPUTER LAWYER London
Young commercial Solicitor with all-round experience c.£14,000.

PRIVATE PRACTICE

CONVEYANCING/CO/COMM London
Solicitor with 4-5 yrs expce of comm pply work & general comm law c£18,000

LITIGATION London
Solicitor with 1-3 yrs expce of comm litig and matrimonial law c £14 000

Chambers & Partners
74 Long Lane, London E.C.1.
606 9371

Young Lawyer Required for Leading Shipowners' Protection & Indemnity Club

To work in the defence department dealing with charter party disputes resulting frequently in litigation or arbitration. The nature of the problems vary widely and experience in the maritime/commercial fields is desirable. There are excellent career prospects for the successful candidate.

Please reply with CV to:

Box 1554H The Times

Litigation Officer
LEEDS up to £13,203

An experienced Legal Executive is required to join our busy Legal office.

The work principally involves matters related to self-insurance including Employers' Liability and Third Party Public Liability claims. The post holder will be fully conversant with High Court and County Court practice and procedure. He/she will be expected to work with a minimum amount of supervision.

The post calls for an ability to interact and work effectively with other departments and disciplines in a large organisation. Some knowledge of gas legislation would be valuable, but not essential. Ideally, applicants should have approximately 10 years related experience, 5 years of which should be in Common Law with the emphasis on public and employers liability claims.

Commencing salary will be within the range £11,454 to £13,203. Benefits are those normally associated with a large progressive organisation including re-location expenses, where appropriate. We are an equal opportunity employer.

Apply by letter quoting ref. 791, to: The Recruitment Officer, Negas, Regional Office, Leeds, LS2 7PE, giving details of age, qualifications and work experience by 18th November, 1983.

NORTH EASTERN GAS

SOLICITORS for Commercial and Financial Work

Coward Chance have a number of vacancies for solicitors in international commercial and financial work of a challenging kind, including all aspects of Eurocurrency banking. A substantial degree of responsibility with opportunities for travel will be involved after an appropriate training period.

Applications are invited from newly qualified solicitors and solicitors currently practising in this field.

All applicants should have a good degree. In the case of newly qualified solicitors previous experience, though desirable, is not essential. Please write with full C.V. to:

M. C. C. Mogridge,
Coward Chance, Royex House,
Aldermanbury Square,
London EC2V 7LD

COWARD CHANCE

PLYMOUTH
BOND PEARCE & CO

Family department require able young Solicitor to specialise in family law some experience preferable.

Apply with C.V. to Bond Pearce & Co 1 The Crescent, Plymouth or telephone (0752) 266633 Ref. WJP.

BARRISTER or SOLICITOR

required for a responsible position in the Legal Department in London of a successful national newspaper company with widespread business interests.

We are looking for someone with ambition, who should be aged between 30 and 45 and have had experience in private practice and of advising newspapers. Challenging and varied work; good salary and fringe benefits.

Candidates should apply, enclosing a comprehensive c.v., to Box 1518H The Times.

TEXAS EASTERN
Solicitor / Barrister

Texas Eastern North Sea, Inc. is actively participating in North Sea exploration and production activities. We have played a significant role in the development of North Sea oil and gas production since the mid-1960's.

Now we wish to appoint a barrister or solicitor to join our London operations as our sole in-house Counsel. The successful candidate should have from five to ten years of substantial oil & gas experience, preferably in the North Sea. This person should be thoroughly familiar with joint bidding agreements, exploration & production licences, joint operating agreements, and unitization agreements.

This position offers an attractive salary and benefits package. Letters of application, together with cv and salary history should be sent to Texas Eastern North Sea, Inc., c/o Mr. A. J. Soundy, Ashurst Morris Crisp & Co., Broadgate House, 7 Eldon Street, London EC2M 7HD.

ARTICLED CLERK

Personable Articled Clerk required for busy, new Knightsbridge practice.

Tel: 01-584 4373

COMPUTERISED LEGAL RESEARCH
AREA CONSULTANT
Midlands Based

Eurolex, the UK's fastest growing computerised legal information retrieval service offers an excellent career opportunity for a qualified lawyer to join our energetic Marketing Group.

The acceptance of Eurolex by the profession has been so rapid that we now wish to expand the client support team with the addition of an on-the-spot (Midlands/North West England based) Custom/Sales Service facility.

The individual sought will be a fully qualified lawyer and will be based at home although frequent travel to London will be required.

An attractive compensation package is offered which includes the use of a company car.

Please write giving full details of qualifications and work experience to:
C E Arthur, Sales/Service Manager,
EUROLEX, 4 Bloomsbury Square, London, WC1A 2RL.
Eurolex is a subsidiary of International Thomson Organisation, PLC.

EUROLEX

INNER LONDON MAGISTRATES' COURTS SERVICE
Deputy Chief Clerks

Applications are invited from BARRISTERS and SOLICITORS called or admitted in England, for employment as Deputy Chief Clerks in the Inner London Magistrates' Courts Service.

The starting salary is £10,742 pa rising by nine annual increments to £15,566 pa. In addition a London Weighting of £1,134 pa is payable. Both rates are under review.

For an application form and further particulars write to:
The Principal Chief Clerk (DCC)
Inner London Magistrates' Courts Service
Third Floor, North West Wing
Bush House, Aldwych WC2B 4PJ

Completed application forms must be received by 2 December 1983.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE
LITIGATION

Assistant Litigation solicitor required with approximately one/two years post-qualification general litigation experience for small but expanding Cambridgeshire practice with London connections. Good prospects for suitable applicant.

Applications with CV to:
Mr G F Archer, Warrens,
20 Hartford Road, Huntingdon,
Cambridgeshire, PE18 6QE.

CONVEYANCING SOLICITOR
TUNBRIDGE WELLS

We require an ambitious young solicitor with not less than two years' post-admission experience to handle a wide variety of residential and commercial conveyancing together with other property transactions.

Competitive salary with associated benefits and partnership prospects are offered.

Please write with CV to Mr F Reynolds, Cripps Harries Hall & Company, 84 Calverley Road, Tunbridge Wells, TN1 2UP.

NEGOTIATE YOURSELF A NEW DEAL!

We want to talk to good communicators who know the Conveyancing business inside out.

We have a number of interesting and rewarding opportunities in and around the London area – so ring us on 01-353-5488 to find out what we have to suit you in these and other vacancies.

LAW PLACEMENTS LIMITED
Ludgate House, 107/111 Fleet Street, EC4. 01-353-5488

Assistant Solicitor

with knowledge of Conveyancing required by leading firm of Solicitors in Edgbaston Birmingham. Excellent salary for selected applicant. Apply in first instance to Office Manager.

Box 1559H The Times

Leading Westminster firm seek
ADDITIONAL ASSISTANTS

to work in the following three areas: Domestic Conveyancing, Commercial Conveyancing and Company Commercial. Some post-qualification work will be a pre-requisite, as these will be demanding positions with good prospects for the right candidate. Apply with full CV to Box 1519 H The Times.

SOUTH DEVON

We are a substantial sized firm with offices in three towns and we are looking for Assistant Solicitors with a view to partnership. There are vacancies in both contentious and non-contentious work.

Please reply with CV to T J Fogarty, Tozers, 10 St Paul's Road, Newton Abbot, Devon. TQ12 4PR.

LEGAL ASSISTANT 24-28 yrs
Prestige Retail/Wholesale Outlet

Based in their East End wholesale division our client is seeking a qualified Solicitor with excellent personal presentation.

The appointment offers scope in the commercial sphere with an emphasis on overseas law. Duties will encompass all facets of a wholesale operation including import regulations, Terms of Trading, Customs and Excise, VAT, Licence arrangements and acts relating to Sale of Goods, Advertising, etc. This is an excellent opportunity to gain wide or further experience already gained in a similar environment. Salary £8,750 neg plus excellent benefits.

836 2875

Kaye Hartigan
CENTACOM LAW STAFF

ASA LAW

The Specialist Agency for Solicitors Locum and Permanent Appointments.

1. For any PERMANENT requirements in any area call Chloe Thomas
2. For any LOCUM requirements – overload – sickness – standby – holidays – all areas.

Call Gordon Rosser.

01-623 5725

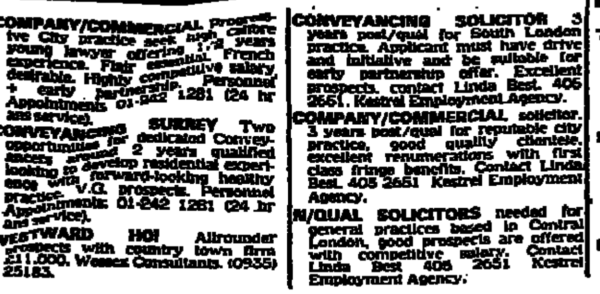
COMMERCIAL CONVEYANCER Sussex coast, prospects. £14,000. Wessex Consultants (0935) 25183.

MANCHESTER SOLICITORS

require a Solicitor for General Conveyancing work.

Apply in writing with full CV to:

LEAK ALMOND & PARKINSON,
76 King Street, Manchester, M2 4WB.
(Ref JMW/SJW)



CONVEYANCING Executives: City, 5 years experience. Domestic. Milton Keynes: Commercial. Bristol: Domestic. Bank Mortgages. Bedford: Domestic. All salaries a.a.e. Personnel Appointments 01-242 1281 (24 hours answering service).

LITIGATION EXECUTIVES: City: Criminal Law. Milton Keynes: Matrimonial. Chelmsford: Civil, High/County Court. All salaries a.a.e. Personnel Appointments 01-242-1281 (24 hours answering service).

COMPANY/COMMERCIAL progressive City practice seek high calibre young lawyer offering 1/2 years experience. Flair essential. French desirable. Highly competitive salary + early partnership. Personnel Appointments 01-242 1281 (24 hr ans service).

CONVEYANCING SURREY Two opportunities for dedicated Conveyancers around 2 years qualified looking to develop residential experience with forward-looking healthy practice. V.G. prospects. Personnel Appointments: 01-242 1281 (24 hr ans service).

WESTWARD HO! Allrounder prospects with country town firm £11,000. Wessex Consultants. (0935) 25183.

CONVEYANCING SOLICITOR 3 years post/qual for South London practice. Applicant must have drive and initiative and be suitable for early partnership offer. Excellent prospects. contact Linda Best. 405 2651. Kestrel Employment Agency.

COMPANY/COMMERCIAL solicitor. 3 years post/qual for reputable city practice, good quality clientele, excellent renumerations with first class fringe benefits. Contact Linda Best. 405 2651 Kestrel Employment Agency.

N/QUAL SOLICITORS needed for general practices based in Central London, good prospects are offered with competitive salary. Contact Linda Best 405 2651 Kestrel Employment Agency.

THE LEGAL DIV of Personnel Appointments have vacancies for Solicitors at all levels in London and throughout England. Apply Personnel Appointments, 95 Aldwych London WC2. Tel: 01-242 1281 (with ans. service after bus hrs).

LITIGATION. New creation within progressive City practice for Solicitor, min. 2 yrs qual. for mixed bag of commercial litigation offering def. prospects. Highly Compet. Salary. Personnel Appointments 01-242 1281 (24 hrs ans service).

PART-TIME CONVEYANCER needed for new property business. Good pay. 01-677 3703.

LITIGATION MILTON KEYNES Matrimonial bias with County and Magistrates Courts work for Solicitor around 2 years admitted looking for prospects. Salary £Compet. Personnel Appointments 01-242 1281 (24 hr ans service).

CONVEYANCING NEWMARKET. Residential bias, clear path to partnership within friendly market town practice. Personnel Appointments. 01-242 1281 (24 hr ans service).

WESTWARD HO! Assistant Solicitors and Legal Executives. Non-contentious. West Country. Wessex Consultants. (0935) 25183.

"...**HE SHALL COME** to be glorified in his saints, and to be admired in all them that believe" – 2 Thessalonians 1: 10.

BIRTHS

BAKER.–On October 29th, at the Princess Margaret Hospital, Windsor, to Jennifer (née Greenslade) and Martin–a daughter (Sarah Louise).

BOWIE. – On October 25, to Perilla Kinchin and Ewen Bowie, a son, Orlando Geoffrey James.

GOODMAN-SMITH.–On October 28th, at Queen Mary's, Roehampton, to Jackie (née Hands) and Peter–a son (Thomas Michael)

GRIEVESON – On October 28th at Queen Charlotte's Hospital to Michael and Caroline (nee Filby), a son, Robert Michael

HALLIDAY.–On October 27th, 1983, to Alice (née Kimpton) and John–a son (James).

JACKSON.–On October 23, at St Luke's Hospital, Guildford, to Claire (nee Potter) and Rupert–a daughter (Chloe Louise), a sister for Corinne.

KENWRICK-PIERCY.–On 26th October, in Nicosia, Cyprus, to Elisabeth and Maurice–a daughter (Emma Clare).

LAING.–On October 29th, to Susanna (née Crawford) and Mark–a daughter (Kathryn Rose).

LAMPERT-ZAKIEWICZ – On Sunday October 30 at the Royal Free Hospital, Hampstead, to Julia (nee Robinson) and Andrew, a son, James Andrew.

MURPHY. – On October 26, 1983, to Janet (nee Brown) and Simon, a son, Christopher James Cower

PLOWMAN.–On 30th October, at the Canadian Red Cross Hospital, Taplow, to Christine (née Labat) and Michael–a daughter (Caroline).

STURDY-MORTON.–On 29th October, to Nicola (née Bevan) and Julian–a son (Charles Edward Nicol), a brother for Sophie

TAYLOR.–On October 27th, to Susan (nee de Wardt) and Martin–a daughter (Laura).

WALDEGRAVE. On October 27th, to Caroline and William, a daughter.

WILCOX – To Therese and Nicholas, a son, Charles James Rupert Hugh, on October 27 at St Bartholomew's. Mother and baby both doing well. Thanks to all medical staff.

MARRIAGES

BURNETT:ROGERS – On October 22nd 1983 in Rugby, Susan V. J. Burnett, second daughter of Mr and Mrs P. Burnett of Danehill, Sussex, to David C. Rogers, eldest son of Mr and Mrs C. Rogers of Flitton, Beds.

DEATHS

ALLEN – On October 27th, suddenly, Harold Wesley, dearly loved husband of Una and father of John, Chris, Lincoln and Betsey. Private family service in Oxshott Parish Church on Thursday November 3rd. Anyone wishing to send flowers please forward to James and Thomas Funeral Directors, at Mill Road, [illegible]

[illegible]

MEMORIAL SERVICES

DAVIS A service of Thanksgiving for the life of Terence Davis will be held at the church of All Souls, Langham Place, at 12.30 pm on Wednesday, November 23rd.

LYSAGHT. – A requiem mass will be said for the late Dr Mary Lysaght, who died in Dublin last month, at St James' Church, Spanish Place, W1, on Thursday, November 3, at 4.30pm.

WORTLEY Leopold Francis Aston. A memorial service will be held at All Hallowes by The Tower, London, EC3 on Monday 21st November at 1.15 pm.

IN MEMORIAM

ADRIAN – in happy memory of my dear friend Max, on his birthday which falls today. Laurier

DELLER, Dr PETER J.R., OBE. – Died October 30, 1977. Beloved husband of Patricia and devoted father to Caroline and Mark. Ever in our loving memory

FOSTER, F. C. – In memory. Remembering Frank with love and affection. From wife Pat and all our family.

GRABHAM– in ever loving memory of Charles Grabham beloved husband of the late Agnes Grabham (late of Barracks, Cranbrook, Kent) and father of Violet, who died 1st November 1965. All my love. R.I.P.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

DOLPHIN SOCIETY
ESTABLISHED 1749

The President, Mr. G. E. McWatters, and the members of the Committee have pleasure in announcing the 234th Anniversary of the commemoration of the late eminent and pious Edward Colston.

The Society was founded in 1749 by a few friends in his memory to commemorate his many benefactions. The funds of the Society are raised by public appeal made between the 1st and 14th November. This income is devoted partly to the payment of annuities to help elderly men and women in Bristol and partly to the installation of telephones in the houses of elderly people who might not otherwise be able to remain living in their own homes.

Donations will be gratefully received by the President, Mr G. E. McWatters, c/o Laws & Co., 30 Queen Charlotte Street, Bristol, BS1 4DU, or the honorary Secretary, Mr J. N. Gerard Leigh, at the same address, or any Committee Member

The Colston Societies will hold their Annual Service at All Saints, City, on Monday 14th November 1983 at 11.00 am and a cordial invitation is extended to all our subscribers and friends. All true Bristolians will respond to this call.

JOIN THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST CANCER
Give to the Cancer Research Campaign and you'll be making a real contribution towards conquering cancer. The Campaign has one of the lowest expenses-to-income ratios of any charity and it is the largest supporter in the U.K. of research into all forms of cancer. Please help with a legacy, a deed of convenant donation or gift in memoriam. Cancer Research Campaign, Dept TX4, 2 Carlton House Terrace, SW1Y 5AR.

GEORGE VON TRAPP A small selection of work by this modern master still available. The Cylinder [illegible]

[illegible]

ANNOUNCEMENTS

The only support we get in the fight against Britain's biggest killer is yours.
British Heart Foundation
102 Gloucester Place, London W1H 4DH

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

AUTUMN/WINTER CHRISTMAS/NEW YEAR LOW COST FLIGHTS TO

Spain, Italy, Greece, Switzerland, Austria, Germany, Portugal, France, The Balkans, America and worldwide.

WINTER SUN Holiday bargains to the Algarve, Sicily & Greece. Excellent choice of villas, apartments & hotels. Good availability Nov to April. Follow our 1983/84 WINTER SKI programme in the beautiful Venetian Dolomites. Only direct from Ventura, phone for details now.

VENTURA HOLIDAYS
279 South Road
Sheffield S6 3TA
Tel (0742) 331 100 or
London (01) 251 5456

ATOL 1170

HOLIDAY BARGAINS
Nov 20, 27, Dec 4, 11

Price per person from:

	1wk	flight only
COSTA BLANCA	£85	£59
COSTA DEL SOL	£87	£62
ALGARVE	£89	£64

Deps from Gatwick, Luton & Manchester (suppl). Hols incl flight & villa/apart accom. Christmas, New Year availability from £109 pp.

IBIRO TRAVEL
London 01-724 1260
Mid/North 0604 20404

ATOL 1368B

AUSTRALASIA AND WORLDWIDE

Since 1970 Trailfinders have set the pace in low cost flights.
Sydney £327 o/w £615 rtn.
Auckland £399 o/w £737 rtn.
Hong Kong £227 o/w £440 rtn.
Bangkok £181 o/w £363 rtn.
Delhi £209 o/w £363 rtn

TRAILFINDERS TRAVEL CENTRE
44/48 Earls Court Road,
London W8 6EJ
European Flights: 01-937 5400
Long Haul Flights: 01-937 9631
Government licensed/bonded
ABTA ATOL 1458

ITALY
Yours all winter long with

PILGRIM-AIR LTD
44 Goodge Street, London W1P 1FH
01-637 5333

Return (inc tax):

MILANO	£85	GENOVA	£89
TORINO	£85	VENEZIA	£95
PISA	£89	ROMA	£101

ATOL 173

LOWEST AIR FARES
Prices from:

Joburg	£425	Malaga	£85
Cairo	£225	Hong Kong	£440
Tenerife	£109	Athens	£92
Delhi	£354	Colombo	£375
Faro	£79	Venice	£89
New York	£239	Rio	£480

[illegible]

PERSONAL COLUMNS

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

SKI BLADON LINES

★ Fourteen top resorts in France, Switzerland, Italy and Austria
★ Chalet Parties, Budget Chalets, Chalet-Hotels, Self-Catering Flats & Studios, Hotels and Pensions.
★ Flights ex-Gatwick, Luton, Manchester, Edinburgh, Self-drive. Cheap coach holidays.
★ Ski Guides in every resort.
★ GET OUR 116 PAGE BROCHURE. IT'S PACKED WITH INFORMATION, IDEAS, OPINIONS, BARGAINS, & LOTS OF LOVELY SKIING PHOTOS!

BLADON LINES TRAVEL
309 BROMPTON ROAD, LONDON SW3 2DY
Tel: (01) 785 2200

ABTA ATOL

FOR SALE

FRIDGE/FREEZERS/COOKERS, etc. Can you buy cheaper? Phone Buyers & Sellers. 01-229 1947/8468.

HARRODS Sell lake ble health tapes. Titles inc. Smoking, Sleeping, Migraine, Depression, Pain etc.

HAITIAN collection of primitive paintings for sale. Ring 937 3021.

WANTED

GOLD! GOLD! GOLD! We pay £200- [illegible]

[illegible]

FOR SALE

BEAUTIFUL BLUE FOX full length coat nearly new size 10, value £3,500 will accept £1,500 ono. Tel: 01-724 1978.

DARK RANCH Stranded mink coat, brand new, £1,250 and silver fox jacket, £950. Tel 01-354 1968.

FINEST quality wool carpets. At trade prices and under. Also available 100's extra large room size remnants under half normal price. Chancery Carpets 01-405 0453

FULL SIZE Mahogany Billiard table, factory maintained, £2,750, also matching scoreboard £1,000. Tel: 01-638 0536. (Peter Corke).

OLD YORK FLAGSTONES, crazy paving, cobble setts, etc. Nationwide deliveries. H. & H. Tel. Bromham (0380) 850039

COMMODORE 64 computer and recorder and tapes. 2 weeks old – £200. 589 6895 after 6pm.

SEATFINDERS Any event, incl. Cats, Covent Garden, Rugby Internationals. 01-828 0778.

RENTALS

BELGRAVIA

Bright, spacious Flat situated in this very sought after Square in Belgravia. Beautifully carpeted in cream with neutral decor throughout. Modern furnishings. Large reception / dining room, 2 double, 1 single bedrooms, 2 bathrooms and one shower room. Kitchen with breakfast area has all the appliances. All bathrooms and kitchens are [illegible]

[illegible]

RESISTA CARPETS AUTUMN SALE NOW ON
Meraklon foamback £2.99 sq yd
Wool Mix Berbers £4.75 sq yd
100% Wool Wiltons £10.95 sq yd
All exclusive of VAT
Plus many other greatly reduced qualities from our vast stocks
255/7 New Kings Rd, Parsons Green, SW6. 731 2588
182 Upper Richmond Rd West, SW14. 876 2089
207 Haverstock Hill, NW3 794 0139

RAF BENEVOLENT FUND 1983 CHRISTMAS CARDS
Twelve attractive designs including traditional cards and aircraft subjects by Arthur Gibson: Red Arrows, Harrier, Mosquito and Hunter.
Please send SAE for Colour Brochure/Order Form to:
Secretary (Appeals) (2nd Floor)
Royal Air Force Benevolent Fund
67 Portland Place
LONDON W1N 4AR.
Telephone: 01-580 8343
Extns: 82/48
PERSONAL CALLERS WELCOME
9am – 5pm (Monday – Friday)

CLOSING DOWN SALE

Offering up to 60% reduction off all marked prices on all silk, woollen, new, old and antique

ORIENTAL CARPETS AND RUGS

Due to unavoidable circumstances, we are forced to close down. Our collection of past 12 years comprises nearly of 1,500 pieces, personally selected, offering a complete range of all colours, all sizes and qualities. We are confident that you would select a few pieces for your pleasure and for real sound investment at bargain prices since all stock must be sold. Trade dealers are welcomed. Sale lasts till 25th November, 1983.

T ZUBAIR LTD, 123 New Bond Street, London, W1. 01-499 2851/2

WINTER SPORTS

MORE PISTE PER £. 1 wk. £139 by air. Super clubhotels, free ski guides, free wine, free apres ski. Also 9 day Xmas special Ski Club Mirage. 0268 699820 (24 hrs).

SKI WHIZZ CHALET parties, a little bit cheaper & a lot more fun! Ring 01 370 0256. Our brochure will convince you! 174 Ifield Rd, SW10.

SKI TIGNES Superb family flat close to lifts, sleeps 6/8. £250-£350 p.w. Tel. 01-223 2962 (after 6 pm).

RENTALS

TREVOR PLACE, SW7

Two excellent, large, modern Houses in very quiet situation in centre of Knightsbridge. Each with attractive split-level gdns/terraces. Both have 4 covered gryge. spaces. Very modern furns. and decs. 5 dble. beds., 4 mod. bathrms. and clkrm. Extremely good, fully ftd., kitchen with brkfst area, 2 recep rms. The larger house has 3 recep rms. Available 1 mth/2 yrs.

Long Let £2,000-£1,500 per wk. short let £5,000 per wk.

CHESTERTONS
01-937 7244

LANCASTER GATE W2
Smart newly dec. Studio flat avail for 1 year + to Co or vis. £90 pw.

MAYFAIR W1
1st floor flat in P/B block. Dble bedrm, recep, k & b. Modern furnishings. Avail 6 months + at £140 pw.

CHISWICK HALL W4
Brand new spacious town house, tastefully furnished & decorated, consisting of large reception, dining rm, 4 bedrms, 2 bathrm, dble garage, garden. Highly recommended. Avail for 1 year + £300 pw.

[illegible]

La crème de la crème

MERCHANT BANKING PA
c. £10,500 + mortgage

A superb opportunity has arisen withing a prestigious City bank for a first class Director level secretary. Working in the powerhouse of the bank with extensive international client contact, your flair for administration and excellent sec skills (100 sh/50 typ min) will be invaluable support to a busy young Main Board Director. A smart appearance, social poise and ability to work inder pressure in a fast moving atmosphere are essential. 'A' level education required. Age 30-45.

PLEASE CALL 588 3535
Crone Corkill
Recruitment Consultants

NON-SECRETARIAL APPOINTMENTS

YOUNG RECEPTIONIST Literary Agents c.£5,500

[illegible]

Bernadette of Bond St.
Recruitment Consultants
No. 55, (next door to Fenwicks)
01-629 1204

SUPER SECRETARIES

AUDIO SEC VICTORIA. Two Directors of this recently established organization require bright, flexible secretary. Good typing (65+) and sound office experience necessary. 25 staff. Lovely offices and modern equipment (training given). Salary £7,400 plus good benefits. Ring 434 4512. Crone Corkill Recruitment Consultants.

ADVERTISING RECEPTION/TEL Circa £6,000+ LVs. If you are attractive, well-groomed, we need your charm to assist VIP clients. Must be exp. Some typing useful. Age 21+ 493 6241. New Image Rec Cons.

ADVERTISING Sec/Assistant for creative director, suit college leaver, lots of involvement and scope, rusty shorthand OK. Age 19+. Circa £5,500. 493 6241 New Image Rec Cons.

SECRETARIES FOR ARCHITECTS and Designers. Permanent/temporary positions. AMSA Specialists Agency 01-734 0532.

PART TIME VACANCIES

CLERK TO THE GOVERNORS of a C of E primary school in Westminster. Tel:01-299 1659.

LEGAL NOTICES

No 15 of 1983
IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
CHANCERY DIVISION
MANCHESTER DISTRICT REGISTRY
IN THE MATTER of NORTHERN BATTERY SERVICES LIMITED AND IN THE MATTER of THE COMPANIES ACT 1948

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Petition was on the 26th day of January 1983 presented to H.M. High Court of Justice for the confirmation of the reduction of the capital of the above-named Company from £25,000.00 to £15,251.00 AND NOTICE IF FURTHER GIVEN that the said petition is directed to be heard before His Honour Judge Blackett-Ord Vice Chancellor of the County Palatine of Lancaster sitting as a Judge of the High Court at the Court House, 186 Deansgate, Manchester on Monday the 14th November 1983.

Any Creditor or Shareholder of the said Company desiring to oppose the making of an Order for the confirmation of the said reduction of capital should appear at the time of the Hearing in person or by Counsel for that purpose.

A copy of the said Petition will be [illegible]

DOMESTIC AND CATERING SITUATIONS

HOTELS EAU VIVE & CRETES BLANCHES
Val d'Isere, France

Talented Head Chefs Required

[illegible]

Approx 25th November to 25th April. Suit experienced young chefs wanting a break. Particularly suitable for a keen skier.

Application form from Catherine Murray. Mark your letter "Head Cook Val d'Isere".

BLADON LINES TRAVEL LTD.
56-70 PUTNEY HIGH ST.
LONDON SW15

EXCELLENT POST Cook/General, 2 in family, lovely fully furnished flat available, excellent salary plus food allowance. 5½ day working week, other daily staff kept. Samberg, Harewood Park, Sunninghill, Ascot, Berkshire. Tel: Ascot 22 [illegible]

TEMPORARY DOMESTIC Help Maid/Housekeeper and gourmet chefess for luxurious chalet in Switzerland from December 20 for about 20 days – Must speak French – Must share room – Chefess must be able to produce dinners for up to 20 people – All expenses and salary – Ample time for skiing – Must have current references. Reply: Suite 1503, 52 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York, NY 10017 USA.

EBURY WINE bar. Requires chef (f/m) to take charge of planning and cooking for extremely busy 7-day operation. Attractive salary and generous profit sharing scheme for imaginative cook, 24+. Please apply giving fullest details to: N C Windridge, Ebury Wine Co. 178 Ebury St, SW1.

BELGRAVIA BUREAU have immediately available housekeepers, cook-housekeepers, experienced married couples, nannies and mothers helps. Call Belgravia Bureau 584 4343/44/45/46.

AVAILABLE AND REQUIRED qualified nannies for UK and overseas. Also mothers helps and cook/housekeepers. Super couples also available, call the Sloane Bureau (Emp Agy) London 730 8122.

WORLD'S LARGEST Au Pair Agency offers m'helps, doms; all live-in staff. UK & overseas. Au Pair Bureau, 87 Regent St, W1. 01-439 6534.

EXPERIENCED Cordon Bleu required to join young fun team in new Hampshire restaurant. Contact Jennie Robertson on 0264 810 414.

APPOINTMENTS

GEORGE KNIGHT & PARTNERS
The Letting Agents

Require additional staff for their new Knightsbridge office. We are seeking two negotiators with proven ability in rentals or similar field. Minimum salary £8,000 + bonus. Please write, enclosing full CV to Mark Broomfield at 9 Heath Street, NW3.

YOUNG ENTREPRENEUR Aged 25-35, energetic, own money not essential, but sense of social responsibility required. Experience of property or computers useful. Replies in confidence to Box 2021H The Times.

[illegible]

INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS

Does your school have places available for entry in September, 1984. You can ensure that you start the next scholastic year with full classes by advertising your school's prospectus on November 12th in *The Times' Independent Schools' Feature.*

For further details call me: Miss B Barker, 01-837 1326. NOW!

ENTERTAINMENTS

OPERA & BALLET

CONCERTS

THEATRES

[illegible]

هكذا من الأصل

Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear

BBC 1

6.00 Ceefax AM, News headlines, weather, traffic and sports information. Also available to viewers with television sets without the teletext facility.

6.30 Breakfast Time with Frank Bough and Selina Scott. News from Debbie Rix at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30 8.00 and 8.30 with headlines on the quarter hours; regional news, weather and traffic at 6.45, 7.15 and 8.15; tonight's television previewed between 6.45 and 7.00; Ask Alison between 6.45 and 7.00 and again between 8.30 and 9.00; review of the morning papers at 7.18 and 8.18; horoscopes between 8.30 and 8.45; and Diana Moran's star tips between 8.30 and 9.00.

9.00 Training Dogs the Woodhouse Way. In the first of her ten-lesson series Mrs Woodhouse explains how to praise a dog correctly (r). 9.25 Closedown.

10.30 Play School, presented by Carol Chell. 10.55 Closedown.

12.30 News After Noon with Richard Whitmore and Frances Coverdale. The weather prospects come from Bill Giles. 12.57 Regional news (London and SE only: Financial report followed by news headlines with subtitles).

1.00 Pebble Mill at One. Cliff Richard, the Peter Pan of the pop world, is a guest as is book buff Frank Delaney. 1.45 Gran (r). 1.50 Stop-Go! For the very young (r).

2.00 Film: The Mad Miss Manton* (1938) starring Barbara Stanwyck and Henry Fonda. Comedy drama about a young society women who keeps finding dead bodies. Directed by Leigh Jason. 3.25 Ten Million People. The second of five programmes about Britain's OAPs (r). 3.53 Regional news (not London).

3.55 Play School, presented by Stuart McGugan. 4.20 SuperTed in the City of the Dead. 4.25 Jackanory. Hannah Gordon with part two of Mr McFadden's Hallowe'en (r). 4.40 Rentaghost. 5.05 John Craven's Newsround. 5.10 Record Breakers presented by Roy Castle.

5.40 Sixty Minutes includes the news read by Moira Stuart at 5.40 and regional news magazines at 5.53.

6.40 Angels. An unseemly argument, in earshot of everybody in the ward, between Mrs Willoughby and her son-in-law, Chris, is the highlight of visiting time at the hospital.

7.05 Harty. Two explorers, Sir Ranulph Twisleton-Wykeham-Fiennes and Colonel John Blashford-Snell are Mr Harty's guests tonight. And a song is sung by Robin Gibb.

7.40 Don't Wait Up. Comedy series about a father and son who are both experiencing the dramas of divorce proceedings.

8.10 Dallas. With the smoke beginning to die out over a scorched Southfork, relationships begin to return to normal – or are they?

9.00 News with John Humphrys.

9.25 Play: Submariners, by Tom McClenaghan Dramas in the Petty Officers Mess on a British nuclear submarine (see Choice).

10.48 News headlines.

10.50 Film: The Family Rico (1972) starring Ben Gazzara and Jack Carter Mafia movie based on the novel by Georges Simenon about a gangster who is forced to take action by his superiors against his brother who disobeyed an order to kill someone Directed by Paul Wendkos.

12.00 Weather.

TV-am

6.25 Good Morning Britain presented by Nick Owen and John Stapleton. Review of the morning papers at 6.25; news from Gavin Scott at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; sport at 6.35 and 7.40; exercises at 6.45 and 9.18; John Stapleton with a topical guest in the Spotlight at 7.05; guest, Stubby Kaye from 7.33; Timmy Mallett's pop news at 7.45; pop video at 7.55; inside Peter Bull's house at 8.00; Gyles Brandreth's video report at 8.35; baby talk at 9.02 and news headlines at 9.23.

ITV/LONDON

9.25 Thames news headlines. 9.30 For Schools: Sikhism. 9.47 How Islam affects a Muslim's life. 10.04 Practising for sports day. 10.21 Child development. 10.43 The death of industry. 11.08 Games children play in the streets and playgrounds. 11.25 Pets and vets. 11.38 With a group of English exchange students on a visit to Avrille in the Loire valley.

12.00 Portland Bill. Adventures of a lighthouse keeper. For the very young 12.10 Sounds Like a Story. Mark Wynter with the traditional tale of The Woodmen and the Trees 12.30 The Sullivans.

1.00 News. 1.20 Thames news. 1.30 A Plus. 2.00 Take the High Road. Drama series set on a Scottish highland estate where, today speculation is rife about the estate's future 2.30 A Kind of Loving. Episode four of Sam Barstow's adaptation of his own novel about the life and loves of Vic Brown.(r) 3.30 Blockbusters.

4.00 Portland Bill. A repeat of the programmes shown at noon 4.15 Dangermouse saves the world again – part two (r) 4.20 Razzmatazz. Fun and games and pop music in the first of a new series presented by Alastair Pirrie and Lisa Stansfield 4.45 CBTV. News, views and ideas for young people 5.15 Emmerdale Farm. It's harvest time and the farm receives some unexpected assistance.

5.45 News. 6.00 Thames news.

6.20 Help! Viv Taylor-Gee, with news of the charity KIDS.

6.35 Crossroads. Horace Jackson makes a moving confession.

6.55 Reporting London presented by Michael Barratt. Allan Hargreaves talks to Ed Mirvish, the owner of the Old Vic, and to the authors of the new musical Blondel, Tim Rice and Stephen Oliver. Elsewhere, Angela Lambert experiences British Rail's Charm School.

7.30 Give Us a Clue. Celebrity mime game chaired by Michael Aspel.

8.00 Des O'Connor Tonight. The first of a new series of variety shows with guests this week Tom Jones, Stephanie Lawrence and Garry Shandling.

9.00 Rumpole of the Bailey. Problems on two fronts this week for the wily old barrister – defending a small-time crook and trying to help a female barrister make a start in the profession.

10.00 News followed by Thames news headlines.

10.30 First Tuesday. Windscale: The Nuclear Laundry. A film about the effect Windscale is having on the environment (see Choice).

11.30 The Devlin Connection. Problems arise when Brian Devlin is made the executor of a wealthy friend's estate.

12.25 Night Thoughts.

Andrew McCulloch (left) and David Beames: Submariners (BBC1 9.25pm)

CHOICE

● What makes Tom McClenaghan's play SUBMARINERS (BBC1 9.25pm) so disturbing is that the playwright himself spent 15 years in the Royal Navy so presumably the events that are portrayed in the play bear some semblance of accuracy. First shown at London's Royal Court Theatre in 1980 the play is a tragi-comedy about life in a Petty Officers' mess aboard a British nuclear submarine on Nato manoeuvres near Russian waters. The central character is 'Cock' Roach, the intelligent mess steward, whose sole ambition is to leave the navy. His chosen method of achieving this aim is to pretend he is a homosexual – a course of action that receives varying responses from the three petty officers he serves. Roach is played superbly by Neil Pearson, previously seen as a mindless skinhead in Oi for England. The claustrophobic atmosphere is powerfully conveyed, with the incessant tannoy announcements and the constant hum of the engines. Donald McKillop is excellent as the platitudinous ship's chaplain, full of forced good humour in a play of surprises that leaves a sense of unease, in spite of the laughs.

● The Croesus-rich Duke of Westminster is England's representative in Robert Lacey's entertaining series on the noble families of Europe, ARISTOCRATS (BBC2 9.30pm). At the age of 31 and two O-levels to show for his education Gerald Grosvenor is head of the largest property empire in western Europe – property that includes 100 acres of Mayfair and 200 acres of Belgravia. He is filmed at his modern stately home, Eaton Hall, Chester, where he and his wife are active in local associations; his London residence in Eaton Square; and with his business advisers who help him in his role which he describes as "caretaker" of the family fortune. A self-confessed "sucker for expensive toys" it is stretching credibility when Lord Lichfield, brought on to give Grosvenor a character reference, declares "Gerald is not flash".

● FIRST TUESDAY (ITV 10.30pm) contains some alarming new evidence that Windscale, the world's biggest nuclear fuel reprocessing plant, is the cause of above average instances of cancer in children in the area.

BBC 2

9.00 Daytime on Two: Stephen Spender with his personal view of Shakespeare's A Winter's Tale. 9.26 Hitler's rise to power. 9.48 Maths: angles. 10.10 Part six of the story for 7 to 9 year olds, Dark Towers. 10.35 The slums of Brazil's Belo Horizonte. 11.00 The Asian festival of light, Diwali. 11.17 A day in the life of an assembly line worker at a Hiroshima car factory.

11.40 What is special about the Bible? 12.03 Britain's economy. Part six of an analysis. 12.30 Other people's lives. 12.55 Maths for adults: ratio (ends at 1.08). 1.19 Sound waves. 1.40 Messages. 2.00 You and Me. 2.15 The geography of streets. 2.40 Up and down the hill. 3.00 Closedown.

5.35 News summary with subtitles.

5.40 Harold Lloyd* in extracts from The Kid Brother and Take a Chance (r).

6.00 Cartoon Two: The Magic Flute, made by the National Film Board of Canada.

6.10 James Burke: The Real Thing. The first of a six-part series in which James Burke attempts to discover what is real and what is not. In this programme he asks 'What is reality?' (r).

6.40 Rockschool. A new series of eight programmes dealing with the three instruments essential to rock music – lead guitar, bass and drums. Each week a trio will play a different type of music before an audience of young musicians. With Deirdre Cartwright (guitar). Geoff Nicholls (drums) and Henry Thomas (bass).

7.05 Barclay James Harvest. Highlights from a concert given by the band in the shadow of the Berlin Wall (r).

7.40 An Artists World of Flowers. Clay Jones talks to award winning botanical artist Leslie Greenwood.

8.10 Timewatch includes recently discovered silent film revealing hospital life in the 1920s and 30s.

9.00 Kelly Monteith. A new series featuring the American comedian taking a wry look at life on this side of the Atlantic.

9.30 The Aristocrats. The second of six films by Robery Lacey on the European upper crust. His subject tonight is one of the richest families in Britain – the Westminsters (see Choice).

10.20 Out of Court. David Jessel and Sue Cook with a new series about those who make or break the law. In this first programme reporter Ed Boyle investigates the growth of security firms and considers the legal implications.

10.50 Newsnight.

11.35 Greek – Language and People. Chris Serle and Katia Dandoulaki learn how to Ask the Way (shown on Saturday). Ends at 12.05.

CHANNEL 4

2.40 Film: Jezebel* (1938) starring Bette Davis and Henry Fonda Bette Davis won an Oscar for her performance as Julie Marston, a spoilt Southern Belle, who plots to humiliate her long-suffering fiance, Preston Dillard, when he refuses to cater to her every whim. Directed by William Wyler.

4.30 Countdown.

5.00 Years Ahead. Magazine programme for older viewers, presented by Robert Dougall. Today's programme includes a film profile of John Brown who, at the age of 80, has returned to his old hobby of violin making. The film shows Brown at work in his small workshop; Leonard Friedman playing one of the violins; and a panegyric from Hamish Wilson on the skill of Brown. The programme also includes a fashion report for older people with Leila Simpson (aged 87) and Dora Grunton Kellet (75) on a shopping spree for the benefit of viewers.

5.45 The Sports Quiz with Steve Davis. Five more hopefuls compete in another round of the competition to find Britain's top sporting brain.

6.15 Utopia Limited. Part three of the series that examines the way the world uses its resources looks at experiments in the Green Revolution – the production of high yield food crops in Third World countries using modern agricultural methods.

6.45 Hey Good Looking! Peter York analyses the rise and fall of the executive style – a look that eventually became available to all, thus slipping downmarket.

7.00 Channel Four News.

7.50 Comment. With her view of a matter of topical importance is Barbara Smoker, chairman of the Voluntary Euthanasia Society and president of the National Secular Society.

8.00 Brookside. A special birthday edition finds the Close celebrating November 5 with a communal bonfire.

8.45 Skywhales. An animated film about a species of primitive hunters who live in fertile vegetation, suspended in the sky.

9.00 Conversation Pieces: On Probation. Animated version of an actual conversation between an inmate of a probationary home who wants time off to see his brother who is due in court, and his probation officer.

9.05 Film: Owain, Prince of Wales (1983) starring J. O. Roberts as the legendary 15th-century Welsh warrior, Owain Glyndwr. Directed by James Hill.

10.55 Loose Talk, Steve Taylor with another edition of the irreverent chat show with music, live from London's Albany Empire Theatre.

11.55 Closedown.

Radio 4

6.00 News Briefing.
6.10 Farming Today. 6.25 Shipping.
6.30 Today, including 6.30, 7.30, 8.30 News Summary. 6.45 Prayer for the Day. 6.55, 7.55 Weather. 7.00, 8.00 Today's News. 7.20 Your Letters. 7.25, 8.25 Sport. 7.45 Thought for the Day. 8.35 Yesterday in Parliament. 8.57 Weather; Travel.
9.00 News.
9.05 Tuesday Call: 01-580 4411. Autumn Gardening. Questions to Roy Lancaster and Peter Robinson, who is principal of Capel Manor Institute of Horticulture.
10.00 News; From Our Own Correspondent.
10.30 Morning Story: 'The Bubble-Gum Champion' by Michael A. Pearson. Read by Timothy Kightley.
10.45 Daily Service.
11.00 News; Travel; Thirty-minute Theatre: 'Strange Lovers' by Tim Haigh. The story of an encounter while sheltering from the rain – and what follows. With Peter Peart Moir Leslie. With Carol Boyd.†
11.35 Wildlife.
12.00 News; You and Yours.
12.27 Transatlantic Quiz 1983. London versus New York. 12.55 Weather; Programme News.
1.00 The World at One: News.
1.40 The Archers. 1.55 Shipping Forecast.
2.00 Woman's Hour. Today's edition includes the return of the green in the inner city areas of London, Liverpool and Stoke-on-Trent. Also part two of I Start Counting, the thriller serial read by Carole Hayman.
3.00 Afternoon Theatre: Letting Go, by Delores Baron. Emily Morgan plays the woman who decides that now is the time to leave her home in Wales and make a new life on her own terms. It turns out differently than she had expected. With Elizabeth Morgan as her mother.†
4.00 News: Just After Four. Plants for Pleasure, picked by Lys de Bray.
4.10 Dem Bones. On All Saints Dey, Miles Kington creates a totally new saints list.
4.40 Story Time: 'A Passage to India' by E. M. Forster (7). Read by Sam Dastor.
5.00 PM: News Magazine. 5.50 Shipping Forecast. 5.55 Weather; Programme News.
6.00 The Six O'clock News; Financial Report.
6.30 Yes Minister. Radio version of the television comedy series, with the same trio in the lead roles.
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Medicine Now. A report on the health of medical care.
7.50 File on Four. Major issues at home and abroad.
8.20 Not Exactly in His Footsteps. Fifty years after J. B. Priestley's 'English Journey', Ray Gosling begins his own tour of the country (3) Manchester and area.
9.05 In Touch. Magazine for the visually handicapped.
9.30 Kaleidoscope. Arts magazine. Includes a review of Julian Mitchell's new play Francis. Also, reviews of the new production of Mussorgsky's opera Boris Godunov at the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden (there are interviews with Claudio Abbado, the conductor, and with Andrei Tarkovsky, producer of the opera). The title role is sung by Robert Lloyd. 9.59 Weather.
10.00 The World Tonight: News.
10.30 Frank Muir Goes into . . . Eccentricity. With Alfred Marks.
11.00 A Book at Bedtime: 'Basil' by Wilkie Collins (7). Read by Edward De Souza.
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Today in Parliament.
12.00 News.
12.10 Weather.
12.15 Shipping Forecast.

ENGLAND. VHF as above except 6.25-6.30 am Weather; Travel. 10.45-12.00 For Schools: 10.45 Look and Read. 1.00 Time and Tune 6. 11.20 Time to Move. 11.40 Listen and Read. 11.55-12.00 Reading Music. 1.55 pm Listening Corner. 2.00-3.00 For Schools: 2.00 History: Not So Long Ago. 2.20 Introducing Science Extra. 2.40 Pictures in Your Mind. 5.50-5.55 PM (continued). 11.00 Study on 4: Taking the Initiative. 12.30 am-1.10 Schools Night-time Broadcasting: General Studies, Radio: 'Making Sense of British Industry' (3 and 4).

Radio 3

6.55 Weather.
7.00 Morning Concert: part one. Verdi (overture I vespri siciliani). Schumann (String Quartet in F. Op 41, No 2 – Quartetto Italiano), Mozart (Symph No 28).†
8.00 News.
8.05 Morning Concert: part two. Shostakovich (overture on Russian and Kirgniz Folk Tunes), Britten (Canadian Carnival, Op 19, with Wesley Warren, solo trumpet), Schubert (Impromptus in C minor and E flat, D899 Nos 1 and 2 played by Claudia Arrau, piano) and Vaughan Williams's Fantasia on Sussex Folk Tunes, with Julian Lloyd Webber as solo cellist).†
9.00 News.
9.05 This Week's Composer: Ravel. Jean-Philippe Collard (piano) plays the Jeux d'eaux; Felicity Palmer, soprano, with John Constable as her accompanist sings the Histoires naturelles, and Collard plays Le Tombeau de Couperin.†
10.00 Falla: Colette Boky, soprano, with the Montreal SO in the ballet music from The Three-Cornered Hat.†
10.40 Bach's Motets: Judith Rees, soprano, with the BBC Singers in performances of works including Der Geist hilft unsrer Schwachheit auf, BWV 226, and Lobet den Herrn, BWV 230.†
11.10 Cello and Piano: Piano recital by Karine Georgian and Clifford Benson. We hear Strauss's Sonata in F, Op 6: Debussy's Sonata in D Minor, and Bartok's Five Rumanian Folk Dances.†
12.05 BBC Philharmonic Orchestra in Basle: the soloist is Rosalind Plowright, soprano. Part one. Alexander Goehr's Deux études and Strauss's Four Last Songs.†
1.00 News.
1.05 Concert: part two. Brahms's Symphony No 4.†
1.55 Haydn: Academy of Ancient Music play the London Trio No 2: the English Canzonet O tuneful voice, and the London Trio No 3.†
2.15 Faces of Bartok: The composer as performer and arranger, too. Works include his Concerto for Orchestra, his dance suite, played by Gyorgy Sandor, piano; and the Violin Sonata No 2, played by Joseph Szigeti (violin) with Bartok (piano). Also the Debussy Violin Sonata in G minor.
4.00 Manoug Parikian, Bernard Roberts: Violin and piano recital. Rawsthorne's Sonata, and Beethoven's Sonata in G, Op 96.†
4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure: Another Jeremy Siepmann selection. Works by Vivaldi, Debussy, Stravinsky and (at 6.10) Bach's Concerto in C, BWV 1064.†
6.30 Music at the Court of Spain: New London Consort in performances of works by Juan de la Torre, Juan Urrede, Juan de Anchieta, Antonio de Cabezon, Juan Ponce, Josquin des Pres, Luis e Narvaez and Diego Pisador. Also anon (Niña y viña).†
7.00 Faust in Music: Austrian Radio recording of Busoni's opera Doktor Faust, from the 1983 Vienna Festival. Sung in German. Gerd Albrecht conducts the Austrian Radio SO and Choir with the Vienna Youth Choir and organist Martin Haselbock. The soloists include Gunther Reich (as Faustus), William Cochran (Mephistopheles), Kurt Rydl and Janis Martin. Part one.†
7.50 Signs of Glory: Alastair Kilmarnock on modern Spanish poetry. With readings in English, Catalan and Castilian.
8.20 Doktor Faustus: the second part of this Vienna Festival production.†
9.50 The Best Hated Architect: The title is taken from an actual description of himself by Philip Johnson who has been described (by others) as the most powerful architect since Bellini. Stephen Games went to New York to talk to the American about his life, his ideas and his buildings.
10.35 Music for All Saints' Day: a concert by the BBC Northern Singers. Works by Byrd, Bairstow: H K Andrews, Parry, Stanford and Tippett.†
11.15 News. Until 11.18.

Radio 2

News on the hour (except 8.00pm and 9.00). Major Bulletins 7.00am, 8.00, 1.00pm, 5.00 and 12.00 midnight. Headlines 5.30am, am, 6.30, 7.30 (MF/MW). 5.00am Ray Moore.† 7.30 Terry Wogan.† 10.00 Jimmy Young.† 12.00 pm Music While You Work.† 12.30 Gloria Hunniford.† 2.02 Sports Desk. 2.30 Steve Jones.† 3.02 Sports Desk. 4.00 David Hamilton.† 4.02, 5.30 Sports Desk. 6.00 John Dunn† including 6.45 Sport and Classified Results (mf only). 7.30 David Niven: Anglo-Saxon Type 2008. Sir John Mills presents a personal tribute to David Niven with recollections from his friends and colleagues. They include Lord Olivier, Douglas Fairbanks Junior, and Olivia de Havilland. Danny Greenstone says: "This is not a Sombre tribute, but one about a jolly chap who inspired the kind of jolly programme he would have wanted." 8.30 Folk on 2.† 9.30 Non-Stop-Stutz. The Stutz Bear Cats.† 9.57 Sports Desk. 10.00 The Law Game with Shaw Taylor. 10.30 Brian Matthew presents Round Midnight (stereo from midnight). 1.00 am Big Band Special. The Radio Big Band.† 1.30 String Sound. BBC Radio Orchestra.† 2.00-5.00 Patrick Lunt. You and the Night and the Music.†

Radio 1

News on the half-hour 6.30-8.30pm, then at 10.00 and 12.00 midnight (MF/MW). 6.00 am Adrian John. 7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 Richard Skinner. 11.30 Mike Smith. 12.30 Newsbeat. 2.00 Steve Wright. 4.30 Peter Powell, including 5.30 Newsbeat. 6.05 Top 40 singles chart. 7.00 David Jensen. 10.00-12.00 John Peel.† VHF Radios 1 and 2: 5.00 am With Radio 2. 10.00 pm With Radio 1. 12.00-5.00 am With Radio 2.

World Service

6.00 Newsdesk. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 7.30 Hot Air. 7.45 Network UK. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 Pied Piper. 8.30 Detective. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 Picking up Bluegrass. 10.00 Discovery. 10.30 Musical Milestone. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News about Britain. 11.15 Letter from London. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 Modern English Poetry. 12.45 Sports Roundup. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 1.30 Network UK. 1.45 A Jolly Good Show. 2.30 Emma. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Sir Adrian Boult: A Life of Music. 4.45 The World Today. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Meridian. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 9.15 Letter from London. 9.25 Paperback Choice. 9.30 From the Promenade Concerts. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 Scotland This Week. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Roundup. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 Pied Piper. 11.30 Meridian. 12.00 World News. 12.09 News About Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 A Jolly Good Show. 1.15 Outlook. 1.45 Report on Religion. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 The English Air. 2.30 Emma. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News About Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 Discovery. 4.00 Newsdesk. 4.30 Waveguide. 5.45 The World Today.

All times in GMT

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1: 1053kHz/285m; 1089kHz/275m; Radio 2: 693kHz/433m; 909kHz/330m; Radio 3: 1215kHz/247m: VHF -90-92.5; Radio 4: 200kHz 1500m VHF -92-95; LBC 1152kHz/261m; VHF 97.3; Capital: 1548kHz/194m: VHF 95.8; BBC Radio London 1458kHz/206m: VHF 94.9; World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

BBC 1 WALES. 12.57-1.00 News of Wales headlines. 3.53-3.55 News of Wales Headlines. 5.53 Wales today 12.00 News and weather: SCOTLAND 12.55-1.00 The Scottish News 5.53 Scotland: sixty minutes 12.00 News and weather NORTHERN IRELAND 12.57-1.00 Northern Ireland News 3.53-3.55 Northern Ireland News 5.53 Scene around six 12.00 News and weather; ENGLAND 5.53 p.m. Regional news magazines 12.05

S4C Starts 2.00pm Hwnt Ac Yma. 2.20 Ffalabalam. 2.35 Y Ganrif Hon. 2.55 Interval – 3.20 Built in Britain. 3.45 Divided We Stand. 4.15 Countdown. 4.40 Pictiwrs Bach. 4.45 Bilidowcar. 5.10 Owain – Prince of Wales. 7.00 Newyddion Saith. 7.30 Noson Lawen. 8.30 Ddoe A Heddiw. 9.00 Almanac. 9.30 Prisoner. 10.30 Macsen. 12.30am Closedown.

HTV As London except: 12.30-1.00 It's a Vet's Life. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.30-4.00 Young Doctors. 5.15-5.45 Blockbusters. 6.00 News. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.30 Lou Grant. 12.30am Closedown.

HTV WALES As HTV West except: 6.00pm-6.35 Wales at Six.

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

SCOTTISH As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Spice of Life. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.00-2.30 Whose Baby?. 5.10 Job Spot. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.30 What's Your Problem? 7.00 Take the High Road. 7.30-8.00 Now you See It. 11.30 Late Call. 11.35 Quincy. 12.30am Closedown.

ULSTER As London except 9.25 am-9.30 Day Ahead 1-20 pm-1.30 News 3.30-4.00 Laurel and Hardy. 5.15-5.45 Blockbusters 6.00 Good Evening Ulster. 6.35 Crossroads 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.30 News, Closedown.

GRAMPIAN As London except: 9.25am-9.30 First Thing. 12.30pm-1.00 Paint Along With Nancy. 1.20-1.30 News. 6.00 North Tonight. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 All Kinds of Country. 11.30 Mysteries of Edgar Wallace* 12.30am News, Closedown.

CHANNEL As London except: 12.30 Whose Baby? 1.20-130 News. 5.15-5.45 Flying Kiwi 6.00 Channel Report 6.15 Deep Fit–The Bertt Way 6.30 Sale of the Century 7.00 Last Resort 11.30 Dear Detective 12.25 am Closedown.

CENTRAL As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Farmhouse Kitchen. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.30-4.00 Young Doctors. 5.15-5.45 Blockbusters. 6.00 Crossroads. 6.25 News. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.30 News. 11.35 Lou Grant. 12.35 Closedown.

BORDER As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 3.30-4.00 Young Doctors. 5.15-5.45 Blockbusters. 6.00 Lookaround. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.30 Abba. 12.00 News, Closedown.

GRANADA As London except: 1.20pm Granda reports. 1.30-2.00 Exchange flags. 3.30-4.00 Young doctors. 5.15-5.45 Blockbusters. 6.00 This is Your Right. 6.05 Crossroads. 6.30 Granada reports. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale farm. 11.30 Mysteries of Edgar Wallace*. 12.45am Closedown.

TSW As London except: 12.30-1.30 Whose Baby? 1.20-1.30 News. 5.15 Gus Honeybun. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Today South West. 6.30 Sale of the Century. 7.00-7.30 Last Resort. 11.30 Dear Detective. 12.25am Postcript, Closedown.

YORKSHIRE As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Whose Baby? 1.20 News. 1.30-2.00 Calendar. 3.30-4.00 Sons and Daughters. 5.15-5.45 Blockbusters. 6.00 Calendar. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.30 Darkroom. 12.30am Closedown.

TVS As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 1.30 Afternoon Club. 1.35 Community Show. 2.10 Country Practice. 3.10 Newbreak. 3.20 Take The High Road. 3.50-4.00 Blunt Encounters 5.15-5.45 Blockbusters. 6.00 Coast to Coast. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.30 Timeless Land. 12.30am Company, Closedown.

TYNE TEES As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News and Lookaround. 3.30-4.00 Looks Familiar. 5.15-5.45 Blockbusters. 6.00 News. 6.02 Crossroads. 6.25 Norther Life. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.30 Newhart. 12.00 God in Good Season, Closedown.

ANGLIA As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Spice of Life. 1.20-1.30 News. 6.00 About Anglia. 7.00-7.30 Bygones. 11.30 Mysteries of Edgar Wallace* 12.40am Tuesday Topic, Closedown.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN. † Stereo. ★Black and white. (r) Repeat.

Entertainments

Old Vic returns to the stage

By Christopher Warman Arts Correspondent

The Old Vic, given a £2m facelift since its purchase by Mr Edwin Mirvish, the Canadian businessman, for £550,000 15 months ago, last night opened for the first time for a preview of its new existence.

In 42 weeks, the theatre – opened in 1818, but made famous by Lilian Baylis early this century – has been restored to its intimate Victorian look of 1871 after "Honest Ed" Mirvish gave the go-ahead for its refurbishment.

Back are the proscenium arch and the stage boxes with their gilded plasterwork and elegant drapes, as craftsmen applied the finishing touches yesterday. The decor of blue-grey, crimson and scarlet gives a refreshing glow to the auditorium, while the frontage brings a new elegance to the area south of the South Bank complex of halls and theatres.

The only feature missed by Mr Mirvish is the outline of lights which he wanted to look like the front of Harrods. That was ruled out because The Old Vic is an historic building.

The theatre opens officially next Tuesday when the Queen Mother attends a performance of the musical *Blondel*, with Lord Olivier, who has been closely associated with the theatre since the war, speaking the prologue. After that, Honest Ed and his management team will be on their own, attempting to make The Old Vic pay.

Yesterday Mr Mirvish, who has made a success of a discount store and a theatre in Toronto, refused to make promises for the future. He hoped the theatre would bring people in for a variety of shows, including musicals, dramas and mysteries.

This new Old Vic is very much his creation and he was asked if he had considered giving it his name. "Ed's Old Vic? I am tempted a bit, but no, I won't", he answered.

He bought the theatre without ever having seen it, and he is prepared to subsidize it if it does not make money at first. "But the theatre has been changed into everything we wanted and it has been finished on time. It is not going to be easy to make it work, but we have a fighting chance."

Mr Mirvish has sold 6,500 subscriptions for the 1,000-seat theatre. It is not enough, but it is an encouraging start.



1983: "Honest Ed" Mirvish who has breathed new life into The Old Vic. (Photograph: Bill Warhurst)

1818: The theatre opens as The Royal Coburg.



1928: Lilian Baylis (second from right) who made it famous again.

A chequered history

1817 – Waterloo Bridge opens.
1818 – Theatre opens as The Royal Coburg
1833 – Redecorated and renamed The Victoria. Soon becomes known as The Old Vic.
1833-79 – As The Royal Victoria, leading artists, including Edmund Kean and the Grimaldis, tread the boards. Paganini's farewell concert in 1834; Charles Dickens often here for dramatizations of his novels. Theatre declines, becomes gin palace.
1880 – Leased to Emma Cons, social reformer: reopens as The Royal Victoria Coffee Music-Hall, run on temperance lines.
1898 – Emma Cons' niece, Lilian Baylis, joins.
1912 – Emma Cons dies: Lilian Baylis takes over.
1914 – The Old Vic Shakespeare Company formed by Lilian Baylis and Mr and Mrs Matheson Lang.
1937 – Lilian Baylis dies. Tyrone Guthrie appointed administrator.
1946 – Ralph Richardson and Laurence Olivier direct theatre
1963 – The Old Vic Company is disbanded. National Theatre takes a lease.
1976 – National Theatre moves to South Bank, rejecting plan for Old Vic as home.
1977-81 – Guest seasons, including Prospect Theatre.
1982 – Arts Council subsidy withdrawn. Governors sell. Mirvish buys.

Grenada mental patients killed

Continued from page 1

of Mr Maurice Bishop, the Prime Minister, earlier this month and triggered the decision to invade the island.

Late on Sunday troops from the US 82nd Airborne Division captured General Hudson Austin, head of the Revolutionary Military Council which seized power after Mr Bishop's death. He was captured in a village called Hesper Hall, situated to the east of St George's, the island's capital.

General Austin, along with other captured junta members, including Mr Bernard Coard, the left-wing Deputy Prime Minister who was largely responsible for Mr Bishop's overthrow, are being held prisoner on board the US assault ship Fuam.

General Austin had been reported at the end of last week to be holding hostages in an attempt to secure a safe passage out of the island. However, American sources said no hostages were involved during General Austin's capture.

As the fighting has died down the US has agreed to allow more journalists into the island after restricting their entry during the early stages of the invasion.

Meanwhile in Washington senior Administration officials, aware of the constitutional need to win Britain's approval of the interim Government which is soon to be set up in St George's, have continued efforts to placate Mrs Margaret Thatcher's Government which has expressed its disapproval of the invasion.

One official commented that it had been "courageous" of Britain to abstain during last week's Security Council vote condemning the American action while the US's other Western allies voted in favour of the measure.

The US would like Britain to participate in, or at least help to establish, a Commonwealth force to take over from the Americans after they leave. The Administration says it wants to withdraw its troops from the island as soon as possible.

● **Houses looted:** St George's was returning to normal yesterday, with schools and shops reopening. Water and electricity have been restored, though uncollected garbage still litters the streets (Our Foreign Staff write).

Jamaican troops were occupying the two neighbouring houses of Mr Bishop and Mr Coard, both of which had been looted.

Frank Johnson in the Commons

Labour deploys its ultimate deterrent

The Labour Chief Whip, Mr Michael Cocks, suddenly started shouting at the Secretary of State for Defence, Mr Michael Heseltine, in the middle of the latter's speech during the debate yesterday on intermediate range nuclear forces.

When Mr Denis Healey, the chief Opposition spokesman on foreign affiars later shouted at Mr Heseltine for half an hour in the next speech, we all remained calm. Conventional warfare of that kind is something which the Western world has learnt to endure.

But the launching of Mr Cocks was an unexpected attack, without a preceding period of tension, by a chief whip during peaceful debate on the routine subject of nuclear destruction. As such, it represented what we analysts of parliamentary warfare would call a major escalation in the scenario.

Chief whips are kept in hardened sites on the two front benches, and are hardly ever deployed for purposes of speaking in the chamber. Their function is to act as a deterrent – to deter, that is, their own side. It had always been assumed that, if ever they had to be used against the other side of the House, their purpose would have failed and the end of the world would ensue.

Mr Cocks roared up from the Opposition front bench when Mr Heseltine started making what, on the face of it, seemed to be some uncontroversial remarks about Mr Cocks' colleague, Mr Healey. Mr Heseltine was saying that, had Labour won the general election of 1979, they would have adopted the same policy on cruise missiles as the British Conservative Government and its Nato allies.

"The trouble with the Right Hon gentleman", Mr Heseltine continued, referring to Mr Healey, "is that he has all the intellect and experience and none of the integrity necessary for the job."

"What about your war record", cried Mr Cocks. "Tell us about your war record." Mr Heseltine continued to peer down into the notes which contained his off-the-cuff remarks about Mr Healey.

"Let's see your war record!" By now the Opposition Chief Whip was well on his way towards Mr Heseltine. The fail-safe mechanism could not be operated. There was no way in which the Labour Party's computers could call him back. We had no doubt that soon Mr Heseltine would be retaliating with missiles on the subject of various Labour members' war records. Mass destruction of reputations would follow.

Unexpectedly, a Labour member first elected in June, a slightly florid-faced fellow called Mr Wareing, who has a permanent look of outrage or possibly bafflement, and who is therefore a most promising newcomer, rose on a point of order. He demanded of the Speaker whether it was in order for someone who had bought themselves out of the army to make such remarks about Mr Healey. This was presumably a subtle reference to Mr Heseltine's war record, or what Mr Wareing understood to be the lack of it.

The Speaker had no time for that point of order. He is becoming adept at avoiding needless bloodshed. He hurried the proceedings on. We heard no more from Mr Cocks about various people's war records.

Mr Wareing will be a useful member if he decides partly to make his parliamentary career out of bogus points of order, but he must learn that a good bogus point of order should sstart trouble rather than end it.

Later, Mr Healey grandiosely referred to his service to "my country". Mr Heseltine rose to say he recognized Mr Healey's "distinguished war record". The two men returned to abusing one another about each bringing nearer the nuclear holocaust. Normality had returned. But no one was grateful to Mr Cocks, who had now returned to base and to silence. He had provided the one spark in an otherwise subdued debate.

Mr Heseltine was persuasive on Labour's change of attitude, since leaving office, on cruise missiles. Mr Healey was persuasive on the missiles' uselessness and vulnerability to Russian attack. Three young women, dressed in the Greenham Common look, sat in the public gallery from the start, obviously waiting for the moment to shriek. Oddly, they chose to do so during the speech of the Liberal leader, Mr Steel. "We say no to cruise", they cried, before being hurried out by attendants. At last someone had understood Alliance policy on cruise.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements

The Queen holds an investiture at Buckingham Palace, 11.

The Duke of Edinburgh, President of the National Playing Fields Association, presents the President's Certificates, 10 as Honorary Fellow of the Plastics and Rubber Institute, presents the fourth Prince Philip Award, 10.30; as President of the English-Speaking Union presents the 1983 English Language Competition prizes and chairs a meeting of the Committee of the ESU, 11.30; all at Buckingham Palace. He visits Nightingale House, 105 Nightingale Lane, SW12, 2.45, and as Patron of *the London Federation of Boys'* Clubs gives a reception at Buckingham Palace at 6.

The Princess of Wales opens the new block at the London Chest Hospital, Bethnal Green, 10.50.

Princess Margaret attends a service to celebrate the 25th Anniversary of the Consecration of the Church of St Mary Newington, SE11, 7.55.

The Duke of Gloucester opens the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents' 50th Road Safety Congress at Winter Gardens, Eastbourne, Sussex, 11.30.

The Duchess of Kent, Patron of the Spastics Society, attends the Ski Yoghurt Gala Ball in aid of the Stars Organization for Spastics at the Europa Hotel, W1, 11.30.

New exhibitions

The British Art Show, an Arts Council touring exhibition at the **Birmingham** Museum and Art Gallery, Chamberlain Square; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, and Sun 2 to 5; also at the Ikon Gallery, 58-72 John Bright Street, **Birmingham**; Tues Sat 10 to 6, closed Sun & Mon (ends Dec 22).

Drawings and Prints by Jo Barry, Timaeus Gallery, 2a Salisbury Road, Moseley, **Birmingham**; Mon to Fri 10 to 4 (Weds 10 to 7.30) closed Sat & Sun (ends Nov 25).

Taunton Cider: the history of the English drinking mug, exhibition at the Corinium Museum **Cirencester**; Tues to Sat, 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5, closes Mon (ends Dec 11).

Last chance to see

Two exhibitions being held in conjunction with the Cheltenham Literary Festival: English Woodblock Illustration – Thomas Bewick to Eric Gill; English Landscapes 1790-1840 – a selection of prints; Cheltenham Art Gallery & Museum, 40 Clarence Street, **Cheltenham**, Gloucestershire, GL50 3NX; Mon to Sat, 10 to 5.30 (ends Nov 5).

Music

Organ recital by Jane Watts, Town Hall, The Headrow, **Leeds**, 1.05.

Concert by Edwin Paling (piano), and Elizabeth Pitts (violin). Picture Gallery, **Peebles**, 7.45.

Organ recital by Philip Davey, St Mary Redcliffe Church, **Bristol**, 7.30.

Concert by Michael Thompson (horn), and Catherine Dubois (piano). The Hexagon, Queen's Walk, **Reading**, 12.45.

Exhibitions in progress

"Paintings from the Granby Row Studio": contemporary paintings by artists resident in Manchester, John Holden Gallery, Manchester Polytechnic, **Manchester**, 1; Mon to Fri, 10 to 6, ends Nov 10.

An exhibition by Audrey Blackman: Porcelain figures, Michael Carlo: watercolours and drawings and Deborah Fladgate; recent free-blown glass; at Falcon House Gallery, Swan Street, **Boxford**, Suffolk, via Colchester, CO5 5NZ; Tues to Sat 10.30 to 6; Sun 2 to 6, closed Monday.

Talks, lectures

South Africa, by Ulrich Weigert, Greenhill Library, Hemper Lane, **Sheffield**, 8.15.

Raphael's paintings in the Vatican, by Philippa Bishop, Holburne of Menstrie Museum, Pulteney Street, **Bath**, 1.

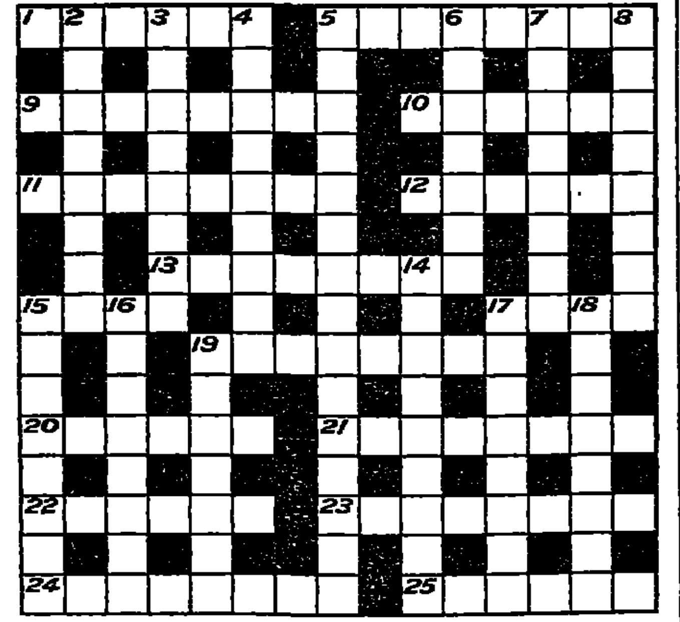
M. B. Reckitt Lectures: The Response of the X Churches to Social and Economic problems in 20th century Britain, by Rev Alan Ecclestone, Physics Lecture Theatre, University of Lancaster, **Lancaster**, 6.

Parliament today

Commons 2.30: Proceedings on the British Shipbuilders (Borrowing Powers) Bill.

Lords (2.15): Debate on situation in Grenada.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,275



ACROSS

1 Tree snake's setback in Gilbert's so-called ballads (6).
5 Weekly produced in six days (8).
9 Bird once associated with judges (8).
10 Viewpoints of settlers from Schleswig-Holstein (6).
11 Scholarly cavalryman who can settle accounts (8).
12 A foreign female asylum started for the disturbed (6).
13 The product of Rome, it's a fine sprayer (8).
15 Quietly consume vegetable matter (4).
17 Party for an unfashionable six-footer (4).
19 Plant a counterfeit diamond (8).
20 A star – one made for coronets (6).
21 Parsimony associated with neighbours (8).
22 Horseman entraps a surprise attacker (6).
23 Surroundings for a doctor in EEC assembly (8).
24 Mildness of man that's North Carolina youth leader (8).
25 Calm as some addressed at Ephesus (6).

DOWN

2 Union for everybody? A nice change (8).
3 In olden times a measure of game (8).
4 *New clock in the city is part of a* set (9).
5 Speakers deplore this sort of language (15).
6 Whines are heard to issue from his premises (7).
7 Form of eastern Braille that can be depended upon (8).
8 One who really tries at English Literature? (8).
14 Antony's friend – one upset by rail transport (9).
15 Symphony written for old type of examination? (8).
16 Corydon, for one, was singularly musical (8).
17 Paterfamilias supports son, a young gangster (8).
18 Lawrence, following many, refused to recognize this saw (5-3).
19 Resort seems first-class for a cat (7).

Solution of Puzzle No 16,274

CAPECOD MODICUM
RESURGENT UNION
SKIFF SUCCESSOR
DENOMINATIONAL
CONTRACTBRIDGE
BUCCANEER ENNUI
MUSEL PHALAROPE
SEATTLE DETRAIN

CONCISE CROSSWORD PAGE 9

TV top ten

National top ten television programmes in the week ending October23:

ITV

1 Coronation Street (Wed), Granada, 16.05m.
2 Coronation Street (Mon), Granada, 15.25m.
3 The A-Team, ITV, 14.20m.
4 The Krypton Factor Final, Granada, 14.10m.
5 The Morcambe and Wise Show, Thames, 13.96m.
6 Name That Tune, Thames,13.80m.
7 Jaws 2, ITV, 13.75m.
8 Family Fortunes, Central, 13.50m.
9 Keep It In The Family, Thames, 12.85m.
10 Crossroads (Wed), Central, 12.50m.

BBC 1

1 Coogan's Bluff, 10.55m.
2 Just Good Friends, 10.30m.
3 The Paul Daniels Magic Show, 10.10m.
4 Bergerac, 9.35m.
4= Blankety Blank, 9.35m.
6 Juliet Bravo, 9.20m.
7 News and Sport (Sat 20.40), 9.15m.
8 Noel Edmonds Late Breakfast Show, 8.45m.
9 Nine O'Clock News (Tues), 8.15m.
10 Top of the Pops, 7.35m.

BBC 2

1 Butterflies, 8.90m.
2 The Only Way, 6.85m.
3 Gardener's World, 3.60m.
4 International Snooker (Sunday, 21.34), 3.50m.
5 Tall in the Saddle, 3.25m.
6 Grange Hill (Tues), 3.15m.
6= Kenny Everett TV Show, 3.15m.
8 Tarzan and the Valley of Gold, 2.90m.
9 George Fame and the Blue Flames, 2.85m.
9= International Snooker (Sun 15.15), 2.85m.

Channel 4

1 Battle of the River Plate, 3.70m.
2 Brookside (Tues), 2.65m.
3 The Paul Hogan Show, 2.50m.
4 Brookside (Wed), 2.35m.
5 The Nation's Health, 1.80m.
6 The Avengers,1.75m.
7 Tell the Truth, 1.70m.
8 American Football, 1.55m.
9 The World at War, 1.25m.
10 Basketball, 1.20m.

S4C

In Welsh:
1 Rhagfin Hywl Gwynfryn, BBC, 75,000.
2 Mwynhau'r Pethe, Ind, 59,000.
3 Bysus Bach Y Wlad, Ind, 53,000.
4 Margaret Williams, BBC, 52,000.
4= Pobol Y Cwm, BBC, 52,000.

In English:
1 The Avengers, 180,000.
2 *Buck Rogers*, 158,000.
3 Battle of the River Plate, 140,000.
4 Brookside (Wed), 105,000.
5 The Paul Hogan Show, 90,000.

Breakfast Television: The average weekly figures for audiences at peak times (with figures in parenthesis showing the reach – the number of people who viewed for at least eight minutes):
BBC1: *Breakfast Time*, Mon to Fri 1.4m (4.5m).
TV-am: *Good Morning Britain*, Mon to Fri, 1.1m (4.1m). Sat 1.4m. Sun 1.2m (3.6).
Broadcasters' Audience Research Board.

The pound

	Bank Buys	Bank Sells
Australia $	1.69	1.61
Austria Sch	28.75	27.15
Belgium Fr	83.25	79.25
Canada $	1.90	1.83
Denmark Kr	14.70	14.00
Finland Mkk	8.78	8.38
France Fr	12.28	11.78
Germany DM	4.05	3.86
Greece Dr	156.00	148.00
Hongkong $	11.90	11.30
Ireland Pt	1.30	1.25
Italy Lira	2460.00	2350.00
Japan Yen	365.00	347.00
Netherlands Gld	4.57	4.34
Norway Kr	11.48	10.88
Portugal Esc	202.00	188.00
South Africa Rd	1.78	1.65
Spain Pta	235.50	226.50
Sweden Kr	12.10	11.53
Switzerland Fr	3.31	3.14
USA $	1.53	1.48
Yugoslavia Dnr	217.00	202.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied by Barclays Bank International Ltd.

Retail Price Index: 339.5

London: The *FT* Index closed up 12 at 703.1.

Roads

Midlands: A34: Roadworks, delays in Henley in Arden, Warwickshire, high street. A1: Lane closures at Colsterworth, Lincolnshire. A5: Delays at Weston under Lizard, Staffordshire.

Wales and West: M4: Nearside lanes closed in both directions between junctions 32 and 34 (Cardiff and Rhondda). A390: Lane closures at Three Milestones bypass; stop/go boards in use at Grampound Village. A470: Only one lane in use, temporary signals, on Merthyr Tydfil to Pontypridd road.

North: A679: Temporary traffic lights in Blackburn Road, Oswaldswistle, Lancashire. A691/A692: Delays on Leadgate bypass, between Consett and Stanley. M67: Outside lanes closed in each direction at Hyde, Greater Manchester.

Scotland: A87: Single-lane traffic with temporary lights at Inverinate, south of Dornie, Ross and Cromarty. M8: Westbound carriageway closed between Lothian regional boundary and Harthill service area; contraflow on eastbound. A74: Part closures in London Road, Lanarkshire; contraflow on westbound carriageway; seek alternative routes.

Information supplied by the AA.

One-parent families

A new report published by the National Council for One Parent Families details discrimination against lone parents over income, employment, housing and other services and traces the effect on their heath and social life. Lone mothers, who constitute 90 per cent of the country's million single parents, face special discrimination against women. **Double Struggle** (£2.95), from NCOPF, 255 Kentish Town Road, London NW5 2LX.

The papers

The **Daily Mirror** says that if the National Health Service were really safe with this government, kidney patients would not be dying for want of treatment. "But dying they are, not from shortage of surgeons but from lack of money. Doctors are being forced to decide whether a patient is nice enough to live – or nasty enough to die. That is obscene."

As Neil Kinnock gathers his team of "shadows", the surprising thing is that there are few surprises in the line-up the **Daily Star** points out. Apart from Dr John Cunningham, John Smith and Gerald Kaufman, the slate contains many old familiar names. "It all adds up to an experienced and slightly younger team, but is it one Mr Kinnock would have picked if he had a free choice?" the paper asks.

The **Daily Express** on the same theme, says that Mr Kinnock's team does not seem greatly altered from Mr Foot's. The fact that Mr Meacher is to speak on health means "that ideology rather than temperament will be the basis of Labour's hysterical attacks on goverment policy", the paper claims. It says that Mr Silkin stays "to ensure the party loses the next election by continuing its espousal of unilateral disarmament", and Mr Hattersley gets the Treasury job he wanted.

Weather forecast

A trough of low pressure will be slow moving over northern England and Wales.

6 am to midnight

London, SE, central S England, East Anglia, E, W Midlands, Channel Islands: Rain in places at first, becoming mainly dry with a few bright intervals; wind W moderate; max temp 14 to 15C (57 to 59F).

E, NE, central N England, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee: Rather cloudy, a little rain in places, becoming bright for a time; wind W moderate or fresh; max temp 12 to 14C (54 to 57F).

SW England, S Wales: Rather cloudy, a little drizzle on coasts and hills, some bright intervals inland; wind W moderate; max temp 13 to 14C (55- to 57F).

N Wales, NW England, Lake District, Isle of Man: Rather cloudy with outbreaks of rain or drizzle; wind W moderate or fresh; max temp 11 to 12C (52 to 54F).

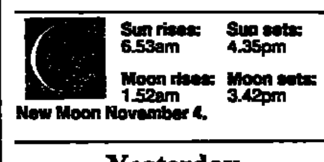
Aberdeen, central Highlands, Argyll: Bright intervals and scattered showers; wind W fresh or strong; max temp 10 to 11C (50 to 52F).

SW Scotland, Glasgow, Northern Ireland: Rather cloudy, outbreaks of rain later; wind W fresh or strong; max temp 11 to 12C (52 to 54F).

Moray Firth, NE, NW Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Sunny intervals and showers; wind W strong or gale; max temp 9 or 10C (48 to 50F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Thursday: Mostly dry and rather warm in the S. Cloudy with , some rain in N but becoming brighter and showery from NW.

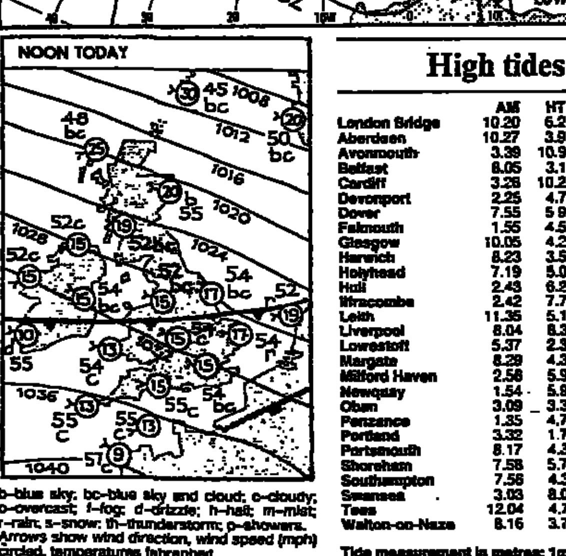
SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea: Wind mainly moderate or fresh; sea moderate. **Straits of Dover, English Channel:** Wind mainly moderate, mainly fair, good sea slight. **St George's Channel, Irish Sea:** Wind mainly W, moderate or fresh, sea moderate.



Sun rises: 6.53am **Sun sets:** 4.35pm

Moon rises: 1.52am **Moon sets:** 3.42pm

New Moon November 4.



NOON TODAY

b–blue sky; bc–blue sky and cloud; c–cloudy; o–overcast; f–fog; d–drizzle; h–hail; m–mist; r–rain; s–snow; th–thunderstorm; p–showers. Arrows show wind direction, wind speed (mph) circled, temperatures fahrenheit.

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

		C	F			C	F
Belfast	c	10	50	Guernsey	c	14	57
Birmingham	c	11	52	Inverness	c	10	50
Blackpool	c	11	52	Jersey	c	13	55
Bristol	f	12	54	London	c	12	54
Cardiff	f	13	55	Manchester	c	12	54
Edinburgh	c	10	50	Newcastle	s	12	54
Glasgow	c	11	52	Ronaldsway	c	12	54

London

Yesterday: Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm, 12C (54F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 9C (48F). Humidity: 6 pm, 68 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 6 pm, nil. Sun: 24hr to 6 pm, nil. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 1028.5 millibars rising.
1,000 millibars = 29.53in.

Highest and lowest

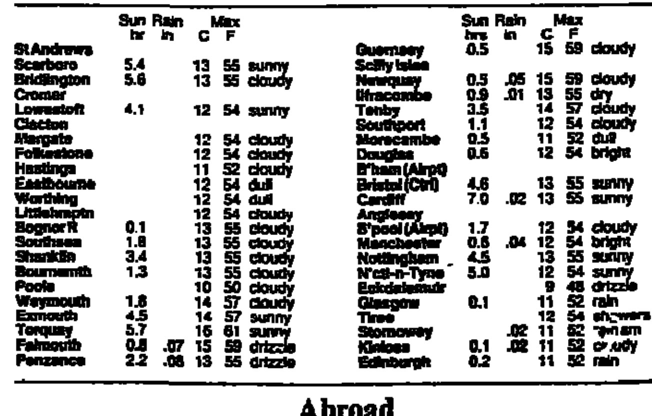
Yesterday: Highest day temp: Torquay 16C (61F); lowest day max: Eskdalemuir 9C (48F); highest rainfall: Inverness 0.12in; highest sunshine: Cardiff 7.0hr.

High tides

	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	10.20	6.2	11.05	6.8
Aberdeen	10.27	3.9	10.34	4.1
Avonmouth	3.39	10.9	4.10	11.6
Belfast	8.05	3.1	8.11	3.5
Cardiff	3.26	10.2	3.57	10.7
Devonport	2.25	4.7	2.48	5.1
Dover	7.55	5.9	8.32	6.0
Falmouth	1.55	4.5	2.18	4.9
Glasgow	10.05	4.2	9.58	4.4
Harwich	8.23	3.5	9.00	3.9
Holyhead	7.19	5.0	7.34	5.3
Hull	2.43	6.2	3.39	6.7
Ilfracombe	2.42	7.7	3.07	8.2
Leith	11.35	5.1	11.58	5.2
Liverpool	8.04	8.3	8.26	8.7
Lowestoft	5.37	2.3	6.55	2.4
Margate	8.29	4.3	8.21	4.6
Milford Haven	2.58	5.9	3.22	6.3
Newquay	1.54	5.9	2.19	6.4
Oban	3.09	3.3	3.22	3.7
Penzance	1.35	4.7	1.56	5.2
Portland	3.32	1.7	3.38	2.0
Portsmouth	8.17	4.3	8.37	4.2
Shoreham	7.58	5.7	8.29	5.6
Southampton	7.56	4.3	8.12	4.2
Swansea	3.03	8.0	3.28	8.5
Tees	12.04	4.7	12.57	4.9
Walton-on-Naze	8.16	3.7	9.00	4.0

Tide measurement in metres: 1m=3.2808ft.

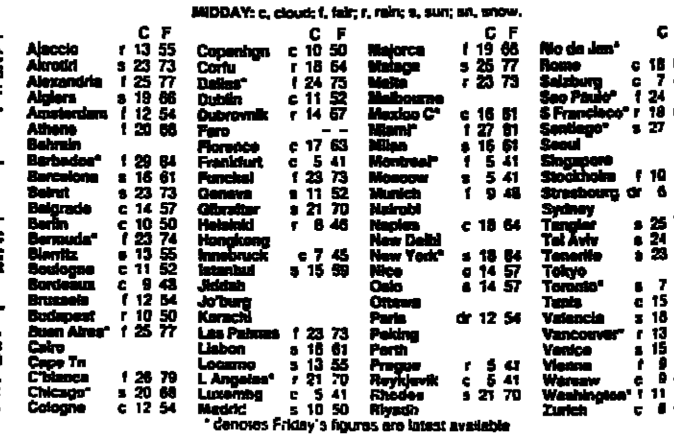
Around Britain



	Sun hr	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
St Andrews					
Scarboro	5.4		13	55	sunny
Bridlington	5.6		13	55	cloudy
Cromer					
Lowestoft	4.1		12	54	sunny
Clacton					
Margate			12	54	cloudy
Folkestone			12	54	cloudy
Hastings			11	52	cloudy
Eastbourne			12	54	dull
Worthing			12	54	dull
Littlehmptn			12	54	cloudy
Bognor R	0.1		13	55	cloudy
Southsea	1.8		13	55	cloudy
Shanklin	3.4		13	55	cloudy
Bournemth	1.3		13	55	cloudy
Poole			10	50	cloudy
Weymouth	1.8		14	57	cloudy
Exmouth	4.5		14	57	sunny
Torquay	5.7		16	61	sunny
Falmouth	0.8	.07	15	59	drizzle
Penzance	2.2	.08	13	55	drizzle

	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
Guernsey	0.5		15	59	cloudy
Scilly Isles					
Newquay	0.5	.05	15	59	cloudy
Ilfracombe	0.9	.01	13	55	dry
Tenby	3.5		14	57	cloudy
Southport	1.1		12	54	cloudy
Morecambe	0.5		11	52	dull
Douglas	0.6		12	54	bright
B'ham (Airpt)					
Bristol (Ctrl)	4.6		13	55	sunny
Cardiff	7.0	.02	13	55	sunny
Anglesey					
B'pool (Airpt)	1.7		12	54	cloudy
Manchester	0.8	.04	12	54	bright
Nottingham	4.5		13	55	sunny
N'cstl-n-Tyne	5.0		12	54	sunny
Eskdalemuir			9	48	drizzle
Glasgow	0.1		11	52	rain
Tiree			12	54	showers
Stornoway		.02	11	52	rain am
Kinloss	0.1	.02	11	52	cloudy
Edinburgh	0.2		11	52	rain

Abroad



MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun; sn, snow.

		C	F			C	F
Ajaccio	r	13	55	Copenhgn	c	10	50
Akrotiri	s	23	73	Corfu	r	18	64
Alexandria	f	25	77	Dallas*	f	24	75
Algiers	s	19	66	Dublin	c	11	52
Amsterdam	f	12	54	Dubrovnik	r	14	57
Athens	f	20	68	Faro		–	–
Bahrain				Florence	c	17	63
Barbados*	f	29	84	Frankfurt	c	5	41
Barcelona	s	16	61	Funchal	f	23	73
Beirut	s	23	73	Geneva	s	11	52
Belgrade	c	14	57	Gibraltar	s	21	70
Berlin	c	10	50	Helsinki	r	8	46
Bermuda*	f	23	74	Hongkong			
Biarritz	s	13	55	Innsbruck	c	7	45
Boulogne	c	11	52	Istanbul	s	15	59
Bordeaux	c	9	48	Jiddah			
Brussels	f	12	54	Jo'burg			
Budapest	r	10	50	Karachi			
Buen Aires*	f	25	77	Las Palmas	f	23	73
Cairo				Lisbon	s	16	61
Cape Tn				Locarno	s	13	55
C'blanca	f	26	79	L Angeles*	r	21	70
Chicago*	s	20	68	Luxembg	c	5	41
Cologne	c	12	54	Madrid	s	10	50

		C	F			C	F
Majorca	f	19	66	Rio de Jan*			
Malaga	s	25	77	Rome	c	18	64
Malta	r	23	73	Salzburg	c	7	45
Melbourne				Sao Paulo*	f	24	75
Mexico C*	c	16	61	S Francisco*	r	18	64
Miami*	f	27	81	Santiago*	s	27	81
Milan	s	16	61	Seoul			
Montreal*	f	5	41	Singapore			
Moscow	s	5	41	Stockholm	f	10	50
Munich	f	9	48	Strasbourg	dr	6	43
Nairobi				Sydney			
Naples	c	18	64	Tangier	s	25	77
New Delhi				Tel Aviv	s	24	75
New York*	s	18	64	Tenerife	s	23	73
Nice	c	14	57	Tokyo			
Oslo	s	14	57	Toronto*	s	7	45
Ottawa				Tunis	c	15	59
Paris	dr	12	54	Valencia	s	18	64
Peking				Vancouver*	r	13	55
Perth				Venice	s	15	59
Prague	r	5	41	Vienna	f	9	48
Reykjavik	c	5	41	Warsaw	c	9	48
Rhodes	s	21	70	Washington*	f	11	52
Riyadh				Zurich	c	9	48

* denotes Friday's figures are latest available

